

Ninth Series, Vol. VIII No, 3

Thursday, August,9,1990
Sravana18, 1990/1912(Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES

(English Version)

Third Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



सत्यमेव जयते

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

*Thursday, August 9, 1990/Sravana 18,
1912 (Saka)*

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

**HOMAGE TO MARTYRS OF FREEDOM
MOVEMENT AND VICTIMS OF ATOMIC
BOMBS DROPPED IN HIROSEMA AND
NAGASAKI**

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Hon. Members, today is the forty-eighth anniversary of the historic day when the Quit India Movement was launched under the leadership of Mahatma Gandhi.

We pay our homage to the memory of those patriots who laid down their lives for the liberation of our motherland from foreign rule. Let us rededicate ourselves to the high ideals for which they made the supreme sacrifice.

Today, we are also reminded of the large scale devastation caused by the atomic bombs that were dropped on the Japanese cities of Hiroshima and Nagasaki on 6th and 9th August, 1945, respectively. The untold sufferings caused to humanity are even today affecting the lives of succeeding generations. This brings home to us the bitter truth that there will be no victors or vanquished in the event of another nuclear war. We, there-

fore, welcome the steps taken by the two super powers in the direction of nuclear disarmament and dismantling of the nuclear stockpiles and other weapons of mass destruction in their possession.

The House may now stand in silence for a short while in memory of the martyrs of freedom movement and the victims of the atomic holocaust.

*The Members stood in silence for two
minutes*

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Purchase of Jute and Hope Bags

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

(a) the outcome of enquiry conducted into the alleged irregularities in the purchase of jute and HDPE bags through the Central Purchase Committee;

(b) whether Government have introduced any reforms in the existing system of such purchases; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[Translation]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOP-
MENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICUL-
TURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):**

(a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

Following allegations in respect of purchases of jute and HDPE bags made through the Central Purchase Committee (CPC), CBI made preliminary enquiries and has registered a case for further investigations against Managing Director, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd (KRIBHCO), Managing Director, National Fertilizers Ltd (NFL), Chairman & Managing Director, Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilizers Ltd (RCF), former Managing Director Indian Farmers Fertilizers Cooperative Ltd and Shri Mahadev Kharkia of M/s Ashok Laminators, Howrah.

2. The Central Purchase Committee which was set up to recommend the purchase of jute and HDPE bags for public/cooperative fertilizer companies was abolished w.e.f. 16.1.90. Thus, Companies are now free to make their own purchases of jute and HDPE bags according to their laid down procedures on competitive rates.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA: Sir, it is alleged that the top technocrats of some companies are involved in corruption in some public sector enterprises. Nowadays, corruption is becoming so common that the people, even the high Government officials, are taking it very casually. Some days back, the Secretary of the Health Department and the Drug Controller also alleged some persons while consuming injurious and contaminated saline. We have written a number of letters to the Chairman of IPDL but we are not getting any proper answer. They are trying to avoid the answers. I want to know from the Minister as to what are the stringent measures to be taken by the Government and the time to be taken to take action. This is my first question.

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Sir,

this case has been handed over to the C.B.I. Officers concerned have been placed under suspension on the basis of the preliminary enquiry report received from the C.B.I. So far as I know it, is perhaps the first case of this kind in which Chief Executives of Public Sector undertakings have been suspended. Moreover, it was not a solitary case, but as many as 3-4 officers have been placed under suspension among whom one officer was already under suspension. An F.I.R. was lodged on 15th May in this connection and these people were placed under suspension on 11th May. Houses of officers who were involved in this case were searched on 25th May. Since enquiry is underway, it will not be proper to divulge anything more than what I have said.

[English]

DR. ASIM BALA: I would like to know whether the Ministry of Agriculture is aware of the fact that the use of polythene bags for packing is injurious to life. If so, is the hon. Minister thinking to use jute fibre bags instead?

[Translation]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: In fact, hon. Members; question is not directly connected with his main question. He should give a separate notice for this.

SHRI YUVRAJ: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know the amount of money involved in the alleged bungling in connection with the purchase of jute and HDPE bags in which some personnel were charge-sheeted? What was the rate schedule of jute and HDPE bags, what rate was fixed and what has been the overall difference? If this allegation is against various institutions functioning under different public Sector undertakings then I would like to know as to how much money is involved in this bungling?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: The enquiry is underway and no charge-sheet has been made out against anybody. As such, as far as bungling in the purchase of bags is concerned, the total amount involved

has been worked out to be above Rs. 1 crore. It is because the companies which supplied the bags earned a profit of about Rs. 1 crore. Even then, nothing could be said about exact figures at the moment, because all these papers are with the C.B.I.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Through you, I would like to ask a few things. I had put a question in this regard last time also and had made a demand that a CBI enquiry should be conducted against those officials. I am happy to note that enquiry has since been started. Now I would like to know as to how much money is involved in the corruption charges against the Central Purchasing Committee constituted for this purpose? I would like to know whether as a result of the search conducted in the houses of officers against whom F.I.R. has been lodged, anything has been recovered or not? Apart from this, it may also please be stated whether persons who are involved in this scandal have been interrogated during the CBI enquiry and also whether any enquiry is being conducted against them or not?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Enquiry has not yet been completed, it is still going on. But one thing is certain that officials against whom charges were made in the preliminary report have been placed under suspension and F.I.R. has been lodged against them. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please let the hon. Minister complete his reply.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: In addition, some papers connected with the case have also been recovered from their houses during the course of the search (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to. It is all right that officers against whom charges were made have been apprehended and action has been taken against them. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action has been taken against the people at where instance the Central Pur-

chasing Committee was constituted and also as to when the CBI would bring them to into their net? Is there any such possibility or not?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: cannot say anything at the moment in this regard as the case is still being investigated. But I can say this much that the Central Purchasing Committee is at the root of all these irregularities. Now, everything will come to light after the CBI enquiry is over. The said enquiry is still underway.

[*English*]

DR. THAMBI DURAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, most of our colleagues from West Bengal have raised the issue regarding the jute bags not only in this Session but in the last Lok Sabha also. For so many years they are facing this problem. Hence I would like to know from the Minister as to why most of the industries are using synthetic bags instead of jute bags. If at all there is any deficiency in the jute bags, whether the Ministry has undertaken any research work in order to manufacture modified Jute bags which will be suitable to the Indian consumers?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: So far as the question of polythene bags in concerned, no enquiry has so far been conducted in this regard. I cannot say anything in this regard as long as the C.B.I. enquiry is not completed and report submitted to us. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He wants to know as to why synthetic bags are being purchased instead of jute bags?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Both jute and synthetic bags are being purchased.

[*English*]

SHRI A.K. PANJA: There are a large number of jute growing areas, particularly in West Bengal, parts of Orissa and Assam. The Government has an established policy

of maintaining a particular ratio of Jute bags to be used not only by various industries but also by the Indian Air Force and Army. I would like to know whether the Minister is aware of the fact that the Indian Air Force in spite of having 7 lakh Jute bags in store has recently purchased 14 lakh polythene bags and has again ordered for 5 lakh more polythene bags. Whether the Minister is aware of it; if so, whether after making proper inquiry he is going to stop this practice?

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Recently different companies have placed their respective orders. So far as the question of C.P.C. is concerned, it had placed orders for the purchase of 154 lakh jute bags and over 153 lakh polthene bags per month and it used to make purchases accordingly.

[*English*]

SHRI LOK NATH CHOUDHARY: Sir, I would like to know what are the prima facie concrete charges that have been found by the CBI on which FIR has been lodged.

Secondly, it is a fact that since many industries are not using Jute bags, the farmers are being affected. Under these circumstances the farmers of Orissa and West Bengal who produce jute are ruined. Government should make a policy to see that most of the industries use Jute bags so that Jute cultivation continues on and the farmers are benefitted.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: In fact, when the C.P.C. was abolished all the individual units were asked to purchase bags themselves. It has been left to them and they are making purchases accordingly.

MR. SPEAKER: The question is what are the charges.

AN HON. MEMBERS: It is a case of bungling involving huge sums of money.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: It is a fact that bungling has been done. It is also true that immediately after receiving preliminary enquiry report the C.B.I., the concerned officers were suspended and their houses were searched. F.I.R. has also been lodged against them and further investigation is going on. As I said it is the first case of its kind in a Public Sector undertaking as far as I know, that an officers of the rank of managing Director have been placed under suspension.

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: My question was this. The CBI have not established as to what are the concrete charges.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Choudhary, I have reminded the hon. Minister about his question. Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: What was the complaint?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in the preliminary report of the C.B.I., it has been mentioned clearly that the officers purchased the jute bags on too much higher rates and the bag suppliers earned profit of about rupees one crore.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister as to who was the Minister In-charge of Central Purchase Committee at the time of this misappropriation. Besides, that I would like to urge upon the Minister to read out the first information report in the House also and to place it on the Table of the House.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: As I have stated that nothing can be said at the moment in this regard... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRIDAU DAYALJOSHI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he is trying to protect the then Minister and is not telling anything about him (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Joshi, please take your seat.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, an order was issued on 27.12.88 for the setting up of Central Purchase Committee and it was constituted in January 1989 but the same was abolished in January, 1990..... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Who was the Ministries charge at that time? Was he from the Congress Party or from the Janata Dal? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, let him tell the name of the Minister also.

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: I have already stated that an order was issued on 27.12.88 for the setting up of a Central Purchase Committee which was constituted in January, 1989. At that time, Shri Bhajan Lal was the Cabinet Minister in charge... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have observed that they have taken the name of Shri Bhajan Lal in the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHAJAN LAL: Mr. Speaker, I was not the Minister of State. I would like to know from him whether the file of the Central Purchase Committee is sent to the Minister of Agriculture? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, just now the Hon'ble Minister has admitted that there has been a bungling of Rupees 1 crore sir, in this case. As the case relates to the farmers and labourers I would, therefore, like to know from the Government the number of days in which the enquiry is likely to be completed by the C.B.I. and whether any time limit has been fixed for the same by the Government?

SHRI HAR GOVIND SINGH: So long Shri Bhajan Lal is here, nothing can be done.

MR. SPEAKER: Now, where is Shri Bhajan Lal?

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, no definite date can be fixed for completing the enquiry... (*Interruptions*) ...those who appear to be innocent but commit offence with the stroke of their pen, they are more crafty and dangerous than the gun wielding criminals. They will make their all out efforts to defend themselves. Therefore, it will take a long time to complete the work of enquiry against them. The officers of C.B.I. are going to delve deep in the case and it will take time. Therefore, it is difficult to say as to how much time it will take to complete it... (*Interruptions*) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Rajveer Singh, please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRI BAL GOPAL MISHRA: Just now, the hon. Minister admitted that misappropriation to the tune of Rs. 1 crore has taken place. So, will the Income Tax Department search and enquire into the wealth of the suppliers and the members of the CPC and the Executive? We are concerned about this.

[*Translation*]

SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in this regard that enquiry is being conducted by the C.B.I., search has been carried out in their houses and some incriminating documents have also been recovered from their houses in this regard. Unless and until the enquiry is completed nothing else can be said in this regard.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Madhya Pradesh Districts

*42. **SHRI LARANG SAI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of applicants have deposited money for getting telephone connections in Ambikapur, Raigarh and Bilaspur districts of Madhya Pradesh but the telephone connections are yet to be sanctioned to them;

(b) if so, the number of such cases, district-wise;

(c) the time by which telephone connections are likely to be sanctioned to them;

(d) whether there is any provision for the payment of interest on the money deposited by the applicants; and

(e) if not, the justification for seeking advance payments from the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR-MISHRA): (a) and (b). The waiting list as on 30.6.90 is 216 in Raigarh District, 304 in Ambikapur (Sarguja) District and 938 in Bilaspur District.

(c) It has been planned to sanction Telephone connections to the writing applicants during 1990-91 in Raigarh District and in the year 1992-93 in Ambikapur (Sarguja) and Bilaspur Districts.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

SHRI LARANG SAI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the waiting list of applicants for telephone connections in Raigarh district will be covered during 1990-91 but the waiting applicants of Ambikapur and Bilaspur districts will be provided telephone connections during 1992-93. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister the reasons as to why the the applicants of Bilaspur and Ambikapur will be sanctioned telephones connections after a period of one year? What difficulties are there with the Government in sanctioning telephones to them? That is what I would like to know about it.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it depends on the availability of machines which are used in the Telephone Exchanges. As and when we get the machines, the same are allotted to the districts. As and when it is the turn of a particular district, the waiting list of that district is cleared. So now it is the turn of Raigarh district and other districts will be covered after one year.

SHRI LARANG SAI: Mr. Speaker Sir, it has been stated by the hon. Minister that the waiting list is 304 in Ambikapur, 938 in Bilaspur and 216 in Raigarh district. The applicants are paid interest on the money deposited by them. Now I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of waiting applicants in Raigarh who have been given interest on the money deposited by them and also the number of such applicants in Ambikapur and Bilaspur districts who have been given interest on their money?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: I do not have the correct figures regarding the precise amount of interest with me. But interest is paid to the applicants at the rate of interest on the fixed deposits in the State Bank of India from the date on which the amount is deposited, upto the date of section of telephone connection to the applicants.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The matter of waiting list of telephone connections is a very serious matter and this problem is confined not only to Raigarh, Ambikapur and Bilaspur districts but all the small cities in the entire country, where telephone Exchanges have been established. The number of people on the waiting list is much more than those who got telephone connections. I would like to know from the hon'ble Minister whether he would able to say something in regard to providing telephone connections to all the persons on the waiting list during the Sixth Five year plan under the new telephone policy laid down by the Government?

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the waiting list for telephone connections is 18 lakhs, by the time Eighth

Five year plan comes to an end. By that time, all the telephone Exchanges will be converted into the electronic ones.

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has stated that with the changed system of telephone exchanges in Ahmedabad and Bhavanagar districts much better facilities have been provided there. But when we go to see the D.E.T. and ask him, he instantly quips that as yet they have not been provided with electronic Exchange. I would like to know from the Hon'ble Minister the time by which the electronic Exchanges will be provided in the entire Gujarat State.—

MR. SPEAKER: This question has become very comprehensive.

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government have also fixed a target of converting all the manual, age old and obsolete stronger and crose-Bar Exchange into electronic Exchanges during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[*English*]

SHRI MANIK SANYAL: It is a very pertinent question. It concerns not only Raigarh, Bilaspur and Ambikapur but in my opinion the whole of India. I think the hon. Minister is aware of the position of my District, Jalpaiguri. It's a worst affected district from the point of view of new telephone connections. A number of applications are pending before the Telephone Department. They are not giving new connections.

MR. SPEAKER: This question is confined to certain places.

SHRI MANIK SANYAL: The manually operated board is not functioning well in my district. Though the Minister is very much considerate to introduce an electronic exchange in my district, it should be introduced by 1991-92. But I do not know when will it be introduced. Will he consider to change the present manually operated board so that the people in my district would be able to get new

telephone connections whose applications for new telephone connections are pending before this Department?

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already stated in the beginning itself that all the manual exchanges will be converted into electronic exchanges during the Eighth Five Year Plan but in Jalpaiguri it would be done during the year 1992-93 and by that time the waiting list will be cleared.

MR. SPEAKER: It was a specific question and the Minister is not giving any new information. So I am going to take up the next question.

[*English*]

Restoration to DTC Bus Service in Trans Yamuna Area

43. **SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Delhi Transport Corporation has restored all services routes in Trans-Yamuna area especially in Anand Vihar as the construction work of roads/sewer lines has since been completed;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal for additional DTC terminal in Trans-Yamuna area and whether land has been offered in Anand Vihar for this purpose; and

(d) if so, when the work is likely to commence?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNKRISHNAN): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

(a) and (b). DTC has restored all routes

except route No. 281 after the construction work of roads and sewerage lines was over.

Route No. 281 operating between Dilshad Garden and Central Secretariat Viz Anand Vihar was diverted to operate on a parallel road outside Anand Vihar. On this stretch of road the bus route has been serving Ram Vihar, Suraj Mal Vihar, Saini Enclave, Bahawali Enclave and other colonies where the population increased manifold during the period when work was on for laying of sewerage in Anand Vihar from October, 1984 to July 1989. Route No. 281, therefore, could not be withdrawn as its withdrawal would have put many commuters in the area to inconvenience. However, in its place, a full day service on Route No. 281 shuttle was introduced in October 1989 to operate between Anand Vihar and the Statesman (Connaught Circus).

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. DTC has requested the DDA to earmark land for terminals at the following locations:—

1. Kondli
2. Anand Vihar
3. Dilshad Garden
4. Khichripur/Dallaupura
5. Vivek Vihar
6. North of Wazirabad Road

DDA has so far not allotted any land for terminals in response to DTC's request. Work for the development of the terminals would be taken up after the grant of possession of land by DDA and subject to availability of the required funds.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the statement laid on the Table of the House by the hon. Minister does not give satisfactory reply to my question. My question was that work for laying sewerage

was going on in Anand Vihar, and prior to start of this construction work, but route no. 281, 313, 333, 342, 343 and 345 were operating on this route. An assurance was given that when this work is completed, all these bus services would be restored but these services have not been restored so far. Commuters are facing many problems as a result thereof. It has been stated in the reply that bus route no. 313, 342, 343 and 345 have been restored. I would like to state that the buses which were operating before laying of sewerage should have been restored. I want to know as to why the services of these buses have not been restored so far? The hon. Minister has not given satisfactory reply.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: As far as the information relating to this question is concerned, we had restored all routes, except Route No. 281 after the construction work of roads and sewerage lines was over. Construction began some time in 1984 and went on till 1989. Route No. 281 which was operating between Dilshad Garden and Central Secretariat via Anand Vihar was diverted to operate on a parallel road outside Anand Vihar. On this stretch of road the bus route has been serving Ram Vihar, Suraj Mal Vihar and so on and some other colonies where the population increased considerably during this five year period. Therefore, Route No. 281 could not be withdrawn, after the diversion, as that would have put many commuters in the area to inconvenience. However, a full day shuttle service started operating from October 1989 between Anand Vihar and Connaught Circus (Statesman).

Now, as far as the other routes that he has referred to are concerned, these were a route, No. 333 which is actually referred to as rain service. The question referred to here is slightly different. If he had phrased it differently, I would have answered it. Because of low patronage 333 was discontinued. Now it operates between Jahangirpuri and Dilshad Garden. Therefore, I think that the answer that we have given is correct as far as it relates to the question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSHRAY PRASAD SINGH: I have received contradictory information. The services of buses operating between Anand Vihar and Old Delhi or I.S.B.T. have not been restored. Commuters are facing many difficulties. The information given by the hon. Minister pertains to other buses. I am sending you a copy of the assurance given by the Delhi Transport Corporation to us. They assured that when construction work of sewerage is completed, these buses would be restored. In spite of their assurances, these bus services have not been resorted so far.

Secondly, I would like to say that there is a big chunk of land near the drain of 'B' block in Anand Vihar and this land is near to the railway station also. It is the policy of the D.T.C. to construct bus terminals near the railway stations. If there is such a policy, will the Government construct a bus terminal over there. Does the Government propose to construct the bus terminal on the land which is near the drain of 'B' block in Anand Vihar?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I would take up the first question. It was on 26th October, 1984 that this construction work began. And at that point of time there was a bus route operating from Anand Vihar. That was only 345 from Anand Vihar to Udyog Bhavan and we had put three buses on the route. But the question was about those originating from Anand Vihar. There were other buses passing through Anand Vihar like Route No. 281 which started from Dilshad Garden, No. 313 which started from Vivek Vihar; Nos. 342 and 343 also started from Vivek Vihar. But that does not originate from Anand Vihar. Therefore, as and when the roads were made usable, we have restored it. The services of route nos. 313;342 and 343 were restored from 13th July 1989 and as I explained already, route 281, which was diverted elsewhere instead of through the newly spread up colonies—we did not want to

cause any inconvenience to them—it continued in that way.

As far as the second part of the question of the hon. Member is concerned, the DTC has requested the DDA to earmark land for terminals in about six places, namely

Kondli

Anand Vihar

Dilshad Garden

Khickripur

Vivek Vihar

North of Wazirabad Road

So far, the DDA has not responded to our request and allotted land of these terminals. I do concede the point that there is an acute shortage of buses and we are trying our best within our capacity to improve the services.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask the Government whether there is any proposal to provide more buses for lakhs of labourers who hail from Bihar and Uttar Pradesh and live in trans Yamuna colonies as they have to cover long distance and are facing many hardships. Secondly, I would like to know what immediate steps would be taken to construct D.T.C. terminal there so that commuters do not face hardships.

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: As I explained, I do concede that the population in Trans-Yamuna colonies has gone up considerably during the last few years, one decade or so; and more so during the last three or four years. I do concede that there is really a problem of a great dimension as far as the transport is concerned. And written the constraint of resources that were avail-

able to DTC, we have been trying to improve the services. If I may be allowed to say, out of the total 7,500 buses that we require, now only 4,406 buses are operating besides about 550 private buses are operating. I am prepared to concede that there is an acute shortage and within the constraint of resources and availability of buses we have been trying to manage the services.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the last D.T.C. strike took place on 16th March, 1988. During the strike period which lasted for a month or so, private buses under D.T.C. operation were asked to run on "keep the entire earnings" basis. During the strike period, there was no control of D.T.C. over them. Two years have since passed but there is no control of D.T.C. over them even today. D.T.C. has withdrawn their conductors and tickets. I would like to know for how long this adhocism will continue and at which meeting this policy was adopted?

Sir, there is another question related to this. What was the total of number of D.T.C. buses including private buses operating during the strike period? What is the number of buses operating today and how many buses were required during the Seventh Plan?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: Sir, as of now, we require about 7,500 buses. As against, we have 4,406 buses directly under the DTC operation and 550 buses under private operation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: What was the number of these buses two years ago, i.e. in March, 1988?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: In 1989-90 we wanted to add 506 buses. Due to

some procedural delays, this has been delayed. In 1990-91 on replacement account alone we will require 528 buses. And this also due to certain constraints in resources that were made available for DTC, has been postponed. We are again trying and requesting the Ministry concerned. Inter-ministerial discussions are going on to include it. The hon. Member himself knows that we have been trying to improve this. And there has also been many managerial inadequacies with DTC. And whenever specific questions were referred to us, action has been taken. We shall improve the services as well as we shall try to put more services in the near future.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question has not been replied to. What I asked was that private buses were operating under D.T.C. before March, 1988..... (*Interruptions*) ...these buses should operate under D.T.C. now also.

[*English*]

SRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I would require separate notice for that.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is not easy for female commuters to travel in buses operated by the Delhi Transport Corporation because quite often, we see that a number of commuters have to travel on the foot-board. Will the D.T.C. introduce special bus services for women? Will arrangements be made for separate seating and boarding the bus for women in the existing buses? Will the model of B.S.T. bus services of Bombay be followed in making bus travel in Delhi convenient and safer for women?

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN: I share the concern of the hon. Member. There have

been a number of complaints at frequent intervals about the harassment of women passengers. We have instructed the DTC to see that these are removed. But as I explained, the social environment in Bombay is quite different from that of Delhi. And I do not think that introducing 'all women services' is the only solution to this problem in Delhi. I think there is something basically wrong with the designs of the Delhi buses itself. We are looking at this. We are trying to see how best we can ensure that special consideration can be shown to passengers like women, old, infirm and so on. At the moment, there are a number of passengers in Delhi unfortunately who manage to get away without paying the fare. All those problems have come up and we are looking into them.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am one of the Members who travel by public buses in Delhi pretty often. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he was aware that there as an half-an-hour discussion on my question that there should be boards clearly displaying the number of DTC buses; it was agreed upon and some boards were put up. But now it is very difficult to read the boards i.e. the destination of the buses. Either they are written in chalk or in absolutely darkness. So people have no way of getting into the proper buses. Will the Minister look into it?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I certainly shall look into it and rectify it.

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is shocking and casual. He said that 500 buses were to be added in 1989-90 but his was not done. 507 buses had to be added in 1990-91 but there are no funds for it. The number of buses in Delhi has decreased but the hon. Minister expresses his inability to do anything in this matter. Why then is he occupying a Ministerial berth? The Minister is responsible for the functioning of D.T.C. and he is expressing helplessness. Why is the number of buses in Delhi not increased. If,

the number of cars can increase, why not the number of buses? Are there any plans in this direction?... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: As I have explained earlier, within the existing constraints of resources, there might have been slow progress in the recent procurement buses in New Delhi and it is our endeavour to improve and our Ministry has taken steps and inter-Ministerial discussions are going on...

SOME HON. MEMBERS: How long?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: As early as possible.

Initiatives Taken in Punjab to Eliminate Terrorism

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*44. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:
SHRI BHOGEN DRA JHA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any new steps have been initiated in Punjab in recent weeks to eliminate terrorism and bring about normalcy in the State:

(b) if so, the details thereof and the results achieved so far; and

(c) when Government propose to hold elections in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

STATEMENT

The situation in Punjab is constantly under review and new steps/initiatives as considered necessary are taken from time to time. Accordingly in May 1990, a number of

steps on law and order, border management and restructuring of the civil administration and development programmes in the border districts were initiated. More recently, a multi-pronged action plan has been formulated to meet the challenge of terrorism. This includes *inter alia* participation by representatives of all active, national and regional political parties in developmental conferences at the District, Sub-Divisional and Block levels along with district level officers. Conferences of Sarpanches, and members of interest groups like teachers/layers, ex-servicemen are also proposed in which Government functionaries of different departments would be present to hear and solve the problems at the functional level. Holding of sports and cultural activities, games and functions right from the village to the district level would be also encouraged. Special measures are also being taken to ensure employment of youth from the disturbed areas.

The present term of President's Rule in the State would expire on November 10, 1990, and in the normal course elections would need to be held before that date. It is hoped that the various political parties and all sections of the people will come forward to help create an atmosphere congenial to the holding of free and fair elections in the State.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: It is mentioned in the reply in the third line that in May, 1990, they have taken some steps and further it is mentioned that a multi-pronged action plan has been formulated. But, I find that it is only a proposal. I want to know when you are going to start it. I would also like to know if issues like land reforms, inter-state water disputes and transfer of Chandigarh and Punjab speaking areas to Punjab are also going to be considered.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Sir, I have mentioned that a multi-pronged action plan has been formulated. Till now the

Government has been depending on the police action plan. I don't think we can resolve the Punjab problem through police action. So we have ourselves formulated an action plan. For this purpose we have proposed to hold a conference of Sarpanches of four districts and a calendar has been drawn for every district. This calendar indicates the dates and blocks about which conferences will be held to enable local people to express their views before presiding officials. The various Secretaries of the State Government have been given the responsibility of one district each. Senior district officials have been given the responsibility of one district each. Senior district officials have been given the responsibility of sub-divisions and blocks. A Commissioner has been appointed for the 3-4 disturbed districts like Amritsar and Ferozepur. The Development Secretaries have been given the powers to take decision pertaining to various departments. We believe that the Punjab problem will be solved through mass movement. People who are caught between police action and terrorism must be motivated to take a stand against terrorism. For the last 2-3 years the district administration has become ineffective. In this process an official gets one month's work after at least four months. The officer of the group got an opportunity to participate. The workers of the Congress party have said that no precautionary measure has been directed to depute Development Officers to provide information to any political party which wants to participate in the conference. The work has started and monitoring is being done every fifteen days. It is the Government's policy to set up democratic centres over there so that some solution is found.

[English]

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Sir, in the Daily reading of the Indian Express, Messiah Arun Shourie has recently written that during the last six months there have been only 1,600 killings in Punjab. May I know what does the Government feel about it? Does it stand by what Mr. Arun Shourie has written or does it denounce that?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Sir, am not aware of what Mr. Shourie has written but I consider the Bible a holy book. As a result of a build up of arms across the border, killings of civilians by terrorists have increased but what is even more sad is that the policy and para-military forces have also become targets of terrorist. I am not denying all this but this work is being done so that the pace of development in Punjab does not slow down. The police and para-military forces are doing their best to combat the situation. The performance of Punjab police, in particular is commendable considering the tremendous pressure they have to work under.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Ever since coming into power this Government has proposed to take both political and administrative steps. The hon. Minister's speech mentions some administrative steps, I am trying to highlight the political aspect because that is the main issue. People should be made to understand that we will not make any compromise with communalism. People may belong to any community and Sikhs in particular have always been in the fore front. As Indian citizens they have every right in this country. They should be made to understand that such incidents should not happen. What political initiative is being taken by the Government to ensure that no compromise is made with communalism? Previously the Government had made such a compromise. A political initiative should be taken to encourage secular elements to get together and resolve the Punjab crisis. In this context would like to touch upon administrative matter in which the new Governor of Punjab documented Operation Blue star. What does this mean? Was Operation Boluestar a mistake?... (*Interruptions*) As far as the Governor's speech is concerned, the hon. Prime Minister or the Home Minister could have explained Central Government's stand. If he has been asked to explain matters, then the meaning of the speech should also be clarified This is not an open war but a game of hit and run. Therefore, the intelligence machinery should be strengthened.

would like to know whether the Government is paying any attention to check killings of innocent people, save them from destruction and ensure punishment to the guilty persons. What is happening these days? Bombs are exploded in which several people are killed. By the time police force reaches the spot, guilty persons run away from the scene. Innocent people become victims of such incidents. Guilty persons are hardly apprehended. Free and fair elections should be ensured. With this, I conclude.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far Blue Star incident is concerned, I would like to submit this much only that if it is found that with the occurrence of any such incident, the feeling of any particular community is hurt, it is the bounden duty of the Government to check recurrence of such incidents. If the feeling of the Sikh Community had been hurt from the Blue Star incident, the then Government should have thought of it. In regard to the functioning of the Intelligence Bureau, I would like to submit that control rooms have been set up in the Amritsar and para-military forces, Punjab Police Force and the Intelligence Bureau are working in coordination with each other. Due to their concerted efforts, some terrorists were apprehended and some were killed in cross-firings lasted for 30 hours. It shows that there is no administrative lacuna in Punjab. All the agencies have been making concerned efforts. Assistance of political and social workers is also being taken so that joint efforts could be made to find a solution to the problem.

[*English*]

SHRI KAMAL CHOUDHARY: Sir, many people are killed everyday. I am from Punjab and I should be permitted to put question.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: In Punjab, the big leaders, land-lords and a few other people possess a lot of land ranging from 200 acres to 1200 acres each in excess of land Ceiling Act. Thus a mockery of the

said Act has been made in Punjab. It is also one of the causes of conversion in the State. It has also been the main cause of many other problems facing the State. Another startling factor of the problem is this that most of the influential Ministers or ex-Chief Minister possess land in excess of the ceiling limit but the Central Government has not acquired it, I would like to know whether the Government has guts enough to acquire the land in excess of Land Ceiling Act and distribute it among the poor people.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has rightly said that land is the main cause of tension prevailing in the society. The Government has taken a decision to implement the Land Ceiling Act throughout the country.

[English]

SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: May I know from the hon. Minister whether it is in his knowledge that when the present Punjab Governor took over, he made a statement that the elections in Punjab would be held before 10th November 1990? This has led to increase in hostilities, more murders followed by the murder of Commerce & Finance Minister, Sardar Balwant Singh. On his cremation, the hon. Governor made a statement that elections would not be held in Punjab unless peace prevailed in Punjab. The very next day, the External Affairs Minister of the Union Government made a statement at the same place that elections in Punjab would positively be held before 10th November 1990. May I know from the hon. Minister whether he has done anything to stop this kind of confusion? What is the Government stand on this?

[Translation]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member might be aware that when a Constitution amendment Bill in respect of continuation of President Rule in Punjab was moved in the House, leaders of all the political parties including his party were of the opinion that the elections should be held in Punjab. That is why six months' time was sought so that atmosphere conducive to peace could be created there... (Interruptions) ...within six months, it has to be decided whether elections should be held in Punjab or not. Therefore, I seek

the cooperation of the Members of all the political parties to create cordial atmosphere in which the administration and the people of the State can meet this challenge unitedly. We have to seek the assistance and co-operation of all the political parties. Pakistan was making all out efforts to attack on us. Terrorists activities increased in the State due to Pakistan. So you should realise the gravity of the situation.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Mr. Speaker Sir, I seek your protection in delivering my maiden speech.

MR. SPEAKER: This is the Question Hour, you can only put question during this time.

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Just now Members from the Congress benches asked questions regarding operation blue star, terrorists and some other related issues. In this connection, I would like to know who is empowered to brand a particular person as terrorist? Is the Police which have got arbitrary powers in the matter? Is there any law under which a person is declared terrorist? I was also branded as terrorist who is now standing before you. I would like to submit that segregative approach was adopted in the matter and an amount of Rs. 3.75 crore was wasted in fabricating false cases against some persons. After spending this huge amount, cases were later on withdrawn. I appealed to the Court that cases should not be withdrawn, rather trials should continue to the logical end so that people could know as to how terrorists are being created in the country and who are responsible for creating terrorists in the country. Before I was arrested by the police, not even a single case was made against me but after my arrest, false cases were made against me. I would like to know why false cases were made against me? What is the definition of terrorism?

MR. SPEAKER: I will give time to you later on. Now you take your seat. Question Hour over. (Interruptions)

S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: I would like to take entire House into confidence.... (Interruptions) ...

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. I shall give you time later.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Indo-Pak Talks

45. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indo-Pak official level talks were held recently in Islamabad;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and the outcome of the talks held; and

(c) the stand taken by Pakistan on Shimla Agreement?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Confidence Building Package proposal made by India on 28th May, 1990, the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan met in Islamabad from 17 to 20 July, 1990 for discussion aimed at defusing present tensions in our relationship and developing good neighbourly relations. The discussions at Islamabad were of an exploratory nature. The talks are to continue in New Delhi between 9 and 12 August, 1990.

(c) Pakistan states that it is committed to the Simla Agreement. In practice, however, Pakistan has been violating several of its provisions.

New Agriculture Policy

46. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formu-

lated any new Agricultural Policy;

(b) whether Government held any consultations with the Planning Commission and the State Governments in this regard; if so, what were the consensus arrived at and

(c) when the new Agriculture Policy is likely to be finalised and placed before Parliament?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) An Agricultural Policy Resolution is under preparation.

(b) The draft Agricultural Policy Resolution prepared by the Ministry of Agriculture was discussed with Planning Commission and concerned Ministries and Departments of the Government of India and later the draft was considered in a National Seminar held on 15.6.90 where representatives of Central and State Governments, eminent scientists, agricultural economists and agricultural administrators participated. The draft Policy is being revised in the light of these deliberations.

(c) Efforts will be made to introduce the Agricultural Policy Resolution in the Parliament at the earliest opportunity.

Indo-Nepal Accord

47. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any accord has been signed between the Prime Minister of India and the Prime Minister of Nepal in the second week of June, 1990; and

(b) if so, what are highlights of this Indo-Nepalese Accord?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). On June 10, 1990 Prime Minister of India and Prime Minister Krishna Prasad Bhattarai of Nepal signed a Joint Communiqué, at the end of the Nepalese Prime Minister's visit to India. The Joint Communiqué provided for restoration of status quo ante as on April 1, 1987 in the relations between the two countries. This was to be pending finalisation of a comprehensive arrangement covering all aspects of bilateral relations. All the necessary steps to be taken by both Governments to implement this were specified in the two annexures to the Communiqué. Both sides committed themselves to ushering in a new era of bilateral cooperation, especially in the fields of industrial and human resources development, for harnessing of the waters of common rivers for the benefit of the two peoples, and for the protection and management of the environment. The security concerns of both sides were also duly addressed in the Joint Communiqué. Both sides reaffirmed their desire not only to normalise Indo-Nepal relations but to impart to them new dimensions and dynamism.

[*Translation*]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras

48. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Uttar Pradesh where Krishi Vigyan Kendras are proposed to be set up during the next two years;

(b) whether suitable locations have been identified for this purpose;

(c) if so, the names thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Sir, due to paucity of funds, there is no definite plan in this regard for the next two years.

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

Foodgrains Productions

*49. SHRI HARIKEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total foodgrains production in the country during the rabi crops in 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): The final estimates of production of rabi crops for 1989-90 have not yet become available from all the States. However, on the basis of preliminary assessments made in this Department, the production of rabi foodgrain crops is estimated as below:—

<i>Crop</i>	<i>Production (Million tonnes)</i>
1	2
Wheat	52.50
Summer Rice	7.20
Jowar (Rabi)	3.55
Barley	1.70
Gram	4.70
Other Rabi Pulses	3.10
Total Rabi Foodgrains	72.75

These data are provisional and subject

to revision on receipt of final estimates from the States.

[*Translation*]

Bodo Problem

*50. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
SHRISONTOSH MOHAN DEV:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks were held recently between representatives of Bodos, Government of Assam and Government of India;

(b) if so, the outcome of those discussions; and

(c) the follow-up action being taken by Government of India to find an amicable solution of the problem?

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

(b) and (c). The discussions are till continuing with a view to working out an amicable solution.

LTTE Activities

*51. SHRI N. DENNIS:
SHRI RAJENDRA AG-
NIHOTRI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are keeping any watch over the activities of LTTE on Indian soil;

(b) if so, the number of person killed by LTTE militants so far;

(c) the number of LTTE Militants captured or killed; and

(d) the reaction of Government in regard to violent activities of the LTTE militants and the action taken to curb them?

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

(b) and (c). As per information from the State Government, in recent incidents 17 persons have been killed by suspected LTTE militants, and the State Police has detained 27 LTTE activists.

(d) The Government is firm that no violent activities by militants, including LTTE militants, will be permitted on Indian soil. The Tamil Nadu Government has stated that no militant activity by any Sri Lankan Tamil militant group would be allowed in the State. Various measures, including setting up of additional policy check-posts along the coastal belt manned by specially trained and equipped personnel of the Tamil Nadu Special Police force, have been taken to curb militant activity.

[*Translation*]

Support Price for Fruits and Vegetables

*52. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI:
SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to fix support price for apples, potatoes and other varieties of vegetables and fruits;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the amount allotted this year to the fruit growing hill States for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). The Government's price policy for major agricultural commodities does not cover commodities like fruits and vegetables. However, on the specific request of the State Government(s), the Government of India implements market interventions scheme for certain selected items for fruits and vegetables.

The scheme for market intervention for apples in the States of Jammu & Kashmir, Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh is under consideration.

The Statement giving the market intervention prices fixed for fruits and vegetables under the market intervention scheme is attached.

(c) The Government of India has not allotted any amount for this purpose during the current year.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Commodity	State	Market Intervention Price (Rs. in Quintal)	
			1989	1990
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Onion	Maharashtra	60	70
		Gujarat	50	70
2.	Potato	Himachal Pradesh	110	
		Meghalaya	140	
		Uttar Pradesh : White	75	80
		: Red	65	70
3.	Grapes	Punjab Grade 'A'	3/Kg.	
		Haryana Grade 'B'	2.50/Kg.	
4.	Pineapple	Tripura		70

Sl. No.	Commodity	State	Market Intervention Price (Rs. in Quintal)		
			1989	1990	
1	2	3	4	5	
5.	Kinoo/Malta	Punjab, Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, and Uttar Pradesh	Grade 'A'	Grade 'B'	3/Kg. 2.50/Kg.

[English]

Terrorist Activities in Punjab

*53. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI G.S. BASAVRAJ:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the month-wise break up of the number of civilians and police personnel separately, killed/injured by the terrorists and the loss of property during the last six months;

(b) the number of terrorists killed/arrested during the same period; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to contain the terrorist activities?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). According to information available, the month-wise break-up of number of civilians and police personnel killed by terrorists and the number of terrorists killed and arrested during the six months between January 1990 to June 1990 is as follows:

Month	Civilians killed	Police/security personnel killed	Terrorist killed/arrested	
January	126	23	57	53
February	95	21	44	77
March	178	26	83	120
April	170	22	90	202
May	195	13	93	216
June	175	23	101	182

The month-wise break-up of civilian and Police personnel injured and extent of loss of property during the relevant period is not readily available.

(c) A number of steps like intensification of anti-terrorists operations, combing and raids of the known hide-outs of the terrorist, providing security to the marked persons, increased patrolling, setting up special police pickets in a sensitive villages, formation of more village defence committees, formation of committees for redress of public grievances at different levels upto the block level, effective coordination between the civil and

police wings of the administration and weeding out of inefficient and undependable officers have been taken. Moreover, steps have been taken for strengthening of the border by putting up fencing and flood-lighting in selected vulnerable stretches of the border.

Influx of Bangladesh Nationals in Bihar and West Bengal

*54. SHRI NANDU THAPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a sustained influx of Bangladesh nationals into the border districts of West Bengal and Bihar;

(b) whether such illegal aliens are also spreading to the States in the North East including Sikkim posing a serious threat to the social balance and economic life in these States;

(c) whether Government are planning to introduce photo identity cards to Indian nationals all along the border with Bangladesh so that foreign nationals can be more easily identified;

(d) whether Government also propose to create a three mile border belt of no man's land so that infiltration is effectively checked; and

(e) if so, the details thereof and other measures being taken to check the infiltration from Indo-Bangladesh border?

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

(b) There is no recent report of any large scale migration to North-Eastern States or Sikkim.

(c) A proposal to this effect has been commended to State Governments concerned.

(d) This proposal is not feasible.

(e) A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

The long, open border between India and Bangladesh enables infiltrator to cross over surreptitiously into West Bengal and other States. Various steps have been taken from time to time to prevent infiltration. Bor-

der Security Force has been deployed for border patrolling. A five-year programme commencing from 1986-87 was sanctioned for strengthening surveillance by augmentation of BSF, establishing additional Border Out Posts, construction of more Observation Post Towers, etc. The effectiveness of the border patrols has been increased by providing them with jeeps, night vision binoculars, etc. Moreover, the State Governments have given standing instructions to expel Bangladesh infiltrants as soon as they are detected. To facilitate the task of detection of such infiltrators, Mobile Task Forces have been set up in some States under the Prevention of Infiltration of Foreigners (PIF) Scheme.

[Translation]

C.B.I. Inquiry Into Meham Incident

*55. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI BANSI LAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether C.B.I. has been entrusted with the task of conducting an enquiry into the incident of murder of an independent candidate during State Assembly bye-elections in Meham (Haryana);

(b) if so, when this case was handed over to the C.B.I.;

(c) whether the C.B.I. has started formal investigations into the case; and

(d) if so, when the enquiry is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (d). Government of Haryana was requested to accord consent under section 6 of the Delhi Special Police Establishment Act

empowering the C.B.I. to investigate this case. The Government of Haryana have so far not given the required consent. However, the Government of India has appointed a Commission of Inquiry to enquire into the Meham incidents headed by Shri Justice D.P. Madon, retired Judge of the Supreme Court. The Commission sought the assistance of the C.B.I. under section 5A of the Commission of Inquiry Act and necessary concurrence of the Government of India has been accorded to the Commission in the matter.

[English]

Babri Masjid Ramjanmabhooni Controversy

56. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any formula has been arrived at by Union Government to the satisfaction of both the parties to settle the Babri-Masjid and Ramjanmabhooni dispute; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) No, Sir

(b) Does not arise.

Charges for FAX Facility

*57. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints that the rates charged for FAX facility in India are much higher in comparison to other countries;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to reduce these charges; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). There are no such complaints. However, the tariff for Bureaufax service is reviewed from time to time.

Delay In Commissioning of Microwave Expansion Schemes and Co-Axial Cable Schemes

*58. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any action has been taken on the observations of C & AG in his report on "Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications)" (No. 9 of 1990) in respect of delays in commissioning three Microwave expansion schemes and three Co-axial Cable Schemes resulting in cost over runs of over Rs. 20 crores and loss in potential revenue of over Rs. 11 crores; and

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(b) There has been delay in the commissioning of 3 Microwave and 3 Coaxial cable schemes mainly due to non-receipt of indigenous equipments resulting in cost over runs in all the 6 projects. The following actions have been taken to avoid this:—

(i) Selective foreign collaborations have been arranged for a few Public/State sector companies in Hi-tech areas of digital Microwave,

optical fibre and digital co-axial schemes;

- (ii) Greater thrust has been provided to indigenous R & D efforts thus resulting in the increased availability of indigenously produced equipment, in time, for installation in the network.
- (iii) The indigenous development and production activities are being regularly monitored and coordinated at the highest level in the Department of Member (P) with the CMDs through quarterly progress review meetings.

Hazards of Pesticide use

59. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether several pests have developed resistance to DDT, Paraquat, Lindane and other pesticides in use;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the environmental and other hazards created by use of these pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In India, 27 insect pests have been reported to develop resistance to different pesticides. Out of this, 14 insect pests are of Public Health importance; 7 are crop pests and 6 are pests of stored grain commodities;

(c) Some of the problems created by the improper use of pesticides are development of pesticide resistance, pest resur-

gence, and excessive pesticides residues in different components of environment.

[*Translation*]

Actions of Security Forces in J & K

*60. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have got investigated the allegations about harassment of innocent people in Jammu and Kashmir by security forces;

(b) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). The security forces deployed in the State of Jammu & Kashmir are required to apply sustained pressure on the terrorists to curb their activities. From time to time allegations of harassment of innocent people at the hands of security forces had been received. Whenever these allegations are found to contain any substance, the matter is investigated by higher authorities and appropriate action taken. Personnel of the security forces have been instructed that while all terrorist precaution should be exercised to avoid injury and harassment to innocent persons.

[*English*]

Widening of Dr. Ambedkar Road

468. SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any project plan under consideration for widening of Dr. Ambedkar road from Shahdara to Loni;

(b) if so, when the proposed project is likely to commence; and

(c) how the owners of the shops/houses are to be rehabilitated to other places from Dr..Ambedkar road?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). According to Municipal Corporation (MCD) Delhi who are responsible for development of this road, the work of widening and improvement of Loni Road (called Dr. Ambedkar Road) from G.T. Road to Up Border is already in progress.

(c) MCD is reported to have no policy to rehabilitate the owners of shops/houses. Compensation is, however, paid to the owners where property is acquired.

Construction of a Coal and Multi Purpose General Cargo Berth at Paradip Port

469. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to construct a coal berth and multi purpose general cargo berth at Paradip Port during Eighth Plan for transportation of Coal from Orissa to South India for use in the Thermal Power Stations and also to enable the port to handle increasing traffic of cargo; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The schemes for the construction of coal berth and multipurpose general cargo berth have been included in the approved Annual Plan 1990-91.

(b) The scheme for coal handling proposed by the Consultants in their Feasibility

Report envisages Construction of a coal berth of overall length of 280 metres and provision of mechanised coal handling system.

The scheme for the Construction of multi purpose general cargo berth proposed by Paradip Port envisages Construction of a berth of 240 m length adjacent to the existing fertilizer berth with a dredged depth of — 11.50. M.

Tampering of Telephone Lines in Delhi

470. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Bureau of Investigation (CBI) has recently busted a racket of large scale tampering of telephone lines by private telephone subscribers on complaints given by MTNL;

(b) if so, the facts and details in this regard;

(c) the action taken by Government against the telephone subscribers and officials involved in tampering the telephone lines; and

(d) the steps Government propose to take to ensure that telephone subscribers do not indulge in such activities in future?

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

(b) CBI conducted a joint raid along with MTNL staff on 28.6.90 and succeeded in the detection of six telephones where a metering evading device was fitted. Meter of the

calling subscriber do not operate whenever call is made to a number fitted with such a device.

(c) FIR has been lodged by CBI under Section 25 of the IT Act 1885 against the users in whose premises such devices were detected during joint raid by CBI along with MTNL officers. No official of MTNL was found involved.

(d) This device is ineffective as far as E-10B digital electronic exchanges are concerned. In order to make this device ineffective in Electro mechanic Exchanges modification are being carried out wherever necessary. This will be completed in all electro mechanical exchanges in Delhi by middle of August 1990. For Fetex Analogue Electronic Exchanges, case is being referred to Telecom Engineering Centre (TEC) and the suppliers.

Poisonous Agro-Chemicals

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

(a) whether a list of poisonous agro-chemicals exists in India on the lines of similar regulations in U.K.;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor and the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) since when these dangerous agro-chemicals have been in use in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) There is a list of pesticides, also some-

times called agro-chemicals, in the Schedule of the Insecticides Act, 1968 prepared on the basis of expert advice of Central Insecticides Board. This includes all pesticides which can be registered in this country for use. There is no separate list for 'poisonous' by their chemical nature. The C.I.B. considers any requests for addition in this list on the basis of Internationally published literature on pesticides, including from U.K. We are not specifically following any Regulations adopted for this purpose in the U.K.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) The list of pesticides allowed for use in India was consolidated in the Schedule after coming into force of the Insecticides Act, 1968, but some of these pesticides were also in use for some time before that.

DTC Bus Queue Shelters

472. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is no bus shelter on the entire stretch of Rouse Avenue road in Delhi;

(b) if so, whether Government have any proposal to provide shelters on this stretch of road; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). The four bus queue shelters that existed earlier on the stretch of Rouse Avenue Road, were demolished when this road was widened by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. In view of the completion of this work, DTC has planned, as a part of the annual programme of 1990-91, to construct bus queue shelters on this road.

Establishment of Separate Development Boards in Maharashtra

473. SHRI RAM NAIK:
SHRI PUNDLIK HAR DANWE:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have raised some constitutional issues regarding the establishment of separate Development Boards in Maharashtra during the meeting with the Government of Maharashtra on 5 July, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether time bound programme has been finalised by the Union Government for establishing these boards; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). In the meeting held on 5th June, 1990 between the Union Minister of Home Affairs and the Chief Minister Maharashtra it was agreed that certain constitutional and legal aspects of operating the provisions of article 371 (2) of the Constitution would be examined at the Centre as well as by the State Government;

(c) and (d). The Central Government are in touch with the State Government in connection with the modalities for giving effect to the provisions of the aforesaid article as early as possible.

Repairing Howrah Bridge

474. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 2,510 foot cantilever-cum suspension bridge connecting Calcutta and Howrah is showing signs of stress and fatigue;

(b) if so, whether Union Government have asked the Calcutta Port Trust Authorities to conduct a survey of the Howrah bridge and undertake its restoration; and

(c) the time by which the necessary repairs to this bridge will be carried out?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Calcutta Port Trust, who are also the Commissioners for the Howrah Bridge under the Howrah Bridge act, 1926 of the State Government, have appointed M/s Rail India Technical & Economic Services Ltd. (RITES) as consultants for carrying out thorough condition survey of the Bridge.

(c) The repair-restoration works have been taken up in phases and are expected to be completed in the 4 years' time.

World Bank Assistance to Karnataka for Supply of Drinking Water

475. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Karnataka has sent any proposal to the Union Government for supply of drinking water to rural areas with World Bank assistance;

(b) the total cost of the project and other details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) No, Sir. The State Government is preparing a pre-appraisal report.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Postal, Telegraphic and Telephone Facility in Thane District (Maharashtra)

476. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any specific plans to increase the postal/telegraph/telephone facilities in Thane, Kalyan, Kalwa, Mambra, Dombivli, Ullhasnagar, Ambarnath, Badlapur, Bhayandar, Bhiwandi, Vasai, Palghar, Shahapur in Thane district of Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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.

Cost of Cotton Production

477. SHRI SUDAM DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the cost of production of cotton in important cotton growing States during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the support prices of cotton for these years; and

(c) the average purchase price paid by Cotton Corporation of India for these varieties of cotton during the above period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The requisite information is given below vide statements. I, II, III respectively.

STATEMENT-I

Latest Available Estimates of cost of Production of Cotton in the Important Cotton Growing States of the Country.

<i>State</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Cost of Production (Rs./qtl.)</i>
1	2	3
Gujarat	1983-84	527.01
Karnataka	1985-86	414.95
Haryana	1987-88	488.46
Madhya Pradesh	1986-87	486.11
Maharashtra	1983-84	445.32
Punjab	1986-87	360.38

STATEMENT-II

Year	Basic Variety	Minimum Support Price (Rs. per Quintal)
1989-90	F-414/H-777	570.00
	H-4	690.00
1990-91	F-414/H-777	620.00
	H-4	750.00

STATEMENT-III

Details of Average Purchase Prices Paid by Cotton Corporation of India during 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	State	Variety	Average price paid	
			1988-89	1989-90
			(Rs. per Qtl)	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Punjab	J-34 SG	693	730
		F-414	761	771
2.	Haryana	J-34 SG	710	694
		H-777	767	712
3.	Rajasthan	J-34 SG	663	692
		Agatti	725	733
4.	Madhya Pradesh	H-4	815	811
		1007	743	734

Sl. No.	State	Variety	Average price paid	
			1988-89	1989-90
			(Rs. per Qtl)	
1	2	3	4	5
		Y-1	—	
5.	Andhra Pradesh	H-4	792	794
		JKHY-1	785	787
		MCU-5	920	877
6.	Karnataka	DCH-32	1100	1094
7	Gujarat	S-6	828	865

[*Translation*]

Veterinary Hospital at Gram Panchayat Level

478. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to extend veterinary hospital facility to each Gram Panchayat during the Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise

[*English*]

Re-construction of Telephone Advisory Committee

479. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terms of many telephone Advisory Committees have expired and these have not been reconstituted:

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

(c) whether Government are planning to re-constitute them; and

(d) if so, when the TACs will be constituted?

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

(b) to (d). The telecom/telephone advisory committees could not be reconstituted as the policy of their formation was under review. These advisory committees are now under the process of reconstituting and will be reconstituted shortly.

Commissioning of Kuttipuram Road over Bridge

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

(a) when the 'Kuttipuram' road over bridge on National Highway no. 17 is likely to be commissioned; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for early commissioning of this bridge?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) and (b). Road over bridge within the Railway land has been completed. Based on the tenders received on the second call for the approaches of the bridge, as out, the process of rewarding the work is in the final stages. The bridge is targetted to be commissioned by 1992.

[*Translation*]

Public Grievance Cells of Municipal Corporation of Delhi

481. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Municipal Corporation of Delhi has set up public grievance cells in various zonal offices for redressal of grievances;

(b) if so, the details in this regard including the number of complaints received and disposed of so far along with the reasons for pending complaints; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to make the entire grievances redressal machinery more effective?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Municipal Corporation of Delhi has set upto public grievances cell in all of its 11 zonal offices besides the headquarters at Town Hall. Out of 7123 complaints received, 4762 have been disposed of. Remaining complaints are at various stages of disposal. Since majority of complaints/grievances relate to improvement and development of roads sewerage, water mines, sanitary conditions, unauthorised constructions, etc. their disposal take longer time as the prescribed procedure has to be completed and financial implications are also involved.

(c) Apart from streamlining and strengthening and existing machinery, other steps including attending to public grievances by the Additional Deputy Commissioners/Zonal Assistant Commissioners/Zonal Assistant Commissioners and Heads of the Departments of at fixed hours etc. are also

(i)	Human lives lost	—	699
(ii)	Estimated loss to Public property	—	Rs. 457.62 crores

(b) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Near Khamar College in Deogarh
(Orissa)**

483. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

taken for making the grievance redressal machinery more effective.

[English]

Assistance to Punjab for Flood Relief Works

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

(a) the loss on life and property in September 1988 floods in Punjab;

(b) the details of flood relief works sanctioned in Punjab upto 30 June, 1989;

(c) the amount spent by State Government and the amount actually released by Union Government; and

(d) whether there is any amount due to the State Government on this account for not releasing the same and the period when it will be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) The details of damage caused to life and property by the September, 1988 floods in Punjab are as under:—

(a) whether Union Government have received any alternative proposal for construction of a bye pass on national Highway near Khamar College in Deogarh (Orissa); and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANS-

PORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). A proposal suggesting slight change in the approved alignment of the bye pass near Khamar College on NH. 23 was received by the Ministry recently. The State PWD has been asked to examine it.

Development of Fisheries in Rajasthan

484. SHRIMATIVASUNDHARARAJE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any steps to promote fisheries in Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the schemes introduced in Rajasthan to increase fish production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Thirteen district level Fish Farmers' Development Agencies (F.F.D.A.) and two National fish Seed Farm-cum-hatcheries each with a capacity of producing 10 million fish seed per annum have been sanctioned for increasing fish production from tanks and ponds for fish culture and trained 3231 fish farmers. Both the fish seed farms have also become operational for producing fish seed in the State.

Contamination of American Corn

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

(a) whether the American Corn sent to India in donation was found to be unfit for human consumption and was disposed off as poultry and cattle feed;

(b) whether Government subsequently investigated the effect of contaminated cattle feed on the health of the cattle and poultry which were fed this contaminated corn;

(c) if so, the outcome thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) In the context of drought in 1987, Government of U.S.A. donated 4 lakh MTs of corn to Government of India under U.S. State Government Agricultural Commodity foreign donation Agreement. Out of this 2 lakh MTs of corn was imported in 1988 and the balance 2 lakh MTs in 1989.

On arrival of the corn at Indian ports in 1989, a representative sample was drawn by Indian Surveyors. It reported 40 parts per billion (ppb) contents against the permissible limit of aflatoxin for human consumption as per US Standard of 20 parts per billion.

Government of India constituted a Technical Committee to get the entire corn tested again at Government nominated laboratories. Since, there was no prescribed tolerance limit for poultry and cattle feed in India, the Technical Committee recommended 100 parts per billion as the tolerance limit of aflatoxin for poultry and cattle feed sectors.

In all 95 samples were drawn and analysed for aflatoxin at Government nominated laboratories. All the samples had been reported to contain aflatoxin below 100 parts per billion. The corn was, therefore, distributed in poultry and cattle feed sectors.

As a measure of abundant caution, corn was not distributed for human consumption.

(b) to (d). Since the entire stock of corn was found to contain aflaxatoxin level lower than 100 PPB, the safe limit prescribed by the Technical Committee, the question of conducting any further investigation did not arise; nor were any complaints of any adverse effects received from any of the consuming units.

Opening of New Post Offices in Rural and Backward Areas in Andhra Pradesh

486. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open new post offices in rural and backward areas in Andhra Pradesh in near future;

(b) whether any survey has been conducted in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The Department has taken up a survey in association with the National Institute of Rural Development to evaluate the Seventh Plan programme of opening of post offices and based on the results of the survey, to formulate norms for the Eighth Plan. Andhra Pradesh is also included in the survey.

The further programme of opening of post offices in Andhra Pradesh as well as other States is to be finalised after the survey is completed.

STD System in Durgachak (West Bengal)

487. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to strengthen the capacity of the STD System of Haldia in order to include the Durgachak area within the same STD system;

(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) Yes, Sir.

(b) An automatic exchange is already in operation at Durgachak. It is proposed to commission an optical fibre medium between Durgachak and Haldia in order to provide STD facility at Durgachak.

(c) Does not arise.

Setting up of New Post Offices in Kerala

488. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the new post offices proposed to be set up in Kerala;

(b) the post offices in Kerala that had been marked for improvement during the last year and the current year;

(c) whether work on any of the Post Offices proposed to be opened or renovated has been postponed/delayed and whether any representations have been received in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Information is furnished below in the statement.

(b) 23 post offices were selected in 1989-90 under the model post offices plan and 30 during the current year.

(c) and (d). Opening of post offices shown in the annexed statement was temporarily postponed so that certain other

proposals also could be considered. However, clearance for opening of the post offices has since been issued. Information as to whether any representations were received in regard to the temporary postponement is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. No renovation proposal has however been postponed/delayed.

STATEMENT

Kerala (1990-91)

New Post Offices proposed to be set up

Branch Post Offices:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Place</i>	<i>District</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Narikodamala	Cannanore
2.	Ozhi-navalap	Kasargod
3.	Uppilakai	—do—
4.	Punnakunnu	—do—
5.	Kanakayally	—do—
6.	Putharamukka	—do—
7.	Thattumal	—do—
8.	Kannavam Colony	Cannanore
9.	Muchiyad	—do—
10.	Vilakattar	—do—
11.	Malayampadi	—do—
12.	Kidahani	—do—
13.	Kara Peravoor	—do—
14.	Attadappa	—do—

1	2	3
15.	Adicherry	—do—
16.	Cheekunnummal West	Kozhikode
17.	Varikoli	—do—
18.	Chappathottam	—do—
19.	Khvencherry	Maappuram
20.	Kanmanam Thekkemuri	—do—
21.	Ambalakadavu	—do—
22.	Amayur Malapuram	—do—
23.	Valapuram	—do—
24.	Veepally Kunnathunad	Bodoakulam
25.	Gudarvila	Idikki
26.	Padicap	—do—
27.	Elamdesam East	—do—
28.	Thattekani	—do—
29.	Mukudil	—do—
30.	Puthchchanthai	Alleppey
31.	Kumarakudy	Pathanamthitta
32.	Kunnamangalam South	Alleppey
33.	Ezhiyam	Pathanamthitta
34.	Muthupilakad	—do—
35.	Kundayam	—do—
36.	Peringalam	Quilon
37.	Vilavnorkonam	—do—

1	2	3
38.	Kodakkode	—do—
39.	Kadathur Ward	—do—
40.	Inchakkad	—do—
41.	Panangode	Trivandrum
42.	Panayam	—do—
43.	Valiyara (Kuthirakulam)	—do—
<i>Departmental Sub Office</i>		
1.	Priyadarsini Nagar	Kottayam

*[Translation]***Import of Tractors**

489. SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to import low cost tractors to give relief to farmers;

(b) if so, the country from where these are proposed to be imported and what will be its cost in India;

(c) the cost of production and the market price of indigenous tractors of various types;

(d) whether Government propose to regulate the prices of indigenous tractors and other implements on the basis of their manufacturing cost as is done in the case of

agricultural production; and

(e) if so, the details in this regard and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) In view of reply to Part (a), the question does not arise.

(c) Government is not collecting data on cost of production of tractors from the manufacturers. Known market prices of some indigenous tractors are given in the statement below.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) In view of reply to part (d), question does not arise.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the manufacturer	Model	Price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s. Punjab Tractors Limited S.A.S. Nagar (Chandigarh)	Swaraj-720 (H.S. MDC)	62,300/-
		Swaraj-720 (SS ADDC)	68,200/-
		Swaraj-724	91,300/-
2.	M/s. V.S.T. Tillers Tractors Limited, Bangalore	Mitsubishi Shakti 180 D	92,500/-
3.	M/s. Eicher Tractors Limited, Faridabad	Eicher-241	82,820/-
		Eicher-242	84,785/-
		Eicher Heera	87,835/-
		Eicher Sona/Gold	1,11,890/-

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the manufacturer</i>	<i>Model</i>	<i>Price (Rs.)</i>
1	2	3	4
4.	M/s. Escorts Limited, Faridabad	E-325	97,860/-
		E-335	1,15,200/-
		E-345	1,18,750/-
		E-355	1,38,310/-
5.	M/s. Escorts Tractors Limited, Faridabad	Ford-3600	1,51,796/-
		Ford-361U	1,59,184/-
6.	M/s. Gujarat Tractor Corporation Limited, Baroda	G-312	1,00,200/-
		G-453	(As on 1st May, 1990) 1,35,266/-
		HWD-50	1,36,860/-
		G-614	1,54,607 .

Sl. No.	Name of the manufacturer	Model	Price (Rs.)
1	2	3	4
7.	M/s. HMT Limited, Pinjore (Chandigarh)	2511	90,675/-
		3511	1,14,865/-
		5911	1,69,123/-
8.	M/s. Mahindra and Mahindra Limited, Bombay	B 255	96,200/-
		275	1,21,871/-
		444 Super	1,34,116/-
		495	1,48,513/-
9.	M/s. Partap Steels Limited, Ballabgarh	PS-1027	79,265/-
		PS-3035	1,14,032/-
		UMZ-6 KM 365	1,97,717/-
10.	M/s. Tractors and Farm Equipment Limited, Madras	MF-1035	1,22,486/-
		MF-245	1,52,951/-
		TAFE-25	92,695/-

[English]

Exemption of LIG and Janata Category Allottees of DDA Flats from Payment of Stamp Duty

490. SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had decided to exempt the low income group and Janata category allottees of DDA flats from the payment of stamp duty;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether allottees of LIG/Janata flats are required to pay stamp duty at the time of registration of lease deed in the office of the Registration of Cooperative Society, Delhi Administration;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether there is any proposal to issue a fresh order/instruction to the office of the Registrar Co-operative Society to exempt the allottees of the above two categories from stamp duty at the time of registration?

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

[Translation]

Public Telephone Facility in Delhi Police Stations

491. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the public telephone facilities

are not available in the police stations in Delhi so far;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to provide the said facilities immediately on priority basis during the current year to safeguard public interest; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Public Telephone facility is available at some of the Police stations in Delhi.

(b) and (c). There is no proposal at present to extend this facility to all Police Stations.

[English]

STD Facility in Exchanges of Kerala

492. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposal to expand the Telephone Exchange of Kuravilangadu in Kottayam district, Kerala;

(b) the progress made so far to provide STD facilities in Kuravilangadu, Marangathupally, Bharananganam and Poovaranany exchanges by joining them with Palai exchange in Kerala; and

(c) when STD facility would be provided in the above exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) yes, sir.

(b) Kiravilangad, Marangattupilly, Bharananganam and Poovaranany exchange are to be connected to the proposed Digital TAX at

Kottayam which is expected to be commissioned by the end of 1991-92.

(c) STD facility is likely to be provided in the above exchanges by the middle of the 8th Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

**Vehicles Theft Cases in Mandir Marg
Police Station**

493. SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of theft of vehicles registered in Mandir Marg Police Station, new Delhi since 1989 till 31st July, 1990;

(b) the number of Government and private vehicles among them and the number of cases wherein investigation has been completed by the Police alongwith those where investigation is still going on; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to trace all these vehicles at the earliest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The information is given below in the statement.

(c) Intelligence has been geared up. Traps in plain clothes are organised in the affected beats. Wireless messages are flashed out on all India level to trace to stolen vehicles.

STATEMENT

Period	Heads	Repor- ted	Can- celled	Admi- tted	Worked out	Challa- ned	Convic- ted	Acqui- tted	Pending trial	Pending Investi- gation	Untraced
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12
1.1.89 to 31.12.89	Government vehicles	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	Private vehicles	38	3	35	4	4	1	1	2	4	27
1.1.90 to 31.7.90	Government vehicles	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	Private vehicles	23	1	22	3	1	1	—	—	15	6

[English]

Family Pension to Widows of Employees in Telegraph Service in Goa

494. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of cases of family pensions to widows of erstwhile Portuguese employees in telegraphic services still pending in Goa;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reasons for delay in settling these cases?

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

(b) Nine cases are pending.

(c) Clarification of rules required for settlement of these cases has been received from Department of Pension and Pensioners Welfare in July, 1990. This has been sent to Maharashtra Telecommunications Circle for settlement of cases.

[Translation]

Wages to Safai Karamcharis in Post Offices in Delhi

495. SHRI RAM SAGAR (SAIDPUR): Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of post offices and branch post offices in Delhi where Safai Karamcharis are working on daily wages;

(b) the amount of daily wages being paid to each Safai Karamchari;

(c) whether Safai Karamcharis working in branch post offices on daily wages are not being paid equal wages and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the time by which these Safai Karamcharis will be regularised and the reasons for not posting regular Safai Karamcharis there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is only one Safai Karamchari at Krishna Nagar Head Post Office, Delhi, working on daily wages.

(b) and (c). Safai Karamcharis are paid at the a rate of minimum of the scale of the post in Group 'D' viz. Rs. 750-940/- plus D.A. payment is made on pro-rata basis.

(d) Regularisation of the services of Safai Karamchari is depends upon the availability of vacancies and upon their fulfilling the eligibility conditions and also their turn for the same. Thus no time limit can be indicated for their regularisation.

[English]

Fisheries Development

496. SHRI SUKHENDU KHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

the plans and programmes of Union Government for fisheries development welfare of Fishermen and the amount allotted for the purpose to each State during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): The important Central Sector Schemes for fisheries development are construction of

fishery harbours at major ports arranging training of fishery operatives at Central Institute of Fisheries Nautical and Engineering Training, Cochin; processing of unconventional varieties of fish and test marketing of the same by Integrated Fisheries Project, Cochin; undertaking techno-economic survey of brackish water areas by central Institute of Coastal Engineering for Fishery, Bangalore for identifying suitable areas of brackish water aquaculture etc. The important Centrally Sponsored Schemes for fisheries development are Fish Farmers Development Agencies, National Fish Seed Development Programme, Development of Reservoir Fisheries, Integrated Brackish Water Fish Farm Development Motorisation of Traditional Craft including Scheme for reimbursement of excise duty on diesel oil for the benefit of mechanised fishing boats, Introduction of Improved Beach Landing Craft and Intermediate Craft, Assistance to State Level Federation/Corporations for undertaking inland fish marketing, construction of fishery harbours at minor ports etc.

The welfare schemes for fishermen are Group Accident Insurance Scheme for Active Fishermen and National Welfare Fund for Fishermen.

The total outlay for fisheries development including that for welfare of fishermen during 1990-91 is Rs. 30.60 crore. In addition to this, an amount of Rs. 10.36 crore is also to be spent on implementation of the scheme of reimbursement of Excise Duty on Diesel Oil.

Release of fund to states/Union Territories for various schemes which are being implemented by them, is made on the basis of physical progress of the schemes and hence no State-wise allocation of funds is made.

Use of Waste from FACT Ernakulam

497. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Gypsum, the waste Bi-product from the fertilizer factory of FAT in Ernakulam district in Kerala is being put up to any use;

(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 VERMA): (a) to (c). A small portion of the waste by-product (Gypsum) from FACT plants is sold to cement units who make use of this in their process for manufacturing of cement. There is no downstream plant with FACT to convert the entire gypsum for any further profitable use.

Telephone Connection from Kottarakkara Telephone Exchange

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

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in the Kottarakkara Telephone Exchange; and

(b) the time which new Telephone Connections will be give to these applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 710 applications are pending for telephone connections in Kottarakkara telephone exchange.

(b) New telephone connections are

likely to be released for majority of those in waiting list at Kottarakkara telephone exchange by March, 1991.

Compensation to Students of Chandra Sekhara Azad Agriculture University Kanpur Killed in Punjab

499. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of students of the Chandra Sekhara Azad Agriculture University, Kanpur who were killed by terrorists in Patiala (Punjab) in November, 1989;

(b) whether compensation has been given to the next of kin of these students;

(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). Details in the regard are being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as possible.

[*Translation*]

Fire In J.J Clusters In Delhi

500. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA GAVIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether number of fire incidents have occurred in the J.J. Clusters in Delhi this year;

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

(c) if so, the causes of fire and if not, the reasons therefor;

(d) the number of persons who died in these fire accidents and the loss of property suffered therefrom;

(e) the details of compensation paid to the victims of fire; and

(f) the steps taken to prevent fire incidents in J.J. Clusters?

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

(b) Magisterial inquiries into the incidents of fires in jhuggis of Motia Khan and near Old Yamuna Bridge were conducted. The Police conducted inquiries in other incidents.

(c) In majority of cases, fire started due to careless smoking/naked flames from burning anguishes/short circuit or spark from loose hanging electric wires, etc.

(d) 15 persons died. Loss of property has not been determined.

(e) Rs. 1,50,000 (@ Rs. 10,000/- per person) has been paid as ex-gratia payment to the next of kin of the deceased. Besides, an amount of Rs. 91,92,750/- has been disbursed as gratuitous relief.

(f) Delhi Administration has distributed pamphlets containing instructions in Hindi to be followed to obviate out-break of fire in jhuggi clusters.

[English]

Guidelines for Promoting Communal Harmony and Providing Relief Measures to Victims

501. SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:
DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued any guidelines to State for promotion of communal harmony and for providing relief measures and compensation to the victims of communal violence including pension to widows;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether such facilities will be at par with those who have been victims of terrorist violence in Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Assam etc. and also victims of caste-violence?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. These cover, inter alia, strengthening of intelligence machinery, preventive measures like immobilisation of anti-social elements, and controlling the use of loudspeakers, the Role of the Press, the Role of the Police, setting up of Special Courts for expeditious trial of communal riot cases, etc. It has also been suggested therein that in communal riots cases occurring after 1.4.1990, an enhanced relief of Rs. 50,000/- in the case of death/permanent incapacitation and a monthly pension of Rs. 500/- to the widows of victims of riots belonging to low income group would be paid—

(c) The above measures are applicable

in case of communal riots.

National Oil and Oil Seeds Grid

502. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a scheme has been drawn up to set up a national oil and oilseeds grid for promoting cultivation of oilseeds and production and storage of edible oils in the different regions in the country so as to achieve self-sufficiency in edible oils;

(b) if so, the details of the scheme and the expenditure involved; and

(c) the step taken or proposed to implement it?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, sir. Under the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB)'s oilseeds growers cooperative projects and its market intervention operation, facilities are being created for storage of edible oils and oilseeds at important market centres and producing zones. This scheme also aims at supplementing the efforts to promote cultivation and production of oilseeds under Programmes of NDDB's Vegetable Oil project as well as Centrally Sponsored Oilseeds production Programme (OPP). Coastal movement of indigenous edible oil by NDDB has also strengthened the National Oil Grid.

(b) and (c). Edible oil storage facilities have been created by the Oilseed growers unions and federations in all the seven States of NDDB's oilseed growers cooperative projects at major oilseeds producing zones. Work is in progress in Delhi and Kandla where NDDB is building edible oil tank farms to meet the requirement of storing edible oil.

[*Translation*]

Effect of Pesticides on Human Body

503. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that foodgrains, fruits and vegetables are found having effects of pesticides which is harmful for the health and human body;

(b) if so, the names of pesticides which enter the human body through food items and remain there and adversely affect the health of the people;

(c) whether Government propose to impose a ban on the use of such pesticides;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) what remedial measures the people are being advised to take to save themselves from the effects to these pesticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The samples of commodities like vegetables, cereals, pulses, oilseeds, meat, fish etc., have been analysed by some universities/institutions/organisations and the presence of some persistent pesticides like DDT and BHC have been reported in some studies. These pesticides enter the body through food chains and deposited in some tissues. However, no study is conclusive of their adverse effect on the health of the people.

(c) and (d). The Government have already banned the use of DDT in agriculture and allowed only the restricted quantity in public health, whereas certain restrictions

have been imposed on the use of BHC. Total banning has not been possible due to non-availability of safer and cheaper substitute, as well as specific public health problems existing in this country.

(e) The Government is keen that as far as possible less persistent and easily biodegradable insecticides are used in pest control to minimise the risks due to pesticide residues in articles of consumption and environment. The Government is advocating Integrated Pest management (IPM) as the main thrust of plant protection strategy which envisages incorporation of diseases management. Adoption of this strategy leads to judicious and need based application of pesticides.

[*English*]

NDDB Scheme for Milk and Oil Sector In Gujarat

505. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board has come forward to strengthen the milk and oil sector in Gujarat;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken in regard to the total amount that NDDB is likely to spend for this purpose; and

(c) the concrete programme and proposals prepared in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Proposals in the Dairy Sector under Operation Flood-III have been approved for Rs. 53.26 crores and proposals

from Rs. 147 crores are in the pipe-line for taking up comprehensive Dairy Development Projects in the State. In Federation has been organising Oil Seeds Growers Cooperative Societies. The NDDB has released over Rs. 61 crores upto May, 1990 for the projects including crushing, solvent extraction, refining and Vanaspati manufacturing facilities. An amount of Rs. 77 crores including amounts already released has been budgeted for the on-going projects.

Survey Regarding Inland Waterways Transport

506. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a survey was conducted regarding the development of inland waterways transport in Ghagra river during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) if so, the findings thereof and plan of Government to expenditure this navigation programme; and

(c) the allocation made for river transport for the Ganga and Ghagra rivers in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Development of inland water transport in Ghagra river is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. A scheme relating to hydrographic surveys and techno-economic study on river Ghagra from manjihat to Faizabad was taken up by Government of U.P as a Centrally Sponsored Scheme in October 1989 at a cost of Rs. 56 lakhs. The works have not been completed.

(c) The allocations of funds in the 8th Five-year Plan have not been finalised.

Labourers from Other States Killed by Militants in Punjab

507. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of labourers from other States killed by the militants in Punjab during 1989 and 1990 so far;

(b) the states to which these labourers belonged;

(c) whether any compensation was paid to the families of the victims;

(d) if so, the total amount of compensation paid so far on this account; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). According to reports received 29 labourers from Bihar were killed by terrorists during 1989 and 1990 in Punjab.

(c) According to a scheme formulated by the Government of Punjab, ex-gratia grant of Rs. 50,000/- paid to the next of kin of innocent persons killed in terrorist violence.

(d) and (e). Information in this regard is awaited from the Govt. of Punjab.

Initiatives taken to stop the killing of Tamilians in Sri Lanka

508. SHRI T. BASHEER:
SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:

SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
VIDYA:
SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
SHASTRI:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURHTY:
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI MADHVRAO SCINDIA;
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMHATT:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKATA:
SHRIPHOOL CHAND VERMA:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:
SHRI DHARAMANNA MON-
DAYYA SADUL:
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in the recent developments
in Sri Lanka, large number of Tamils of India
origins have been killed in the military opera-
tion by the Sri Lankan Armed forces;

(b) whether Government have ex-
pressed their concern over the increased
intensity of the conflict between Sri Lankan
Security forces and LTTE and growing esca-
lation of ethnic violence in the North-East
province of Sri Lanka putting the safety and
security of Tamils in danger.

(c) whether Government have taken an
new initiatives for normalisation of the situ-
ation in North East province of sri Lanka;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the response of Sri Lankan Govern-
ment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) While the
exact number and the ethnic composition
civilians killed in the recent hostilities cannot
be accurately ascertained there are no re-
ports of Tamils of recent Indian origin having
been killed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). Government have continued
to stress to the Sri Lanka Government that
there can be no military solution to the con-
flict and that only a negotiated political solu-
tion can bring a just and durable peace. The
Sri Lanka Government while indicating that
they favour a negotiated settlement have
indicated their inability to make progress in
that direction because of the continuing vio-
lence by the LTTE.

Closure of Indian Embassy in FIJI

509. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:
DR. LAXMINARAYAN PAN-
DEY:
SHRI PARATPRAO B.
BHOSALE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Embassy in Fiji
has been closed; and

(b) if so, the arrangements made to
provide relief to the people of Indian origin
who are victims of racial discrimination?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AF-
FAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. It
was closed on May 24, 1990.

(b) GOI has taken up the matter of violation of human rights of Figians, including people of Indian origin on grounds of race, on a bilateral basis, with concerned countries.

India has requested the United Nations Committee on Programme and Coordination to undertake a study of emergence of racism in Fiji in its medium term plan for 1992-97. India has decided to raise the issue at the forth coming meeting of the UN Sub Commission on the Prevention of Discrimination & Protection of Minorities, and will pursue the matter in accordance with the procedure set out by the UN in such cases. We will also raise the matter in the forthcoming meeting of the General Assembly.

We will continue to oppose the re-admission Fiji to the Commonwealth till such time as it subscribes to the principles of the Commonwealth which include, inter-alia, non-discrimination on racial basis.

We are currently providing moral and diplomatic support to the democratic movement in Fiji. We will provide greater facilities for higher education in India for Fijian students, especially those who are being discriminated against on racial basis. We have instructed our Missions in countries neighbouring Fiji to extend long term, multi-entry Visas to people of Indian origin, on request.

Settlement of Burmese in Manipur

510. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Burmese settlements have come up in the Manipur villages of Kalang and Waksu in border district of Ukhrul thereby adding to the border dispute between the two countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof stating the

area covered under fresh encroachment by Burmese settlements; and

(c) the reaction of Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

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

Pak Request to China for Nuclear Test Facilities in Chinese Territory

511. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has come to knowledge of India that Pakistan has requested China to allow it to use its nuclear facilities at Lop Nor for testing its nuclear bomb overground;

(b) the number of times Pakistan has received the Chinese facilities to explode its atomic bomb underground;

(c) whether he raised the matter with the Chinese Foreign Minister when he came to India recently; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Chinese Foreign Minister in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government are aware of Chinese assistance to Pakistan in the nuclear field but there is no confirmed evidence to substantiate the matters to which the Question refers.

(c) and (d). Government's apprehensions regarding the clandestine nature and weapons-orientation of Pakistan's nuclear

programme are well-known to all concerned, including the Chinese Government. Many other countries share this concern.

[*Translation*]

Norms for Opening of General Post Offices

512. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of norms fixed for establishing general post offices;

(b) whether these norms are fulfilled to convert the branch post office at village Bhutha into general post office;

(c) if so, when it is likely to be made general post office;

(d) whether there are any other difficulties in converting it not general post office;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the time by which it is likely to be converted into general post office?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) General Post Office or GPO is the designation used for first class head post office situated at the headquarters of the Head of a Circle. Where there are more than one head office, the one attached to the headquarters is termed GPO. There are no other norms fixed for establishing General Post Offices.

(b) to (f). There is no branch post office by the name Bhutha. However there is a branch office at Jhunta in Pali district. The question of converting this branch post office into a departmental Sub Office has been examined but not found justified since the

branch office does not at present have the prescribed minimum workload of 5 hrs. per day and the loss on upgradation is also expected to be well above the prescribed limit of Rs. 2,000/- per annum.

[*English*]

Visit of Pakistan's Prime Minister to Islamic Countries to Drum up Support on Kashmir Issue

513. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:
SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister of Pakistan recently visited Islamic Countries to drum up support for Islamabad's stand on the Kashmir issue;

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

(c) the steps Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, sir.

(b) and (c). We have conveyed to the concerned Governments that Pakistani actions and statements in regard to Kashmir are in clear violation of the Simla Agreement which, inter alia, calls for settlement of all differences peacefully and through bilateral negotiations. These Governments have also been fully apprised of Pakistan's support and encouragement to terrorism and subversion directed against India.

**Persons Killed in Kashmir by Terrorists
Since August, 1989**

514. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons killed by
terrorists in Kashmir since August, 1989;

(b) number of cases registered in this
regard;

(c) number of cases in which investiga-
tion has been completed and prosecution
launched; and

(d) the details of courts where these
cases are pending?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). The
information has been called from the State
Government of J&K and shall be furnished
on receipt.

[*Translation*]

**Telephone Connections In Surat
District**

515. SHRI C.D. GAMIT: Will the Minis-
ter of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to
state:

(a) the number of applicants registered
with Surat District Telecommunications for
telephone connections during the period from
1985 to 1989;

(b) the number of telephone connec-
tions released upto June, 1990; and

(c) the time by which the remaining-
applicants are likely to get telephone con-
nections and the steps being taken by Gov-
ernment in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 43392.

(b) 22350 connections have been re-
leased between 1985 and June, 90.

(c) The remaining applicants are likely
to get telephone connections during 8th Plan
period progressively subject to approval of
Plans, timely availability of equipment and
construction of new telephone exchange
building.

[*English*]

States Affected by Floods and Rains

516. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPA-
THI:

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:

SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH:
SHRI SHOPAT SINGH
MAKKASAR:

PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD
VARMA:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:
SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT:

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA:

SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States/Union
Territories affected by recent floods, heavy
rains and land slides;

(b) the estimated loss caused by these
natural calamities to property, crops, human
lives, cattle, and number of persons ren-

dered homeless in each State/Union Territory;

(c) the Central assistance sought by each State/Union Territory; and

(d) the details of assistance actually given by Union Government to each affected State/Union Territory to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). Eleven States and one Union Territory have so far reported damage due to heavy rains, floods, land slides, etc. during current South-West monsoon season. The extent of damage to life and property as

reported by the affected States/Union Territory on 7.8.1990 is given below in Statement—I.

(c) and (d). As per the existing scheme for financing the relief expenditure, which has come into force from 1.4.1990, Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount. The Centre's contribution towards CRF is 75% as non-plan grant and the remaining 25% is to be met by the concerned State Government from its own resources. A Statement showing the amount allocated to the various State under Calamity relief Fund and the amount released so far towards Centre's contribution, to CRF is given below in Statement—II.

STATEMENT-I

Extent of damage due to Heavy Rains, Floods, Landslides etc. during South-West Monsoon-1990

(As Reported by States/UTs)

(Provisional)

As on 7.8.1990

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Districts affected	Number of Villages affected	Area affected (in lakh has.)	Population affected (in lakh)	Damage to crops (in lakh ha.)	Damage to houses (Number)	Human live lost (Number)	Cattle head lost	Damage to public utilities (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Assam	14	1245	1.53	7.37	0.48	13324	7	2	NR
2.	Bihar	14	1815	3.44	21.46	1.43	2035	4	3	94.50
3.	Gujarat	8	NR	NR	NR	NR ¹	4380	39	317	0.05
4.	Haryana	5	106	0.65	2.82	0.35	14742	11	967	20.35
5.	Himachal Pradesh	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	38	NR	NR

*(Provisional)**As on 7.8.1990*

Sl. No.	State/UT	Number of Districts affected	Number of Villages affected	Area affected (in lakh has.)	Population affected (in lakh)	Damage to crops (in lakh ha.)	Damage to houses (Number)	Human live lost (Number)	Cattle head lost	Damage to public utilities (Rs. in lakh)
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
7.	Orissa	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR
8.	Punjab	1	131	NR	NR	NR	2987	2	256	NR
9.	Rajasthan	6	NR	NR	NR	NR	95000	93	17000	NR
10.	Uttar Pradesh	40	7629	12.16	50.89	6.60	46101	219	2147	NR
11.	West Bengal	9	NR	1.32	NR	0.27	NR	18	NR	NR
12.	Pondicherry	1	NR	NR	NR	NR	NR	1	NR	NR

NR = Not reported.

STATEMENT-II

As on 7.8.1990

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Amount in C.R.F. for 1990-91	Centre's Contribution to C.R.F. Released*
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	86.00	64.50
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	0.38
3.	Assam	30.00	5.62
4.	Bihar	35.00	6.56
5.	Goa	1.00	0.19
6.	Gujarat	85.00	15.94
7.	Haryana	17.00	3.19
8.	Himachal Pradesh	18.00	3.38
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.00	2.25

As on 7.8.1990

(Rs. in crore)

Sl. No.	State	Total Amount in C.R.F. for 1990-91	Centre's Contribution to C.R.F. Released*
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	27.00	5.06
11.	Kerala	31.00	5.81
12.	Madhya Pradesh	37.00	6.94
13.	Maharashtra	44.00	8.25
14.	Manipur	1.00	0.19
15.	Meghalaya	2.00	0.38
16.	Mizoram	1.00	1.19
17.	Nagaland	1.00	0.19
18.	Orissa	47.00	8.81

*As on 7.8.1990**(Rs. in crore)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Total Amount in C.R.F. for 1990-91</i>	<i>Centre's Contribution to C.R.F. Released</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
19.	Punjab	28.00	5.25
20.	Rajasthan	124.00	23.25
21.	Sikkim	3.00	0.56
22.	Tamil Nadu	39.00	14.62
23.	Tripura	3.00	0.56
24.	Uttar Pradesh	90.00	16.87
25.	West Bengal	40.00	7.50
	Total	804.00	206.44

Relates to first quarter in respect of all States except Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu. In case of Andhra Pradesh, amount has been released for all the four quarters and for Tamil Nadu for two quarters, as requested by these States.

Provision of 52 Lakh Additional Telephone Lines During Eighth Plan Period

517. SHRIMATICHENNUPATIVIDYA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken a decision about the technology to be adopted to provide 52 lakh additional telephone lines during the Eighth Plan period as announced earlier;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to increase the production capacity in order to achieve the target and details of technology to be adopted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Different technologies are available to meet the requirement for large, medium and small size exchanges. In so far as medium and small size exchanges are concerned, adequate manufacturing capacity is available in the country to meet the requirements. In case of large capacity exchanges the existing capacities are being expanded and to meet the marginal gap which is seen at present. At this stage it is expected that the additional capacities will be based on available technologies or the technology being developed within the country.

Inclusion of Manipuri Language in Eighth Schedule of Constitution

518. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received memorandum signed by Manipuri people demanding inclusion of Manipuri language in Eighth Schedule of the Constitution;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the decision taken thereon?

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

(b) and (c). Matter is under consideration.

[*Translation*]

Separate Postal Division for Jalna District

519. SHRI PUNDLIK HARI DANWE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for not opening a separate postal division for Jalna District; and

(b) whether there is any proposal to have separate Postal Divisions for Aurangabad city, Aurangabad District and Jalna District by dividing Aurangabad Postal Division into three parts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) As per the existing departmental norms, the creation of a separate Postal Division for Jalna district is not justified.

(b) No, Sir.

[*English*]

SC/ST Employees in RCF

520. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees in Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilisers Ltd., category-wise and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(b) the total backlog of reserved posts as on 30 June, 1990 and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to clear this backlog;

(c) the number of officers sent abroad by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. for training, attending Conferences, seminars, inspections during the last three years; and

(d) the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) The details are given below:

<i>Category/Group</i>	<i>Total employees</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
A	1543	131	25
B	1298	103	12
C	2767	339	155
D	160	27	2
	5768	600	194

(b) The total backlog of reserved posts as on 30th June, 1990 is shown below:—

<i>Group</i>	<i>SC</i>	<i>ST</i>
A	3	3
(Management Trainees)	16	12
B	Nil	Nil
C	3	3
D	4	7

From the above backlog of vacancies in Group 'A' Six SCs and STs candidates have been offered appointment. For the backlog in the Management Trainees a special Recruitment Drive has been undertaken exclusively for SCs and STs through advertisements in leading newspapers. The written test/interview would be held in the last

week of August, 1990.

Out of the Six reserved vacancies for Group 'C' two persons have already joined and for the remaining posts interviews would be conducted in the 3rd week of August, 1990.

For all the reserved vacancies in Group 'D' suitable candidates among SCs and STs have been selected and would join very shortly.

(c) and (d). The number of officers sent

abroad by Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers for training, conference, seminars and inspection during the last three years and the number of SC/ST officers among them are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of officers sent abroad for training conference and Inspection</i>	<i>No. of SC/ST Officers sent abroad for training, conference and Inspection</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1987-88	23	3
1988-89	15	1
1989-90	4	Nil

Appointment of Rubath Officer In Saudi Arabia

521. SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to appoint a 'Rubath' (hostels) officer in Saudi Arabia;

(b) if so, the details of the functions and powers of the said officer;

(c) whether the officer would be stationed in the Indian Embassy, or would function independently; and

(d) the time by which the said officer would be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). Rubath officer has taken charge in Consulate General of India, Jeddah, since 29.5.1990. He is a part of the Consulate General. The Rubath officer is to make exhaustive enquiries about

the present condition of various Indian Rubaths in Saudi Arabia so that these Rubaths are retrieved or revived for use by our pilgrims.

[*Translation*]

Distribution of Agricultural Machinery to Farmers

522. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any scheme to provide agricultural machinery to the small farmers of the country at subsidized rates;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when this scheme is likely to be implemented; and

(d) the number of farmers category-wise likely to be benefited as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposed new scheme are:

- (I) It is proposed to lower land owning limit for loan for tractor from 8 acres to 4 acres. This will, however, be done only for small tractors of below 18 power take off horse power.
- (II) Farmers in the category of 4 to 8 acres of holdings should be given bank loans for such tractor sets at reduced rate of interest.
- (III) A subsidy of 30% for purchase of such tractors and their ancillary equipment with a maximum limit of Rs. 30,000/- per tractor set will be given to eligible farmers of between 4 to 8 acres and for tractors below 18 power take off horse power. The amount is proposed to be used from the existing crop schemes for a limited number of cases. The decisions at I and II are under consideration with the Ministry of Finance and that at III is being processed for sanction.

(c) The new scheme is under consideration of the concerned Ministries and final decision will be issued soon.

(d) During the financial year 1990-91 it is proposed to sanction subsidy for 500 Nos.

of tractors to even number of farmers having land holding between 4 to 8 acres.

Primary Rural Markets In Rajasthan

523. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the district-wise number of the primary rural markets functioning in Rajasthan to ensure remunerative prices to the small and marginal farmers for their produce;

(b) the allocation made during the Seventh Five Year Plan for establishment and maintenance of primary rural markets in Rajasthan and the reasons for non-utilisation of the funds allocated for this purpose;

(c) whether the Rajasthan Government has submitted proposals for setting up additional primary rural markets in Rajasthan;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the steps proposed to be taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) Government of India provided central assistance to the State Government of Rajasthan to develop infrastructural facilities in 427 Primary Rural Markets. It is reported by the State Government that work in 280 Primary Rural Markets has been completed, work is in progress in respect of 33 Primary Rural Markets and 52 Primary Rural Markets are functioning. District-wise number of Primary Rural Markets functioning in Rajasthan is given in the attached Statement.

(b) Central assistance was not released during Seventh Five Year Plan period to establish new Primary Rural Markets in

Rajasthan. Rs. 113 lakhs of central assistance granted earlier to develop 114 Primary Rural Markets could not be utilised by the State Government for want of suitable sites.

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

(e) A proposal of State Government to adjust the unspent central assistance of Rs. 113 lakhs against new proposals for the development of agricultural produce markets is under consideration of the Government of India.

STATEMENT

District-wise number of primary rural markets functioning in Rajasthan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of primary rural markets functioning in Rajasthan</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Jaipur	4
2.	Jodhpur	1
3.	Shri Ganganagar	9
4.	Chittorgarh	3
5.	Dongargarh	1
6.	Kota	19
7.	Jhalawar	3
8.	Bundi	3
9.	Sawaimadhopur	2
10.	Ajmer	2
11.	Tonk	1
12.	Bhilwara	4
Total		52

[English]

Communal Riots

524. PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:

SHRI MITRASEN YADAV:
SHRI YADUNATH PANDEY:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA:

SHRIRAMESHWARPRASAD:
DR. Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of communal riots which took place in different parts of the country during the last six months;

(b) the number of persons killed, injured and the estimated loss of property in these incidents;

(c) whether the culprits were apprehended in the above cases and causes of those incidents investigated;

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the relief and rehabilitation measures taken for the riot victims; and

(e) the steps taken by Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). On the basis of available information, a tabular state-

ment showing the particulars of the communal riots which took place in different parts of the country during the last six months has been prepared and given below in the statement.

(e) Taking into account the pattern of the recent communal disturbances in the country and with a view to foiling the mischievous design of communal and divisive forces the Government have revised its guidelines on promotion of communal harmony and for prevention of communal violence and circulated the same to the various State Government/UTs on 23rd April, 1990. Further, material support in terms of para-military forces and equipment is provided to the State Governments as and when requested, subject to their availability to assist them in effectively managing and controlling the riot situation on ground. The Central Government also shares its intelligence with the concerned State Governments for prevention of communal violence. The National Integration Council in its meeting on 11th April, 1990 has appealed for mobilisation of all nationalists, democrats and secular forces to meet the challenge of violence, secessionism, communalism and fundamentalism.

STATEMENT

Particulars of Loss of Life, Persons Injured Causes of Riots in Connection with the Major Communal Riots in various parts of the country since 1st Feb., 1990 to 31st July, 1990 in the basis of the available information

Sl. No.	Name of the place and date	Number of persons			Cause of riot	Particulars of loss of property	Details of relief measures taken
		Killed	Injured	Arrested			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	<i>Andhra Pradesh</i>						
	Hyderabad City (6-9th July, 1990)	8	31	239	Clash between anti-social elements belonging to two communities over land dispute	2 shops and one scooter put on fire	Not available
2.	<i>Bihar</i>						
	Bari Gulani (District Nawada) (12.3.1990)	5	10	62	Stoning of Holi Procession passing near by place of worship	45 Gumtis/shops burnt/damaged	Rs. 1.00 lakh each to the near relatives of the deceased as ex-gratia Rs. 25,000/- each to the near relatives of persons killed in police firing Rs. 82,000/- for loss of Gumtis and shops

Sl. No.	Name of the place and date	Number of persons			Cause of riot	Particulars of loss of property	Details of relief measures taken
		Killed	Injured	Arrested			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Jamshedpur (14-15.3.1990)	3	6	81	Teasing of a girl by a fruit-seller belonging to other community	28 Theelas and Gumtis were damaged due to arson	Ex-gratia sanctioned at the same rates as in the case of Bari Gulni and suitable compensation also sanctioned for those injured and for the loss of Theelas and Gumtis
3.	Gujarat						
	Patan (District Mehsana) (10.3.1990)	5	52	229	Clash between anti-social elements belonging to two communities on a minor issue of black-marketing of cinema tickets	Rs. 70.32 lakhs	Rs. 1.65 lakhs
	Anand (District Kheda) (27.3.1990)	2	16	606	Alleged murder of the President of VHP, Kheda District by persons belonging to other community	Rs. 21.35 lakhs	Rs. 1.33 lakhs
	Bharoch (25.3.1990)	1	12	252	Alleged misbehaviour with a girl by a few persons belong-	Rs. 0.70 lakhs	Rs. 0.69 lakhs

Sl. No.	Name of the place and date	Number of persons		Cause of riot	Particulars of loss of property	Details of relief measures taken	
		Killed	Injured				Arrested
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
	Ahmedabad (3-8.4.1990)	38	118	1649	Communal clashes consequent to a fatal stabbing incident on 3.4.1990	Rs. 101.16 lakhs	Rs. 17.17 lakhs
	Baroda (6-7.4.1990)	12	74	738	Rally organised in connection with incidents in Kashmir	Rs. 39.49 lakhs	Rs. 9.43 lakhs families of deceased persons
4.	Tamil Nadu						
	Dindigul Quid-e-Millat (24.3.1990)	2	32	91	Rally in protest of renaming of Anna Distt. as Dindigul Quid-e-Millat	Rs. 0.32 lakhs each to the families of the deceased	Ex-gratia Rs. 10,000 persons
5.	Uttar Pradesh						
	Kanpur (18.4.1990)	5	17	279	Minor road accident involving persons belonging to two different communities	Sixteen houses and three shops burnt/damaged persons and Rs. 5,000 to each of the injured	Rs. 50,000 each to the next of Kin of the deceased

Demand for STD Service from Nasik

525. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJIAHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is demand for providing STD services from Lasalgaon, Sinner, Saitana, Deota, Chandor and Pimpalgaon in Nasik district (Maharashtra);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when this demand will be met?

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

(b) Plans have been drawn up for providing electronic exchanges at these places. Also reliable transmission media have been planned for linking these stations to the nearest Trunk Automatic Exchange.

(c) During the 8th plan period.

[*Translation*]

Research Centres for Tobacco and Sugarcane

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

(a) whether large quantities of tobacco and sugarcane grown in Rosera Parliamentary Constituency in Bihar go waste due to the absence of research centre there; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to set up a research centre in this area in the interest of tobacco and sugarcane growers?

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

AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) No, Sir.

(b) ICAR has provided adequate research support for sugarcane to Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa, Bihar. For tobacco, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is having a sub-station under Central Tobacco Research Institute at Pusa, Bihar which is catering to the needs of the Tobacco growers of the area.

There is no proposal at present to set up additional research centres for tobacco and sugarcane in Rosera Parliamentary constituency in Bihar.

STD Service between Delhi and Saharsa Region of North Bihar

527. SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether S.T.D. service between Delhi and Saharsa region of North Bihar is defective causing great inconvenience to the people;

(b) if so, the reasons there for; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to remove these faults?

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*]

Sri Lankan Refugees

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

(a) whether is a result of conflict between the LTTE and the security forces of Sri Lanka in the North-East Province, there has been a large number of influx of refugees from Sri Lanka during the last two months;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken up the issue with the Sri Lankan Government for their return and safety; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Sri Lanka Government is making efforts to set up refugee camps in Sri Lanka itself under the supervision of international agencies.

Telephone Complaints in Bombay

529. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of dead telephone lines/connections registered in Bombay during May-June, 1990;

(b) the number of cases of telephone complaints which were rectified in more than six hours; and

(c) the reasons for delays in rectifying the telephone lines/connections and the steps taken by the Government to check such delay?

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

Facilities to Kashmir Migrants

530. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI KARIA MUNDA:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the financial help and protection that has been given to the Kashmiri migrants during the last three months-month-wise;

(b) whether arrangements have been made for the proper education of the children of the Kashmiri migrants and afforded opportunities of employment to these migrants;

(c) whether Kashmiri migrants are proposed to be given the same facilities as were provided to the victims of terrorists in Punjab and victims of 1984 Delhi riots; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). A statement showing nature and quantum of financial and other help being provided to Kashmiri migrants since May, 1990 is given below. Migrants staying in camps in Delhi are getting relief almost equal to that being extended to migrants from Punjab or Victims of 1984 riots in Delhi.

STATEMENT

The following relief measures have been sanctioned by the Government for the migrant families:—

General Assistance:

Instructions have been issued for admission of the children of the migrants who do not want to continue their studies in the valley, in different professional and other colleges outside the valley. Facilities for transfer of bank accounts, payment of leave salary, pension, LIC Premium, outside the valley, have also been provided to the migrant families.

In Jammu:

- (i) Grant of cash assistance of Rs. 1,000/- per month per family of four member, or more.
- (ii) Supply of free ration at the scale prescribed by the Government under the Public Distribution System i.e. 9 Kgs of rice, 2 Kgs of atta and 1 Kg of sugar per head per month.
- (iii) Free accommodation either in the available Government building or in the tends to the needy families.
- (iv) Free medical aid; and
- (v) Supply of blankets to the needy families.

In Delhi:

Cash relief @ Rs. 125/- per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per month per family of four members or more, is being disbursed.

The migrant families staying in the thirteen camps organised by Delhi Administration in addition to the cash relief are being given a one time kitchen kit of cooking utensils/bedding items and monthly dry ration.

The expenditure on dry ration per family comes to about Rs. 500/- per month. Arrangement for regular visits of medical teams to the camps have been made.

Voluntary Organisations in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab Receiving Foreign Funds

531. DR. A.K. PATEL:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the voluntary organisations in J&K and Punjab which are registered under Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976, for receiving foreign funds alongwith the total amount received by them during each of the last three years and the current year;

(b) whether Government have received any information about misutilisation of funds received by those voluntary organisations from abroad;

(c) if so, the names of such organisations;

(d) whether any action has been taken in all such cases; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) List of organisations registered under FCRA in J&K and Punjab is given in a statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1345/1990] The amount received by these organisations during the last three years is as under:—

State	Year (Amount in lakhs)		
	1986	1987	1988
1	2	3	4
Punjab	436.57	468.97	646.19
J & K	78.94	153.26	177.77

The information for the year 1989 is not yet available.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Does not arise

Telephone Connections During Seventh Plan Period

532. SHRIBABANRAODHAKNE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the target fixed for installing new telephone connections in the country during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

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

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target fixed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 16 lakh net new connections.

(b) 16.93 lakh net new connections.

(c) Does not arise as target has been exceeded.

Employment on Compassionate Ground in West Bengal Telecom Circle

533. SHRI KARIA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state.

(a) whether in spite of clear orders from the Directorate of Telecommunications a number of dependents of telecom employees are yet to be given employment on compassionate grounds in the office of Chief General Manager, Telecom, West Bengal Circle although special sanctions were issued earlier;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Compassionate appointments of dependents of deceased employees are approved as per rules by Chief General Manager after obtaining relaxation from Telecom Directorate where required. The actual appointments are made as and when suitable vacancies become available. Hence in some approved cases it may take some time to get appointment.

Overstay by Foreigners

534. SHRI R. GUNDU RAO: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of foreigners are overstaying in the country despite the expiry of their visas to leave the country;

(b) if so, the number of foreigners overstaying in the country, Statewise;

(c) the action taken against them so far; and

(d) further steps proposed to be taken to send them back?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Some foreigners, mostly Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals, are reported to be overstaying in the country;

(b) A State-wise statement showing the number of Pakistani nationals overstaying in the country as on 31.12.89 is given below. As regards the number of Bangladeshi or other nationals overstaying in the country, no reliable statistics is available.

(c) As and when any foreigner overstays and is detected, action under the Foreigners Act/Rules is taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to either prosecute him or deport him.

(d) The State authorities have been directed to take effective measures to locate and deport overstaying foreigners.

STATEMENT*Pakistani Nationals (State-wise) Overstayed in India as on 31st December, 1989*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State/U.T.</i>	<i>Total No.</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	39
2.	Bihar	147
3.	Delhi	127
4.	Gujarat	408
5.	Haryana	31
6.	Karnataka	105
7.	Kerala	454
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1093
9.	Maharashtra	1796

1	2	3
10.	Orissa	44
11.	Punjab	253
12.	Rajasthan	1300
13.	Tamil Nadu	94
14.	Uttar Pradesh	1150
15.	West Bengal	520
16.	Jammu & Kashmir	116

[*Translation*]

**Installation of Automatic Telephone
Exchange at Ashta, District Seohar
(M.P.)**

535. SHRI S.C. VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an automatic telephone exchange has not been installed in Ashta, district Seohar (Madhya Pradesh) in spite of having more than 200 telephone connections working there;

(b) the conditions for installing an automatic telephone exchange; and

(c) when an automatic telephone exchange and S.T.D. facilities are likely to be provided in Ashta?

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

(b) As per objective of the 8th Plan, Manual Exchanges at sub-Divisional headquarters equivalent Tehsil/Block Development headquarters are planned to be automated during 8th Plan.

(c) Automatic exchange and STD facilities to Ashta are likely to be provided during 1991-92 subject to availability of the exchange equipment and stable transmission media.

Outcome of F-15 Summit Meeting

536. SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the outcome of the G-15 meeting (Group of 15 Developing Countries) held in Malaysia from 31st May, 1990 to 4th June, 1990 and the names of the countries which participated in the meeting; and

(b) whether a proposal to have some kind of common market system on the line of European Common Market was also dis-

cussed for collective self reliance of developing countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The first Summit of the G-15 adopted a Joint Communique putting forward their point of view on major international economic issues and embodying decisions to promote South-South cooperation through specific projects. It also decided on a series of follow-up measures to coordinate future activities of the G-15. The meeting was attended by the member countries of the G-15, namely, Algeria, Argentina, Brazil, Egypt, India, Indonesia, Jamaica, Malaysia, Mexico, Nigeria, Peru, Senegal, Venezuela, Yugoslavia and Zimbabwe.

(b) No, Sir. There was no proposal for establishing a common market. However, it was decided to examine the feasibility of setting up a multilateral payments clearing arrangement amongst interested developing countries. Various projects discussed in other area of South-South cooperation would also help in strengthening the collective self-reliance of developing countries.

[English]

Rehabilitation of units of FCI and HFC

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

(a) whether a comprehensive scheme has been formulated to rehabilitate the loss making units of the Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the details thereof for each unit; and

(c) the total cost involved and expected additional production of fertilizer in terms of tons of nitrogen to be achieved.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). The Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised. However, both Fertilizer Corporation of India and Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation have submitted schemes for rehabilitation/revamp of their units, the details of which are given below:—

<i>Name of the Company/Unit</i>	<i>Amount of investment</i>	<i>Additional Production terms of Nitrogen ('000 MT)</i>
1	2	3
A. Fertilizer Corporation of India Limited		
(i) Gorakhpur (Renovation/upgradation of technology)	66.65	29.90
(ii) Ramagundam (Revamping Phase-I including	102.31	62.16
B. Hindustan Fertilizer Corporation Limited		
(i) Durgapur (Revamping)	35.66	36.8
(ii) Barauni (Revamping)	26.65	13.8

1	2	3
(iii) Namrup-I (Revamping)	9.10	1.7
(iv) Namrup-II (Revamping)	26.43	18.4

Out of the above proposals, the proposal of Fertilizer Corporation of India for revamping of Gorakhpur unit at a cost of Rs. 66.65 crores has been approved by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Facilities to Extra Departmental Employees

538. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enforce Pro-Rata system to E.D. employees; and

(b) if so, the facilities Government now contemplate to provide to the extra Departmental employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The question of granting Pro-rata wages to Extra Departmental Agents is being examined by the Government.

(b) Besides the prorata wages, the Government is also considering to extend the following facilities to the ED Agents:

- (i) Enhancement of the amount of Rs. 10,000/- to each ED Agent under the Group Savings Linked Insurance of the LIC which would be payable on death.

(ii) Payment of subsistence allowance during put off duty period.

(iii) Counting of 25% of service rendered as ED Agent for the purpose of pension etc. consequent upon their selection to departmental cadres.

[*English*]

Mango Export

539. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India is the largest and best quality mango producing country in the world;

(b) if so, the approximate area of land under mango cultivation in India as compared to other mango-producing countries of the world;

(c) the approximate value and volume of mango export during the last three years in world mango market as compared to the other mango exporting countries;

(d) whether any research work is being carried out by the horticulturists in several national agricultural institutes in co-ordination with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research to win the leading position for India in the world mango export so far as volume of production and quality of produce is concerned; and

(e) if so, the details and the objectives

thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Official estimates on area under mango cultivation in India are not available. Data about area under its cultivation in different countries are also not available. However, India's share in the total mango pro-

duction of world is the largest as per FAO estimates. Alphanso variety is one of the best Indian Mangoes and is considered to be the best at home and abroad.

(c) Export of Indian mango in world mango market as compared to the other mango exporting countries is negligible. The export of fresh mango and its approximate value during 1985-86 to 1987-88 was as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Quantity in tonnes</i>	<i>Value in Rs. in lakhs</i>
1	2	3
1985-86	16539	1944
1985-86	10500	1200
1987-88	14900	1730

(d) and (e). Research work on mango with following objectives is being carried out by the Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, State Agricultural Universities and Centres under All India Co-ordinated Research Project on sub-tropical fruits to win the leading position for India in the world mango export.

1. Breeding suitable varieties showing regular bearing and freedom from spongy tissue and having good colour for export purposes.
2. Developing package of practices for higher production in different climatic zones of the country.
3. Standarizing control measures for major pests and diseases and
4. Developing proper technology for reducing post-harvest losses and for processing.

Number of Indian Haj Pilgrims Killed in Mecca Stampede

540. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Haj Pilgrims killed in the stampede at Mecca during the Haj pilgrimage; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to help the families of the deceased Indian pilgrims?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) I say with deep regret that ten of our fellow citizen lost their lives in the stampede.

(b) Immediately on receiving informa-

tion, the State Haj Committee in question was requested to establish contact with the bereaved families and to ascertain what assistance was needed.

Combined Telegraph Officers and PBX Telephone Exchanges

541. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of combined Telegraph offices and PBX Telephone Exchanges manned by the Department of Posts; and

(b) the manner in which revenue on that account is apportioned between the two departments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The number of Combined Post and Telegraph Offices manned by the staff of the Department of Posts is 36722 as on 1.10.1989. No PBX is manned by the Department of Posts.

(b) The Department of Posts is paid an agency charge (by the Department of Telecom) of Rs. 3.60 Ps per telegram handled in the Combined Office.

[*Translation*]

Implementation of Soil Conservation Schemes in Uttar Pradesh

542. SHRISUBEDAR PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of special schemes of Soil Conservation being implemented by Union Government in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether Union Government propose to introduce any new scheme for devel-

oping agriculture in backward districts of Mirzapur, Sonbhadra and Jhansi in Uttar Pradesh; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Following Centrally assisted Soil and Water Conservation Schemes are being implemented in Uttar Pradesh:

- i) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects;
- ii) Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Integrated Watershed Management in the catchments of Flood Prone Rivers in the Indo-Gangetic Basin.
- iii) Reclamation of Ravines in the Dacoity Prone Areas of Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Rajasthan; and
- iv) Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Reclamation of Alkali Soils.

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

[*English*]

Deployment of Army in Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur Districts of Punjab

543. SHRI D.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the past few months Amritsar, Gurdaspur and Ferozepur districts in Punjab are worst affected to terrorists

activities;

(b) whether there is persistent demand to deploy army in these districts in Punjab; and

(c) if so, the reaction of the Union Government thereto and further steps proposed to be taken to defuse the activities of terrorists in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). According to information available, the three border districts of Amritsar, Ferozpur and Gurdaspur in Punjab, continue to be badly affected by terrorists activities. There has been some suggestion that Army be deployed in these areas. The security situation in these areas as also in other parts of Punjab is constantly under review by the Government and measures are taken to contain the activities of the terrorists. Particular attention is being paid to strengthen the border management in which para military forces are receiving the required help from the Army.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Quilon District of Kerala

544. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position in respect of pending applications for telephone connections in the Quilon District of Kerala;

(b) the number of telephone connections given in this district during the last six months with Taluq-wise break-up; and

(c) by what time the backlog will be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The waiting list for telephone connections in Quilon district as on 30.6.90 is as under:

OYT	441
Special	668
General	7878
Total	8987

(b) Number of telephone connections given in Quilon district during the period from 1.1.90 to 30.6.90 is given below Talukwise.

Quilon taluk	50
Kottarakkara taluk	10
Pathanapuram taluk	294
Karunagapally taluk	57
Kunnathur taluk	nil

(c) The pending applications are likely to be cleared progressively during the eighth Plan by expanding existing exchanges depending upon the availability of equipments.

Looting of Armouries of GRP, Ferozpur and Police Post In Tarn Taran

545. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists in Punjab have looted armouries of the Government Railway Police (GRP) at Ferozpur and of a police post in Tarn Taran police district during the last week of June, 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the articles looted by the terrorists;

(c) whether any efforts have been made by Government to trace the looted articles and to apprehend the culprits; and

(d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Extremists looted three .303 rifles alongwith 135 cartridges from security guard of PSEB Grid sub-station at Lauke, PS Patti PD Taran-Taran. They took away three SLRs, five stenguns, twenty .303 rifles, five 7.62 rifles, a wireless set and 1670 cartidges of different calibres from GRP Police Station, Ferozpur Cantt.

(c) and (d). The State Government are taking appropriate action in this regard.

Telephone on Demand in Exchange having less than 5000 Lines

546. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the new draft National Telecom Policy envisages the provision of a Telephone practically on demand in exchanges having less than 5000 lines and with in one year in the larger exchanges; and

(b) if so, how Government propose to achieve this objective when the waiting lists in the cities are still several years long?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The new draft National Telecom Policy envisages that waiting time will be reduced as much as possible. Eighth Five Year Plan proposal of the Department of Telecom-

munications envisage that for exchanges of capacity less than 5000 lines, demands upto 31.3.95 and for exchanges of capacity of 5000 lines or more, demands upto 31.3.94 will be met by the end of the Eighth Plan period subject to availability of resources, both physical and financial.

[*Translation*]

Assistance to Voluntary Organisations by CAPART

547. SHRI SUKHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the policy for providing assistance by Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology to voluntary organisations for rural development programmes and the procedure for the evaluation of work done by these aided institutions;

(b) the names of voluntary organisations in Madhya Pradesh which were provided assistance in Seventh Five Year Plan alongwith the amount of assistance provided to each of them;

(c) the details of work done by these institutions and the places where it was done;

(d) the total number of such institutions as also their number in Madhya Pradesh which are being provided assistance in the current year; and

(e) the details of programmes for which these institutions have been provided such assistance separately?

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

(a) The Council for Advancement of People's Action and Rural Technology (CAPART) generally provides financial assistance to such voluntary organisations which are active in the field of rural development for a period of three years or more. The procedure for evaluation and monitoring is that the organisations which are provided financial assistance are required to send progress report every six months. In addition, CAPART deputed its officers and Accounting and Non-accounting monitors to report on proper implementation of the project.

(b) and (c). Names of the voluntary organisations working in Madhya Pradesh which have been provided financial assistance by CAPART and the names of the projects implemented by them along with the amount sanctioned for each project, are given in the statement. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—1346/1990]

(d) The total number of organisations which have been provided financial assistance during the current year is 224 and the number of such organisations in Madhya Pradesh is 5.

(e) CAPART provides financial assistance to Voluntary organisations for the following schemes:

1. Promotion of Voluntary Action in Rural Development (PC).
2. Development of Women and Children in rural Areas (DWCRA).
3. Organisation of Beneficiaries of Anti-poverty programmes (DB).
4. Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP).
5. Advancement of Rural Technology Scheme (ARTS).

6. Accelerated Rural Water Technology Scheme (ARWSP).
7. Central Rural Sanitation Programme (CRSP).
8. Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY).

[English]

Passport Forger's Gang in Delhi

548. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to news-item captioned 'passport forgers' gang busted appearing in Hindustan Times dated 8 July, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof along with the number of persons arrested in this connection;

(c) how many such cases have come to the notice of Government during last six months; and

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

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

(b) On 28.6.90, one Sada Sivam was apprehended by Delhi Police and 5 Indian passports bearing forged visa of Saudia Arabia and forged immigration stamps were recovered from his possession. A case FIR No. 489/90 u/s 420/466/468-IPC/13 Passport Act was registered at Police Station Rajouri Garden. A large number of forged passports, false degrees, certificates, etc. were also recovered from his rented premises in Tagore Garden, New Delhi. Subsequently, Delhi Police arrested his accom-

police, Bashir and some forged documents were also recovered from his possession.

(c) 10.

(d) Intelligence collection staff upto Police Station level has been geared up to curb such crimes. Criminal cases are registered and legal action is taken against the criminals as and when any such complaint/information comes to notice.

Extremists Activities In the Country

549. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government are aware that extremists of different denominations are operating in various parts of the country with modern weapons of army outfit;

(b) whether the fire power of weapon system used by the extremists is much more than the combat capacity of the police of the States; and

(c) if so, the measure Union Government propose to take to help the States to reorganise the police force to match the extremists in the matter of weaponry?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). There have been instances where extremists have reportedly used high fire power weapons.

(c) Upgradation of weaponry and the Modernisation of State Police forces is a continuous process and to achieve this the Union Government is giving all possible

assistance to the State Governments.

Construction of Roads

550. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch a new scheme for construction of long distance roads which cannot be undertaken under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the long distance roads can be constructed or completed which were taken up under Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme scheme and are laying incomplete?

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.

(c) In order to complete the spill-over works of NREP/RLEGP in the wake of introduction of JRY from 1.4.89, the Government of India permitted 20% of resources earmarked for the district to be utilised for these works, as first charge on them. States were permitted to use their unutilized balances also for completing these works. During the current year too, States have been permitted to utilise 20% amount available at district level for completing the incomplete works. NREP/RIEGP wherever necessary. Beside under JRY, two or more districts/village panchayats may decided to pool their resources to take up works of common benefits.

[*Translation*]

Cattle Breeding Centres in Madhya Pradesh

551. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up New Cattle Breeding Centres in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action being taken by Government to improve the condition of existing Cattle-breeding centres?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Central Sector Scheme is currently under implementation for improving the breeding facilities and strengthening infra-structure at the Cattle Breeding or Artificial Insemination Centres in the States through extension of frozen semen technology.

[*English*]

Census of Handicapped Persons

552. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Census of Handicapped persons in all categories is undertaken by Government;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to collect the details of the handicapped population in the ensuing census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) A question on physically handicapped persons to know the number of totally blind, totally crippled and totally dumb, was canvassed during the 1980 house-listing operations.

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

(c) No, Sir.

[*Translation*]

Freedom Fighter Pension to Veteran Freedom Fighters

553. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government had sanctioned freedom fighters Samman pension to 18 Veteran freedom fighters of Domchanch area in Kadarma Sub-division in August, 1987;

(b) whether an enquiry conducted into certain allegations in regard to the pension cases found the allegations as baseless and the Report had been submitted in August, 1989; and

(c) if so, the reason for not granting the pensions to above freedom fighters even thereafter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Presumably the Hon'ble M.P. is referring to the cases of 18 persons of Hazaribag District (Bihar) who had been sanctioned Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension provisionally in July

1987, which was later stopped because of a complaint to the effect that these persons had not been associated with the Freedom Struggle. The State Government's report has no doubt been received in January, 1990, but as neither the State Government nor the applicants have given the details of the cases in which they were involved proving that they had absconded for a period of six months or more against warrants of arrest in connection with the Freedom Struggle, it has not been possible to restore their pension so far.

[English]

Countering of Pakistan's Move to Internationalise Kashmir Issue

554. SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI
RAJU:
SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent concerted high pitched campaign being launched by the Pakistan Government to Internationalise the Kashmir issue; and

(b) if so, the specific steps being taken by Government to counter these moves?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) We have apprised the world community that Pakistani actions and statements in regard to Kashmir are in clear violation of the Simla Agreement, which inter alia, calls for settlement of all differences peacefully

and through bilateral negotiations. The concerned Governments have also been informed of Pakistan's support and encouragement to terrorism and subversion directed against India.

Government Jobs to Terrorists Affected Persons In Punjab

555. SHRIMATISUKBUNSKAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of terrorist affected persons who have applied for Government jobs in Punjab;

(b) the number of them who have been provided Government jobs;

(c) the number of such applications pending with the Government as on 1 June, 1990; and

(d) the time by which Government propose to provide jobs to all the applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODHKANTSAHAY): (a) to (d). According to reports received, under the relief package for terrorist victims, announced by the Government of Punjab, one eligible member of a family of terrorist victims is guaranteed a job irrespective of the fact whether the job is immediately available or not. A pool of such eligible persons would be created district-wise and they will be paid Rs. 1000/- per month continuously from the date of registration till such persons are absorbed regularly in Government departments.

Information about the total number of such persons who had applied for Government jobs the number of persons who have been given jobs and the number of such applications pending as on 1.6.90 is awaited from the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Foreign Technology for Reconstruction of National Highways

556. SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to have foreign technology for reconstruction of National Highways and avail of the services of foreign contractors for that purpose; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). There is no specific proposal as of now to import any foreign technology for the construction of National Highways. However, for projects being taken up under loan assistance from the World Bank or the Asian Development Bank, as per loan conditions, the bids are invited on the basis of International Competitive Bidding (ICB). Under ICB procedure, foreign contractors may participate in bidding on their own or in Joint Ventures with Indian firms and if successful bring in the country modern construction equipment etc. However the policy is under Review.

[*English*]

Rehabilitation of East Bengal and Burmese Repatriates

557. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether displaced persons from East Bengal and Burmese repatriates were rehabilitated at Hastinapur, Meerut in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, what were the terms and conditions in this regard;

(c) whether it was necessitated to shift majority of the families for further rehabilitation at Burdaun (U.P.) and in Orissa in Agriculture;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor;

(e) whether Union Government had requested U.P. Government for fresh screening of these families; and

(f) if so, the action taken about the left out families at Hastinapur for their rehabilitation?

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

(b) Rs. 94.04 lakhs were advanced to the Government of Uttar Pradesh for re-lending to the Madan Industries Ltd, Hastinapur, District Meerut upto 1.4.1974 on the condition that the Madan Industries would provide employment opportunities to the Displaced Persons, new Migrants from former East Pakistan and repatriates from Burma and Sri Lanka were therefore given employment in the Madan Industries Ltd.

(c) and (d). Owing to continued losses, the Madan Industries Ltd. stopped its operations on 8.8.1984. Hence, migrant/repatriate families were rendered jobless and it became necessary to resettle the families who were sponsored and were in the employment of the Madan Industries on the date of its closure. These families were resettled in agriculture in the Dandakaranya Project in Orissa and in Gunnaur Project, District Budaun (U.P.)

(e) and (f). Some families had been removed from service on medical or other grounds before the date of closure of the

Madan Industries. These families made repeated representations to the Government for resettlement. A screening of such families was conducted in October, 1989. As a result of the screening, 32 families were found deserving and the Government of Uttar Pradesh have been requested to resettle these families.

[*Translation*]

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamps on Birth Centenary of Dr. B.R. Ambedkar

558. SHRISATYNARAYAN JATIYA:
SHRI NAND KUMAR SAI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the basis, procedure and method of issuing commemorative postal stamps;

(b) the details of the commemorative postal stamps already issued and to be issued during the year 1990; and

(c) whether a commemorative stamps will be issued on the birth centenary of Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Commemorative/Special postage stamps are issued to honour illustrious personalities, commemorate events and draw attention to special

occasions and themes. A very large number of proposals are received for issue of such stamps. The proposals are examined in the department and the decisions for issue of stamps are taken keeping in view the guidelines laid down for issue of such stamps recommendations made by the Philatelic Advisory Committee and various other factors.

Once the proposal is approved for issue of stamps, material for designing the stamp is obtained from the sponsors or any other source. Suitable designs are not prepared and the stamps as per the selected designs are printed by India Security Press, Nashik.

Commemorative/special postage stamps are released for sale to the Public through Philatelic Bureaux and Counters spread all over the country. They are sold through such Philatelic outlets for 6 months after which the remaining quantities are released through the normal Post Office counters.

(b) The details of commemorative/special postage stamps already issued during 1990 and those proposed to be issued during the remaining part of the 1990 are given below in statements I and II respectively.

(c) Two stamps on Dr. Bhim Rao Ambedkar have already been issued on 14.4.66 and 14.4.1973 respectively. Another stamp on the personality is proposed to be issued during the birth centenary year.

STATEMENT-I

List of Commemorative/special Stamps already issued during the year 1990

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Subject</i>	<i>Date of issue</i>	<i>Denomination</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Dr. M.G. Ramachandran	17.1.90	60 Paise

1	2	3	4
2.	Sukhna Shramdan, Chandigarh	29.1.90	100 P
3.	The Bombay sappers Presentation of Colours 1990	21.2.90	60 P
4.	Asian Development Bank	02.5.90	200 P
5.	150th Anniversary of First Postage Stamp	06.5.90	600 P
6.	Ho Chi Minh	17.5.90	200 P
7.	Chaudhary Charan Singh	29.5.90	100 P
8.	Indian Peace Keeping Force	30.7.90	200 P
9.	Indian Council of Agricultural Research	31.7.90	200 P

STATEMENT-II

List of Commemorative/Special Postage Stamps proposed to be issued during 1990

Sl. No.	Subject	Tentative date of release
1	2	3

PERSONALITIES

1.	Khudiram Bose	11.8.90
2.	K. Kelappan	24.8.90
3.	Sunderlal Sharma	28.9.90
4.	A.K. Gopalan	01.10.90
5.	Suryamalla Mishran	19.10.90
6-7.	Kamla Devi Chattopadhyaya	29.10.90
8.	Bhakta Kanakdasa	10.90
9.	Gopinath Bordoloi	—

1	2	3
OTHER THEMES		
10-11.	Indo-Soviet Friendship	16.8.90
12-13.	Tercentenary of city of Calcutta	24.8.90
14.	Care for the Girl Child	9.90
15.	International Literacy Year	08.09.90
16-19.	Asian Games	20.09.90
20-21.	Wild Life	
22-23.	Greetings/Festivals	10.90
24.	Children Day	14.11.90
25.	Dnyaneshwari	15.11.90
26.	Drug Abuse	11.90
27.	Tribal/Folk Dances	11.90
28-32.	Inpeex' 90	12.90
33-35.	Cities of India	12.90

[English]

Support Price for Copra

559. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the selling prices of Copra during May, June and July, 1990 and the corresponding selling prices during May, June and July in 1988 and 1989;

(b) whether Union Government have

received any representations from coconut growers of Karnataka to fix the support price of Copra at Rs. 2,500 per quintal; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by Union Government to fix upward support price and to avoid distress sale in Karnataka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The wholesale prices of copra during 1988, 1989 and 1990 are given below:

(Rs./qtl.)

Month	1988	1989	1990
1	2	3	4
May	1990	1420	1530—1600
June	1995	1460	1620—1680
July	1995	1460—1500	1700—1730

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Government fixes the minimum support price for various agricultural commodities including copra on the basis of the recommendations of the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices. Copra was brought under the ambit of the price support scheme since 1989 and the minimum support price of fair average quality copra was fixed at Rs. 1500/- per quintal in 1989 and raised to Rs. 1600/- per quintal in 1990.

The National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. has been designated as the nodal agency to undertake price support operations.

According to the latest information available (i.w. upto end July 1990) a quantity of 24,902 MTs of copra has been procured under the price support scheme of which 61 MTs is from Karnataka. No distress sale of copra has been reported from Karnataka.

[*Translation*]

Public Call Office Facility in Rural Areas of U.P.

560. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of long distance public telephones installed by Government in rural areas of Uttar Pradesh during the Seventh Five Year Plan period and the number of such public telephones proposed to be installed during the Eighth Plan period; and

(b) the details of progress made in this regard till June, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 769 numbers of Long Distance Public Telephones were opened during the 7th Five Year Plan period. There is a plan proposed to provide 69088 numbers of Long Distance Public Telephones during the 8th Plan period.

(b) A total number of 5 Long Distance Public Telephones have been opened during the period from 1.4.90 to 30.6.90.

Persons of Indian Origin in Liberia

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

(a) the number of persons of Indian origin living in Liberia as on 31st March, 1990;

(b) whether recently most of the citizens

of Indian origin in Liberia have been compelled to leave the country;

(c) if so, the total number of such citizens who have left Liberia so far and the reasons therefor;

(d) the steps taken by Government to stop this exodus; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) About 7,000.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) About 6,500 because of the civil war conditions prevailing in the country have been evacuated.

(d) No steps have been taken by the Government to stop this exodus.

(e) The Government have, since May, 1990 been advising persons of Indian origin to leave Liberia. It was expected that the fighting which has been taking place since the beginning of the year would intensify causing risk of life to those living in the country. The Government have, besides advising members of the Indian community to leave the country, also assisted them in their timely evacuation.

Implementation of Recommendations of Sen Committee

562. SHRI JANARDAN YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to implement the recommendations of the Sen Committee for development of agriculture in Eastern States; and

(b) if not, the time by which the recommendations of Sen Committee will be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Report of Dr. S.R. Sen Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India was submitted to Reserve Bank of India in December, 1984. Main spear-heads of development for included massive provision of tube-wells, pumps, controlled use of irrigation, appropriate water management techniques, adequate drainage net-work, micro watershed development, orientation of input service and extension support to small and marginal farmers, land reforms, revitalisation of credit and cooperative institutions etc. The Committee also worked out a rough estimate of public outlays and needs of credit to provide a broad indication of the magnitude of efforts required for implementation of the recommended programmes.

The recommendations of the Committee were considered at a Conference of Chief Ministers of Bihar, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and West Bengal held at Patna on 8th January, 1986, under the Chairmanship of the then Union Agriculture Minister. Since were advised to implement the recommendations as part of the State Plan Programmes for which funds are available under State/Central Schemes keeping in view their relative priorities. The States were also called upon to improve the quality of agricultural management, full utilisation of resources available under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and enforce credit discipline to double the supply of credit from the banking system. The States agreed to incorporate the recommendations of the Committee in their State Plans.

(b) In response to the follow-up action initiated by the Department of Agriculture

and Cooperation, the information received so far reveals that many of the recommendations of the Committee are by and large included in their various on-going and new programmes.

Telephone Lines to Surat Telephone Exchanges

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

(a) the number of telephone lines proposed to be given to the telephone exchanges of Surat city during the Eighth Five year Plan;

(b) the number of lines proposed to be provided during the year 1990-91 and 1991-92;

(c) the arrangements made for the replacement of levels 2 and 3; and

(d) the outcome of the steps taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) About 1,00,000 lines are likely to be added to the Surat Telephone network during the Eighth Five Year Plan period.

(b) Lines proposed to be added are:

1990-91	1,000 lines
1991-92	22,000 lines

(c) and (d). The exchanges of level 2 and Level 3 are proposed to be replaced in 1993-94 and 1994-95 respectively.

1. Land already acquired for two exchanges. Buildings are likely to be completed during 8th Five Year Plan period.

2. Action for land acquisition for more exchanges has also been initiated.

3. Equipment has since been allotted.

Assistance to Earth Quake Victims of Iran

564. PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have provided any assistance to the people killed and injured in the recent devastating earth quake in Iran; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government have provided humanitarian assistance worth Rs. 1 crore to Iran in the aftermath of the devastating earthquake which struck the northern Iranian provinces of Gilan and Zanjan on June 21, 1990. The emergency relief supplies consisted of essential drugs and medicines, blankets, bedsheets, hurricane lamps, towels, soap cakes, milk powder and candles. These supplies were airlifted to Iran on 26th, 28th and 30th June, 1990.

Telephone Connection to the Top Twenty Industrial Houses

565. SHRI HARISH PAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone connections provided to the top twenty industrial houses of the country;

(b) whether Government have prescribed some norms in this regard;

(c) whether a survey in this regard has been conducted by Government; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (d). No separate record of telephone connections provided to industrial houses of the country is maintained. Telephone connections to applicants including industrial houses are provided on maturing of their turn in the common waiting list.

[English]

Safety of UNICEF Officers

566. SHRI AJIT KUMAR PANJA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any communication from United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund regarding safety of their officers in India following the physical assault and molestation of an UNICEF officer in Bantala, West Bengal; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the remedial steps taken or contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Setting up of Indigenous Digital Telephone

567. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of indigenous digital electronic telephone exchanges set up in Delhi during the last three years till 30 June, 1990;

(b) whether keeping in view the growing demand of telephones in Delhi, Government propose to instal more such telephone exchanges during the coming years;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any allocation of funds for setting up such exchanges in Delhi has been made; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

Election of S.G.P.C.

568. SHRIMATIBIMAL KAUR KHALSA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) when the general elections to Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee were held last;

(b) since when the new elections are due;

(c) the reasons for not holding the elections so far; and

(d) when the election to the General House are proposed to be held?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Last general elections to the Shiromani Gurdwara Prabandhak Committee were held on 31.3.1979.

(b) Next elections to the S.G.P.C. were normally due in May, 1984.

(c) and (d). The Government of India are of the view that the situation in Punjab has not been and is not yet conducive to holding the elections.

[*Translation*]

1991 Census

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

(a) the special arrangements made in the ensuing 1991 Census to find out rural backwardness, unemployment and the difference in per capita income of the rural and urban people;

(b) whether survey regarding per capita/per family ownership of land is also likely to be made in this Census; and

(c) the special features of this Census as compared to the last Census?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No special arrangements have been made in ensuing 1991 Census to find out rural backwardness and per capita income of the rural and urban people. However, 1991 Census data will provide certain indices of backwardness such as literacy rates, level of literacy, workers in primary, secondary and tertiary sectors of economy.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The special features of the 1991 Census are as follows:

(1) Unlike in 1981 Census, when a part of individual Slip and

Household Schedule were canvassed in a sample of 20 per cent enumeration blocks, Individual Slip and Household Schedule of 1991 Census will be canvassed universally.

- (2) In 1981 Census, the question on availability of toilet facilities was asked in the case of urban areas only. This question in 1991 Census will be asked in rural areas also.
- (3) A new question on type of fuel used in cooking has been included in the houselist.
- (4) A new question of ex-serviceman and whether an ex-serviceman is a pensioner or non-pensioner has been included in the individual slip of 1991 Census.
- (5) In addition to question on seeking/available for work, a question whether a person is seeking/available for work for the first time is proposed to be asked.
- (6) In 1981 Census, the Primary Census Abstract, which is the basic table and presents data down to the village level in the case of rural areas and at ward level in the case of urban areas was prepared with 4 broad categorisation of workers. The Primary Census Abstract industrial categorisation of workers.
- (7) In 1981 Census, population in the age group 0-4 was treated as illiterate. In 1991 Census, it has been decided that all the children in the age group 0-6

will be treated as illiterates.

- (8) On the recommendations of various Women Organisations, question 14A about the work participation has been amended suitably so as to net the female workers who are generally utilised as unpaid workers on farm or in family enterprise.
- (9) Regarding the reasons for migration from the place of last residence, 5 reasons i.e. employment, education, family moved, marriage and others were prescribed in 1981 Census. Two more reasons for migration i.e. business and natural calamities like drought, flood etc., have been added for the 1991 Census.
- (10) The houselist has been expanded to cover some information relating to household amenities/housing which was collected during the main enumeration in 1981.
- (11) Dissemination of census tabulations and the basic data in machine readable forms such as magnetic tapes, diskettes, floppies etc., would provide a parallel and supplementary mechanism for making data available to the interested users, like researchers, academicians, students and various government/autonomous bodies. This is proposed to be done in the 1991 Census. It has been proposed to set up a large tape library and data users' services cell for the 1991 Census data. Further, it has also been proposed to take suitable steps

towards the objective of achieving 100% computerised data base atleast by 2001, after completion of the main tabulations of the 1991 Census data.

[English]

Prime Minister's Visit to Maldives

570. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Prime Minister visited Maldives on 22 June, 1990;

(b) if so, the outcome of the talks held with the President of Maldives; and

(c) the reaction of Maldives on collective action by SAARC countries to fight terrorism?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. The Prime Minister visited Maldives from 22.06.90 to 24.06.90.

(b) The visit resulted in greater understanding between the two leaders and a strengthening of bilateral relations. The implementation of ongoing projects was reviewed and agreement was reached on new areas of cooperation including setting up of a Hotel Training Institute and Vocational Training Centre in Maldives with Indian assistance.

(c) This issue was not discussed.

Subsidised Agricultural Inputs to Farmers

571. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently initiated steps to make available agricultural inputs like seeds, fertilizers, pesticides and agricultural instruments to farmers at subsidised rates;

(b) if so, details thereof; and

(c) the measures taken to help dryland farming?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). There is a provision under Central and Centrally Sponsored Schemes to make available agricultural inputs at subsidised rates. Assistance is envisaged on production of various classes of seed, distribution of minikits, plant protection chemicals, supply of rhizobium culture, gypsum, pyrites etc. Fertilisers are also being made available to the farmers at subsidised rate.

(c) Several measures have been taken to improve dry land farming such as contour bunding, vegetative contour hedges check dams, water harvesting structure, etc. for conservation of natural resources base of land and water. Besides this programmes such as agro-forestry, pasture development, dry land horticulture development, etc. are also being promoted.

[*Translation*]

**Number of Persons of Indian Origin
Fleeing from Pakistan and Bangladesh
to India**

572. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons of Indian Origin who came to India after fleeing from

Pakistan during the period from January to July, 1990;

(b) the number of refugees who came to India during the above period from Pakistan and Bangladesh, separately;

(c) whether Government had held talks with the concerned Countries for taking them back; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No such information is available.

(b) Foreigners who enter India without travel documents are treated as infiltrators. Since they enter surreptitiously and go underground, it is not possible to determine how many people have come into India from Pakistan/Bangladesh.

(c) and (d). The matter regarding the return of Chakma refugees had been taken up with the Bangladesh Government repeatedly at various levels. The Bangladesh Government, at India's instance, had sent a delegation to visit the Chakma refugee camps in Tripura in May, 1990, to persuade the refugees to return to their homes in the Chittagong Hill Tracts but apparently without success.

[*English*]

**Number of Persons Migrated from
Punjab**

573. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons migrated from terrorists affected areas of Punjab till date, district-wise;

(b) the number of persons, out of them, migrated after 1st December, 1989 till date, district-wise;

(c) the total expenditure per day incurred on these migrants; and

(d) the steps being taken to repatriate them back to their State?

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.

(d) The Government of Punjab have evolved package of incentives to persuade the migrant families to return to Punjab. It consists of the following relief/concessions:

i) *Ex-gratia grant:*

Ex-gratiagrants ranging from Rs. 5000/- to Rs. 2000/- to cover initial expenses on return to Punjab.

ii) *Transport allowance*

Transport following of Rs. 2500/- to Rs. 500/- to cover transport expenses for the return journey.

iii) *Rental Allowance:*

Rental allowance of Rs. 300/- per month for hiring private house at the place of re-settlement.

iv) *Bank Loan:*

Facilities of bank loan under priority sector scheme upto Rs. 25,000/- without security or margin money including a sub-

sidy @ Rs. 20% of the loan amount upto a maximum of Rs. 5000/- in accordance with the loaning policy of banks.

Free education facilities to their children are provided and there is reservation in allotment of LIG houses/residential plots and commercial plots.

Government Publications in Diglot Form

574. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any orders have been issued that all Government publications should be brought out in diglot form;

(b) if so, whether in spite of these orders, all Government publications are published separately in English and Hindi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Rule 11 of the Official Languages Use for Official Purposes of the Union) Rules, 1976 provides that all manuals, codes and other procedural literature relating to the central Government offices shall be printed or cyclostyled, as the case may be, and published both in Hindi and English in diglot form. Instructions were also issued to all the Ministries Departments in August, 1976 that all their codes, manuals and forms, whether printed through Government of India presses or Private Presses or Departmental Presses, should be got printed biligually in diglot form. In May, 1988, the Ministry of Urban development was requested to instruct their Directorate of Print-

ing that codes/manuals etc. should be accepted for printing only when they are sent in bilingual form as required under the above referred Rule.

(b) Government codes, manuals and forms are generally being printed in diglot form in Hindi and English. All the Government Presses have been instructed in respect of other publications also to accept material for printing only when their manuscripts are received both in Hindi and English.

(c) The obligatory requirement of the rule and instructions were reiterated to all the Ministries/Departments in July, 1990 in order to ensure compliance of the rule and instructions regarding biligual printing of codes, manuals etc. by Ministries/ Departments, attached and subordinate offices, banks undertakings, etc.

[*Translation*]

Setting up of Post Offices in Villages in Bihar

575. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations for providing postal facility to the villagers in Kaliadangi, Ghoshtola in Madhepur and Barloi block in Madhepur Gram Panchayat in Balraampur block in Katihar district in Bihar region;

(b) if so, by what time post offices are likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). Representation was received in respect of Kali-

adangi village but the same could not be acceded to as the condition relating to minimum distance from the nearest existing post office was not satisfied.

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

[*English*]

Quality Promotion Cells

576. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether grants were provided to the various State Governments from the Central Road Fund for setting up quality promotion cells for improving the quality of the material used in the construction of roads;

(b) if so, the amount sanctioned to the Government of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether the policy laid down by Union Government with regard to manning of these cells has been followed in Uttar Pradesh; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 10.00 lakhs.

(c) and (d). Quality Promotion Cell in Uttar Pradesh comes under the administrative charge of the State Government, as they are responsible for the implementation of this scheme. State Government has confirmed that manning of this cell has been in accordance with guidelines.

[*Translation*]

Fertiliser factories in U.P.

577. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Varadarajan Committee had recommended for setting up fertilizer factories based on natural gas in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the number of such fertilizer factories set up so far in Uttar Pradesh and the time by which the remaining factories are likely to come up?

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.

Opening of Milk Depots in East Delhi

578. SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the residents of East Delhi are not getting milk as per their requirements; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to open more Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy Depots in this area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) and (b). At present, the Delhi Milk Scheme and the Mother dairy, Delhi are supplying milk through their retail outlets to the residents of East Delhi adequately utilising their own installed capacities. There are currently

no plans to open more depots in this area.

[*English*]

Krishi Vigyan Kendras at East and West Champaran Districts

579. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Krishi Vigyan Kendras in the East and West Champaran Districts of Bihar; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Inter-State Council

580. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Inter-State Council has been constituted to deal with the centre-State relations; and

(b) if so, what are the structural/functional activities of the Council?

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

(b) The Inter-State Council will consist of the following:

(a) The Prime Minister;

(b) Chief Ministers of all States;

- (c) Chief Minister of Union Territories having a Legislative Assembly and Administrators of Union Territories not having a Legislative Assembly;
- (d) Six Ministers of Cabinet rank in the Union Council of Ministers to be nominated by the Prime Minister.

The Prime Minister shall be the Chairman of the Inter-State Council and preside over the meetings of the Council.

The Council shall be a recommendatory body and, in that capacity, shall perform the following duties, namely:—

- (a) investigating and discussing such subjects, in which some or all of the States or the Union and one or more of the States have a common interest, as may be brought up before it;
- (b) making recommendations upon any such subject and in particular recommendations for the better coordinations of policy and action with respect to that subject; and
- (c) deliberating upon such other matters of general interest to the States as may be referred by the Chairman to the Council.

Waiting List of Telephones to be Shifted to Janakpuri Telephone Exchange from other Telephone Exchanges

581. SHRI JAGANNATH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is a waiting list of

telephone shifting cases in Janak Puri Telephone Exchange;

(b) if so, the total number of telephones in the waiting list to be shifted to Janak Puri Telephone Exchange from other Telephone Exchanges;

(c) whether the Cable Pairs are available in all the Blocks in Janak Puri, New Delhi;

(d) if not, the reasons for delay in laying the Cable Pairs; and

(e) the loss of revenue to the Exchequer on account of this delay?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. 242 telephones are pending shift to Janakpuri telephone Exchange as on 26.7.1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Cable laying work is continuing as per schedule.

(e) The question does not arise in view of reply at (d) above.

Cargo Handling at Nhava Sheva Port

582. SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for less cargo handling as against the installed capacity in Nhava Sheva Port;

(b) whether the report submitted by M.M.T.C. after constituting a committee has been studied in depth in removing the port's problem; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Jawahar Lal Nehru Port was inaugurated on 26.5.89. A number of teething operational problems like design defects, poor workmanship, inadequate material specifications, etc. were noticed. Normally such equipment takes about one to two years to become fully operational. It is for this reason that cargo handling in Jawahar Lal Nehru Port Trust has been less than the installed capacity.

(b) and (c). M.M.T.C. report has not been received either by the Port or by the Ministry. However, complaints/suggestions received in day to day functioning from M.M.T.C, users and other sources are being looked into and all possible remedial measures are taken such as rectification of defects in the mechanical equipments, temporary relaxation in free time for storage, etc.

[*Translation*]

Repair of National Highway Nos. 28 and 31.

583. **SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned for carrying out special repairs of National Highway No. 28 at Gopalganj and National Highway No. 31 from Barauni to Lagayat-Katihar during 1989-90;

(b) the amount provided for the repairs of these roads;

(c) whether the stretches of the above roads have been repaired and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps proposed to be taken for

early completion of the repairs on these roads?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Estimates amounting to Rs. 7.80 lakhs and Rs. 55.64 lakhs respectively were sanctioned in 1989-90 for carrying out Special Repairs/Flood Damage Repair works on National Highway No. 28 (Piprakothi-Bihar/UP Border Section passing through Gopalganj) and National Highway No. 31 from Barauni to Purnea (Lagayat-Katihar) portion is not a part of the national highway).

(b) Against the above sanctions, Rs. 2 lakhs were released for National Highway No. 28 in 1989-90 and Rs. 11.39 lakhs for National Highway No. 31. The balance amounts have been released recently.

(c) and (d). As per information given by the State Public Works Department, the repair works are in progress and they are taking steps to complete them speedily.

[*English*]

Setting up of Varadoor Telephone Exchange

584. **SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received a memorandum from the Karshaka Samrakshana Samithi, Varadoor, Kerala State for providing better telecommunication facilities in Varadoor, Kerala;

(b) if so, when the Varadoor Telephone exchange is likely to be constructed and facilities for inter-alling and group dialling with Kalpetta, Sultans Battery, Meenangadi, Panamaram, Kenichira and Palimukku introduced;

(c) when STD channel from Varadoor to

Calicut will be opened;

(d) whether any steps have been taken for controlling the Varodoor exchange by Meenangadi Exchange; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) (i) Telephone exchange is planned to be opened at Varadoor by 91-92 subject to availability of equipment.

(ii) Group dialling facilities are likely to be provided by the end of 8th Plan period.

(c) Likely by 9th Plan.

(d) and (e). Proposed telephone exchange at Varadoor will be controlled by the same sub divisional Officer Telegraphs as Meenangadi namely S-DOT Kapletta.

Cost of Production of Cotton in Maharashtra

585. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(i)	FAO Grade	20 per cent of minimum support price.
(ii)	SIP Grade	20 per cent of minimum support price.
(iii)	Fair	50 per cent of FAQ

(c) The minimum support price of basic varieties of raw cotton for 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:

Year	Basic variety	Minimum support price (Rs. per Quintal)
1989-90	F-414/H-777	570
	H-4	690
1990-91	F-414/H-777	620
	H-4	750

(a) the cost of production of cotton in Maharashtra in the year 1989-90;

(b) the remunerative price recommended by Maharashtra Government;

(c) the support price of cotton in 1989-90 and for 1990-91;

(d) whether Government propose to include the "marketing cost" of farmers in the standard perform designed for remunerative price based on cost of production; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Cost of production of cotton in Maharashtra for the year 1989-90 has not yet been estimated as there is always some time lag of about 2 year before the cost estimates become available.

(b) The Government of Maharashtra fixed guaranteed prices for procurement of cotton of level of minimum support prices announced by the central Government. However additional prices are also paid to farmers in the form of advance bonus. The bonus paid by Maharashtra Government for 1989-90 season was as under:

(d) and (e). Conceptually, the cost of production estimates do not include marketing cost.

Remunerative Prices Based on Cost of Production of Crops in Maharashtra

586. SHRIUTTAMRAOPATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra has recommended the remunerative prices based on cost of production of the crops in the State;

(b) if so, the list of crops and their costs of production for the years 1988-89 and 1990-91;

(c) whether the cost of production in-

cludes marketing cost; and

(d) if so, the decision of the Union Government to include marketing cost in the support prices of the farm produce?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The Government of Maharashtra has suggested to the Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices (CACP) that the procurement/minimum support prices be fixed on the basis of cost of production of crops in Maharashtra.

(b) The cost of production of crops estimated by the Maharashtra Government for the years 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 and furnished to CACP are as follows:

Sl. No.	Crops	Cost of Production (Rs. per quintal)				
		1988-89	1989-90	1990-91	3	4
1.	Paddy	277.85	311.63	328.32		
2.	Kharif Jowar	191.39	178.78	224.08		
3.	Bajra	312.47	275.36	276.65		
4.	Cotton (H-4)	803.57	800.16	855.75		
5.	Groundnut	604.28	594.08	637.68		
6.	Tur (Arhar)	403.44	502.76	532.56		
7.	Moong	511.31	646.16	669.93		
8.	Wheat	339.31	364.54	376.15		
9.	Gram	509.33	591.16	545.53		
10.	Safflower	—	—	540.66		

(c) and (d). Conceptually, the cost of production estimates do not include the marketing cost.

[*Translation*]

S.T.D Facility in Pravara Nagar Maharashtra

587. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state when S.T.D. facility is likely to be providing Pravara Nagar (Maharashtra) and Ashvi and Songaon Exchanges connected with Pravara Nagar Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): Pravara Nagar is planned to be provided with the STD facility during 1990-91, subject to availability of equipment. There is no plan at present to connect Ashvi and Songaon to Pravara Nagar.

[*English*]

Co-operative Spinning Mills Sanctioned by National Co-operative Development Corporation

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

(a) the number of Co-operative Spinning Mills sanctioned by the National Co-operative Development Corporation as on 31 March, 1990 since its inception.

(b) the total investment made by the NCDC in such spinning mills upto 31 March, 1990;

(c) the scheme of redemption of the Share Capital invested in such Mills; and

(d) the amount redeemed by such Mills

till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) The National Co-operative Development Corporation (NCDC) had sanctioned, upto 31st March, 1990 since its inception, assistance for the establishment of 62 new co-operative spinning mills, expansion of 30 and modernisation of 9 existing co-operative spinning mills.

(b) Upto 31st March, 1990, a total assistance of Rs. 260.81 crores was sanctioned by NCDC, while Rs. 195.14 crores were released for assistance to such spinning mills under various schemes operated by the Corporation.

(c) and (d). NCDC provides financial assistance to the State Governments in the form of loans to help them to contribute a part of the Share Capital in co-operative spinning mills. The scheme of redemption of Share Capital invested by the State Governments in such Mills is, therefore, formulated by the State Governments themselves, depending on the position and the pattern obtaining in each State. NCDC is not concerned with such schemes.

[*Translation*]

Scheme for Rural Women

589. DR. BANGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to launch any new scheme for development of women in rural area;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Department of Rural Development in the Ministry of Agriculture is already implementing a programme exclusively for rural women namely Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA). This programme seeks to provide women members of identified poor families with income generating activities to supplement their family income and also to make available to them the benefit of other programmes such as Nutrition, health, Adult Literacy, Child Care etc. At present 187 districts in the country are covered under DWRCRA and it is proposed to extend this programme to all the districts by the end of the Eight Five Year Plan., Rural women are also entitled to benefits under other programmes like Integrated Rural Development Programme and Jawahar Rozgar Yojana. At present, no new

scheme for rural women is, therefore, proposed to be launched.

[English]

Conversion of Manual Telephone Exchange in Andhra Pradesh

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

(a) the number of manual telephone exchanges in Andhra Pradesh, district-wise; and

(b) when they are likely to be converted into automatic exchanges?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) As per statement given below.

(b) These exchanges are likely to be automatised during the 8th Five Year Plan subject to the availability of equipments as per schedule.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of manual exchanges</i>
1	2	3
1.	Rangareddy	5
2.	Mahabubnagar	3
3.	Sangareddy	6
4.	Nizamabad	4
5.	Eluru (West Godavari)	5
6.	Guntur	7

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Number of manual exchanges</i>
1	2	3
7.	Ongole (Prakasam)	5
8.	Anantapur	3
9.	Cuddapah	6
10.	Kurnool	6
11.	Nellore	5
12.	Tirupathi (Chittoor)	2
13.	Adilabad	5
14.	Karimnagar	9
15.	Khammam	4
16.	Nalgonda	4
17.	Warangal	6
18.	Rajahmundry (East Godavari)	6
19.	Srikakulam	6
20.	Vizianagaram	5
21.	Visakhapatnam	5
22.	Vijayawada (Krishna)	7

Issue of Birth and Death Certificates in Delhi Free of Charge

591. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Municipal Corpora-

tion has recently decided to issue birth and death certificates to people free of charge;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether New Delhi Municipal Committee and Delhi Cantonment Board are also likely to follow suit in this regard; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The New Delhi Municipal Committee issues free certificates on demand for domiciliary events of births and deaths in form No. 9 and 10 respectively. The Delhi Cantonment Board issues birth & death certificates free of charge to people under its rules.

Opening of Post and Telegraph Office in Orissa

592. SHRI LOKANATH CHAUDHARY:
SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of new telegraph offices and Post offices to be opened in Orissa State during 1990-91; and

(b) the plans where these are proposed to be opened, district-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The total number for new telegraph offices and post offices to be opened in Orissa State in 1990-91 are 410 and 88 respectively.

(b) The district-wise break-up of the Telegraph and post Offices planned for 1990-91 is given below in the statement.

STATEMENT

The Telegraph Offices and Post Offices planned to be opened district-wise in Orissa State.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>No. of Telegraph offices</i>
1	2	3
1.	Balasore	15
2.	Bolangir	15
3.	Cuttack	100
4.	Dhenkanal	15
5.	Ganjam	20
6.	Kalahandi	15
7.	Keonjhar	30
8.	Koraput	100

<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
9.	Mayurbhanj	15
10.	Phulbani	15
11.	Puri	20
12.	Sambalpur	30
13.	Sundargarh	20
		410

Post Offices to be Opened' 1990-91 (Branch Post Offices)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District</i>	<i>Place</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Balasore	Govindpur
2.	—do—	Barsar
3.	—do—	Rudhanga
4.	—do—	Boita
5.	Bolangir	Ankoria Padar
6.	—do—	Kandhan Jhula
7.	—do—	Hirapur
8.	—do—	Murdamahal
9.	Cuttack	Gadapokhari
10.	—do—	Rigdol
11.	—do—	Sirul
12.	—do—	Chalki
13.	—do—	Salandi

1	2	3
14.	Cuttack	Desarathipur
15.	—do—	Barunei
16.	—do—	Lembo
17.	—do—	Kusumbi
18.	—do—	Bhagabanpur
19.	—do—	Kanso
20.	—do—	Mahulia
21.	Dhenkanal	Bankusl
22.	—do—	Khajuria
23.	—do—	Kamaour
24.	—do—	Kundagaon
25.	—do—	Raitala
26.	—do—	Jamudoli
27.	Kalahandi	Guagobeda
28.	—do—	Bundealguda
29.	—do—	Ektara
30.	—do—	Kendlijhara
31.	—do—	Turlakhaman
32.	—do—	Kundabandha
33.	—do—	Dengkarlakhunta
34.	—do—	Jugsaipatna
35.	—do—	lakhbahal

1	2	3
36.	Kalahandi	Pandapadar
37.	Keenjhar	Samagiri
38.	Cuttack	Tentul Belari
39.	Keonghar	Khajar Ibani
40.	—do—	Dimirimunda
41.	—do—	Kaunrikala
42.	—do—	Dhanureypur
43.	—do—	Baragoda
44.	—do—	Kusakala
45.	—do—	Muktapaka
46.	Koraput	Metapaka
47.	—do—	Kaitapai
48.	—do—	Duberuneali
49.	—do—	Batalpur
50.	—do—	Mundakote
51.	—do—	Ferupanga
52.	—do—	Badparkala
53.	Koraput	Rallogada
54.	—do—	Khaira
55.	—do—	Penakan
56.	—do—	Boiliguma
57.	—do—	Laxmipur Gamunda

1	2	3
58.	Koraput	Tabalguda
59.	Mayurbhanj	Bahalda
60.	—do—	Taramaro
61.	Sambalpur	Tampargarh
62.	—do—	Sargidihi
63.	—do—	Gargdbahal
64.	—do—	Ainlapali
65.	—do—	Mahalingkuar
66.	—do—	Mohulapali
67.	—do—	Niliswar
68.	—do—	Jamjori
69.	—do—	Malalipada
70.	—do—	Bhainsadarha
71.	—do—	Sarlikela
72.	—do—	Routbalal
73.	—do—	Bilsaspur
74.	—do—	Kotturu
75.	—do—	Jagannathpur
76.	—do—	Badapalli
77.	Phulbani	Balakli
78.	—do—	Baddakli
79.	—do—	Ramlenka

1	2	3
80.	Phulbani	Mordabadi
81.	—do—	Chhamundiapalli
<i>Sub Post Offices</i>		
82.	Balasore	Uttarbahind NDTSO
83.	Koraput	Maratiguda
84.	—do—	Bariniput
85.	—do—	RAD Sannbeda DSO
86.	Puri	Chandrasekharpur Housing Board Colony IRC Village Bhubaneshwar
87.	—do—	ColonilRC Village Bhubvaneshwar
88.	Sambalpur	Oreint Colliery Branjaraj

Guide on Pesticides Used in India

593. SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the V.K. Pesticide brought out by BCPC and CAB International gives full range of chemicals available for control of specific-weeds diseases, insects and other pests on each crop;

(b) whether a similar guide is proposed to be brought out by ICAR/Government; and

(c) if so, whether such a guide will give special emphasis to pesticides of plant origin such as neem available in India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and would be laid on the table of the Sabha.

Control on Use of Adjuvants in Pesticides

594. SHRIMATISUBHASHINIALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any control on use of adjuvants in pesticides as in U.K. etc;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof and the corrective steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Question does not arise.

Misutilisation of Funds under DWCRA

595. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any cases of misutilisation of funds under the Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA) programme have come to the notice of government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to ensure strict monitoring of the spending of funds by the agencies concerned;

(c) whether the actual achievement in the formation of the women's groups have been falling short of the target every year and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the measures Government propose to take to ensure not only the proper utilisation of the amount of revolving fund but also the effective implementation of the programme?

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.

(c) The achievement in the formation of groups under DWCRA during the Seventh Plan was a little over 80%. The shortfall is due to the fact that the entire process of

selection of beneficiaries, formation of groups, imparting skill training and selection of viable income generating activities etc. proves to be quite time consuming. Because of these major problems, the number of Women's groups formed every year has been less than the target.

(d) The progress of the Programme in terms of utilisation of funds and formation of groups is being closely monitored. Action to remove deficiencies is taken when these are noticed. The State Governments have been urged to give high priority to this Programme.

World Bank Loan to Karnataka for Rural Development

596. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank has given any loan for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Karnataka; 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 World Bank has not given any specific loan for the Integrated Rural Development Programme in Karnataka. But it has provided assistance through NABARD Credit Project-I which provides for a part of the resources towards re-finance for credit disbursement under IRDP in Karnataka also.

Number of Passports Issued by RPO Bangalore

597. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for pass-

ports received and passports issued by the Regional Passport Office, Bangalore during the last three months; and

(b) the steps taken for speedy issue of passports by this office?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Total number applications for passports received at the Regional Passport Office, Bangalore, during May, June and July 1990 was 18413 and total number of passports issued during same period was 17185.

(b) RPO, Bangalore have taken steps to clear immediately all these pending cases, except those with adverse reports, in terms of the new verifications system which has commenced from June 1990.

U-Special DTC Buses

598. **SHRI CHAVIRAM ARGAL:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of D.T.C. buses introduced for the students of Delhi University as U-Special for the current academic session in the capital; and

(b) the number of such buses which had plied during the last academic session?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). U-Special trips constitute only a part of the day's operational programme of a DTC bus. The Corporation operated 975 U-Special trips during the last academic session. The same number of trips continue to be operated during current academic session.

Police Personnel Travelling Without Ticket

599. **SHRI CHHAVIRAM ARGAL:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the staff of Delhi Transport Corporation, Delhi Police, Home guards and other police personnel are eligible for travelling without ticket in the buses run by the Delhi Transport Corporation;

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

(c) if not, how such persons travel free in the DTC buses frequently; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken to stop such frequent travelling without ticket?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (d). In terms of provisions of Delhi Road Transport Authority (conditions of Appointment & Services) Regulations 1952, DTC has been providing free duty the DTC Employees of class III and IV recruited on or after 1.9.1952. The same facility is being given to all daily rated and monthly rated employees who were appointed before 1.9.52 and who were in receipt of all route free passes. Officers of Class I and II and wherever necessary operational staff of all categories on duty are also given all-route passes.

Police personnel of the rank of Constables and head Constables are given free travel by DTC buses at the rate of two personnel in uniform in each buses.

Free travel facilities are not extended to Home Guards by DTC.

[*Translation*]

Loss Incurred by Cochin Shipyard
600. **PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the losses incurred by the Cochin Shipyard during 12989-90;

(b) whether an scheme has been formulated to increase the production capacity in this shipyard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a)

Rs. 27.71 crores (Provisional)

(b) and (c). A spill-over scheme under Seventh Plan for extension of Quay-I, currently under implementation, is expected to increase the ship-repair turnover by over Rs. 6 crores per annum. Further, the Working group on Shipping, Shipbuilding and Ship-repair etc. for the Eighth Plan has recommended a total outlay of Rs. 140.00 crores, on the following scheme aimed at increasing the production capacity of the Shipyard;—

(Rs/Crores)

Name of the Scheme		Total estimated cost	8th Plan requirements
1	2	3	4
1.	Addl. Ship-repair facilities	50.00	50.00
2.	Facilities for Naval Construction	15.00	10.00
3.	Modernisation, Renewals & Replacement	5.00	5.00
4.	Addl. Shipbuilding facilities	100.00	75.00

The actual implementation of these schemes will depend on whether these are finally approved for inclusion in the Eighth Plan.

[English]

Setting up of Agro-Based Industries

601. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any proposals to set up Agro-based industries in the country;

(b) if so, the number of agro-based industries along with locations proposed to

be set up in Gujarat during 1990-91; and

(c) the details of agro-based industries at present in Gujarat?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) No Sir. The Central Government have not proposal to set up any Agro-based industries in the country.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) As per information received from Agro Industries Corporation of Gujarat, they have the following agro-based industries in the State;

- (i) Fruit Processing Unit at Gandavi and Junagadh.
- (ii) Castor Seeds processing Complex at Jagana.
- (iii) Rice Bran Extraction Plant at Bareja.
- (iv) Energy Food Plant at Bavla
- (v) Pesticides Formulation Plant at Naroda and Gondal.

In the Cooperative Sector 253 agro-based industries are organised in Gujarat out of which 62 units such as 7 Sugar Factories, 22 Oil Processing Units, 3 Fruit and Vegetable Processing units, 26 Rice Mills, 3 Dal Mills and 1 Straw Board and Paper Mills have been assisted by NCDC. There may be a large number of agro-based industries in the private sector for which Government of India do not keep any record.

Delay In Delivery of Postal Articles

602. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is much delay in the delivery of the postal articles; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken by Government for the speedy, delivery of postal articles?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There have been occasional instances of delay in delivery of mails.

(b) Collection, sorting and transmission of mails are constantly under review. Any deficiency noticed is immediately corrected.

[*Translation*]

Persons with Different Mother Tongues in Bihar

603. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons particularly in Bihar with different mother tongues, separately as per the last Census;

(b) whether the officials deputed for conducting 1990 Census have been issued strict instruction to record only the language spoken by the people as their mother tongue; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and if not, whether Government propose to issue such instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The number of persons with different mother tongues in Bihar as per the 1981 Census are given below in Statement-I and II.

(b) Yes, sir. The enumerators for 1991 Census are being instructed to record the language as returned by the person as his/her mother tongue.

(c) An extract of the detailed instruction issued to the enumerators for 1991 Census in this regard is given below in Statement III.

STATEMENT-I

Speakers of Languages (Inclusive of Mother Tongue Variants Grouped under Each) Specified in Scheduled VIII to the Constitution of India in Bihar—1981 Census.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Speakers</i>
1	2	3
1.	Assamese	977
2.	Bengali	2,224,512
3.	Gujarati	25,977
4.	Hindi	55,471,663
5.	Kannada	2,266
6.	Kashmiri	182
7.	Malayalam	17,555
8.	Marathi	9,809
9.	Oriya	3,79,866
10.	Punjabi	1,07,510
11.	Sanskrit	1,745
12.	Sindhi	5,299
13.	Tamil	18,431
14.	Telugu	38,795
15.	Urdu	7,286,870

STATEMENT-II

Speakers of Languages/Mother Tongue (Inclusive of Mother Tongue (Inclusive of Mother Tongue Variants Where Groups) other than those specified in schedule VIII to the constitution of India in Bihar 1981 Census.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Speakers</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Adi	394
2.	Angami	140
3.	Arabic/Arbi	8,397
4.	Balti	5
5.	Bhili/Bhilodi	542
6.	Bhumij	8,847
7.	Bodo/Poro	35
8.	Chang	14
9.	Coorgi/Kadagu	125
10.	Dogri	2,238
11.	English	4,910
12.	Garo	56
13.	Gondi	867
14.	Gorakhali/Nepali	23,692
15.	Halam	30
16.	Ho	529,031
17.	Jatapu	5
18.	Kacha Naga	5
19.	Khandeshi	56

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Speakers</i>
1	2	3
20.	Kharia	99,3068
21.	Khasi	15
22.	Khezha	5
23.	Khond/Kondh	12
24.	Kisan	52
25.	Koch	5
26.	Koda/Kora	1,523
27.	Kolami	5
28.	Konda	15
29.	Konkani	277
30.	Korku	54
31.	Korwa	882
33.	Kui	5
34.	Kuki	15
35.	Kurukh/Oraon	686,762
36.	Lahauli	15
37.	Lahnda	74
38.	Lepcha	5
39.	Limbu	40
40.	Lushai/Mizo	14
41.	Malto	90,791

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Language</i>	<i>No. of Speakers</i>
1	2	3
42.	Manipuri/Meithei	209
43.	Mao	45
44.	Mikir	227
45.	Mishmi	185
46.	Mogh	5
47.	Monpa	5
48.	Munda	47,050
49.	Mundari	611,193
50.	Naga	5
51.	Rabha	5
52.	Sangtam	5
53.	Santali	2,161,032
54.	Savara	71
55.	Shina	5
56.	Tamang	5
57.	Tangsa	65
58.	Thado	20
59.	Tibetan	172
60.	Tulu	30
61.	Yiemchungre	10
62.	Total of other languages	43,659

STATEMENT-III**Extract of Instructions**

Mother tongue is the language spoken in childhood by the persons' mother to the person. If the mother died in the infancy, the language mainly spoken in the person's home in childhood will be the mother tongue. In the case of infants and deaf mutes, the language usually spoken by the mother should be recorded. In case of doubt, the language mainly spoken in the household may be recorded.

Record mother tongue in full, whatever be the name of the language returned by the respondent and do not use abbreviations. Please note the following:

- (i) You are not expected to determine if the language returned by a person is a dialect of another language.
- (ii) You should not try to establish any relationship between religion and mother tongue.
- (iii) You are bound to record the language as returned by the person as his/her mother tongue and you should not enter into any argument with him/her and try to record any language other than what is returned, and
- (iv) If you have reasons to suspect that in any are due to any organised movement, the mother tongue is not being truthfully returned, you should record the mother tongue as actually returned by the respondent and made a report to your supervisory officers for verifications. You are not authorised to make any correction in your own.

The mother tongue as returned by the respondent should be recorded in full on the lines. You should not write anything in the four dotted boxes provided against this question.

Since a household may consist of person related by blood or or unrelated persons or a mix of both, it is absolutely necessary to ask of every person about his/her mother tongue because the mother tongue of each member of a household need not necessarily be the same-these may be different for different person in the household.

[English]

Evaluation of ICAR Institutes

604. SHRIBHABANISHANKARHOTA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a five year mandatory evaluation of every ICAR Institute and whether this has been completed in every case;

(b) if so, the details thereof and

(c) whether a committee is proposed to be set up to scrutinise the shortfalls of monitoring and evaluation system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Sir, the progress of ICAR institutes is evaluated every five years by outside experts, who comprise Quinquennial Review Teams (Q.R.T.s). As on completed five year term, requiring constitution of Q.R.Ts constituted. The remaining two Institutes had completed five year term in December, 1986 but the Q.R.Ts which were constituted for them failed to submit to submit reports in time it has therefore been decided to recon-

stitute these two Q.R.Ts.

The reports from 27 Q.R.Ts have already been received.

(c) No.

Provision of more Buses to Trans Yamuna Areas

605. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of a large number of missing trips of D.T.C. Buses in Trans Yamuna area;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) how do these missing trips in Trans-Yamuna area compare with trips operating New Delhi;

(d) whether Government propose to provide more buses to Trans-Yamuna areas; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (e). There are about 900 DTC buses operating to and from Trans Yamuna Area connecting various parts of city of Delhi. The number of Scheduled trips from the East Region, which comprises of Trans Yamuna Area, is on an average more than 10,500 per day. The operational efficiency is 90 per cent. This compares favourably with the total operational efficiency of DTC in city operations, which is 87%.

The missing of the trips, whenever it occurs, has been largely due to traffic congestion encountered by the buses resulting in more turn-round time. There are only 4 outlets from Trans Yamuna to reach Delhi/New

Delhi i.e. Wazirabad, Old Yamuna Bridge, ITO Bridge and Nizamuddin Bridge. All the automobiles or man-driven cycles have to pass through these 4 bridges only. In addition to the Delhi local traffic, the traffic coming from Uttar Pradesh carrying passengers or goods also use these bridges, thereby these bridges remain choked. Delhi Police has adopted a method of tackling the traffic of Trans- Yamuna. Out of the 4 lanes of ITO Bridge, 3 lanes are opened in the morning for the traffic to go from trans-Yamuna to Delhi from 0800 to 1000 hours and in the evening for return journey they open the 3 lanes from 1700 to 1900 hours. This practice give some relief to the traffic from trans-Uamuna area to the city but DTC buses which go to Delhi in the morning cannot come back for the return journey in time since only one lane is available to the whole of the traffic that come back to trans-Yamuna or Ghaziabad. Similarly, in the evening also the turn-round time gets affected.

Annual Plan of 1990-91 includes provision for acquiring 700 new buses by DTC. As a part of deployment of new buses on acquisition in the city operations, the services in the East Region would get stepped up.

Special Category for New Telephone Connections

606. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the categories of professionals and others who are eligible to the special category of new telephone connections;

(b) whether Government propose to consider to include exporters also in this category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The required information is furnished in the Statement below.

(b) Exporters are already eligible for registration of their demand for telephone connection under OYT-Special category.

(c) Does not arise, in view of reply to part (b) above.

STATEMENT

Subscribers Eligible for Special Categories:—

1. Non-Oyt 'SS Category:

- (i) Foreign Missions and embassies,
- (ii) U.N. Organisations,
- (iii) Members of Parliament, M.L.A./M.L.Cs., Municipal Councillors and Members of Contentment Board
- (iv) Distinguished persons as indicated in the warrant of Precedence;
- (v) Retired Senior Officers of Central and State Government; and
- (vi) Director of National of Government Research Council Directors of National Laboratories; Vice-Chancellors of the Universities on retirement.

2. Non-OYT 'Special' Category:

- (i) Doctors holding recognised degree or diploma;

- (ii) Qualified nurses and registered midwives;
- (iii) Registered Newspapers, Journals and magazines;
- (iv) Registered News agencies;
- (v) Accredited press correspondents and press Photographers;
- (vi) Public institutions;
- (vii) Small Scale Industries;
- (viii) Government Schools and colleges;
- (ix) Freedom Fighters;
- (x) Registered and recognised Trade Unions;
- (xi) Legal Aid Committees; and
- (xii) Eminent persons.
- (xiii) Natruopaths, Physiotherapists and Occupational Therapists holding recognised Degree or Diploma Certificate awarded at the State or National level.

3. OYT 'Special' Category

- (i) Government Departments;
- (ii) Public Undertakings and Statutory Bodies;
- (iii) Joint Sector Undertakings;
- (iv) Retired Senior Officers of Public Sector Undertakings;
- (v) Foreign Exchange earners;

- (vi) LPG Gas Distributors;
- (vii) Entrepreneurs in Free Trade Zones;
- (viii) 100% export Oriented Units;
- (ix) Private Schools and colleges; and
- (x) Cinema Halls and Hotels.

Facilities to Haj Pilgrims

607. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government had given any special facilities to Haj pilgrims this year;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) the number of pilgrims from each State/Union Territory who made the Haj pilgrimage this year?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The following facilities were provided by the Government this year to Haj pilgrims:

- (i) Government subsidised sea fares for about 4685 pilgrims going by sea.
- (ii) The ship M.V. Akbar which carries Haj pilgrims was thoroughly overhauled and repaired before the year's Haj, thereby making journey of sea pilgrims more comfortable.
- (iii) Though Haj air fare was marginally increased this year, it was still kept below normal IATA approved commercial air fare despite pressure from concerned Air companies.

- (iv) Foreign exchange equivalent to Saudi Riyals 4600/- (equivalent to Rs. 21,620/-) was made available to each pilgrim.
- (v) Pre-arranged accommodation was arranged for pilgrims going under the arrangements of Haj Committees. During Haj 1990, pilgrims had a choice of three categories of accommodation as against two in previous year. Govt. approved upgrading computer system at CGI, Jeddah, which proved useful in implementation of pre-arranged accommodation scheme.

(vi) Medical Facilities

- Permanent dispensary at Makkah (which functioned through out the year with one doctor and two pharmacists).
- 10-bed Haj seasonal Hospital in the premises of permanent dispensary at Makkah also functioned effectively.
- A Medical Mission consisting of 22 doctors and 23 para-medical staff was deputed to Saudi Arabia to cater to the medical needs of Haj pilgrims.
- Three Haj seasonal branch dispensaries at Makkah and one in Madinah were opened. Besides Medical Camp Office was opened in Mina/Arafat and at seaport as well as airport to provide medical care to our Haj pilgrims at these points.
- Govt. supplied medicines worth about Rs. 5 lakhs.

- (viii) Special trains were arranged by

Indian Railways for Haj pilgrims during the Haj season.

Saudi Arabia for the benefit of the Haj Pilgrims.

(ix) During the Haj period AIR broadcast special service beamed to

(c) Information is given in the enclosed statement in regard to pilgrims who went through the Central Haj Committee.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State/U.T.	Pilgrims proceeded				
		By Air	3	4	5	Total
1.	Andhra Pradesh	686	250			936
2.	Assam	401	263			664
3.	Bihar	232	539			771
4.	Gujarat	1254	166			1420
5.	Delhi	415	26			441
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1259	202			1461
7.	Karnataka	922	239			1161
8.	Kerala	2008	297			2305
9.	Madhya Pradesh	917	160			1077
10.	Maharashtra	2480	357			2837

Sl. No.	State/U. T.	Pilgrims proceeded				
		By Air	3	4	By Sea	Total
1	2	3	4	5	5	
11.	Orissa	56	19	75		
12.	Rajasthan	1064	145	1209		
13.	Tamil Nadu	996	135	1131		
14.	Uttar Pradesh	5925	1088	7013		
15.	West Bengal	515	647	1162		
16.	Haryana	220	32	252		
17.	Lakshadweep	51	26	77		
18.	Andaman & Nicobar	10	4	14		
19.	Chandigarh	—	3	3		
20.	Himachal Pradesh	10	2	12		
21.	Pondicherry	25	2	27		

Sl. No	State/U.T.	Pilgrims proceeded			Total
		By Air	By Sea		
1	2	3	4	5	
22.	Punjab	62	10		72
23.	Tripura	27	5		32
24.	Manipur	39	6		45
25.	Goa, Daman & Diu	28	2		30
	Total	19602	4625		24227

N.B. About 40,000 pilgrims go from India every year. Out of that number, the Haj Committee made arrangements for 24,227 for HAJ 1990.

Water Shortage in villages of Karnataka

608. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was up recedented water shortage in Karnataka during June, 1990;

(b) if so, the total number of villages where the water shortage was acute;

(c) whether Union Government have been urged to conduct a fresh survey of villages lacking drinking water in Karnataka;

(d) the total number of problem villages in Karnataka; and

(e) the steps being taken to help in providing water to all the villages in Karnataka?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) and (e). There are no problem villages in Karnataka. As per the Action Plan for the year 1990-91, it is proposed to cover 5,278 Partially Covered and other Problem Category villages. Against the total annual allocation of Rs. 21.16 crores in 190-91 under the ARWSP scheme, an amount of Rs. 10.58 crores has been released. There are three Mini-Mission areas in Karnataka under Technology Mission on Drinking Water, viz. Gulbarga, Dharwas and Raichur. Project Reports of Rs. 400.00 lakhs each have been approved for these Mini Mission areas

against which Rs. 837.00 lakhs have ben released so far.

Poduction of Oilseeds

609. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vanaspati Industry has suggested a number of measures to Government to increase the production of oilseeds in the country;

(b) if so the details thereof;

(c) to what extent Government have found these suggestions practicable; and

(d) the incentives that are being provided to the farmers to increase the production of oilseeds in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The suggestions are as under:—

(i) To use expeller mustard oil in the manufacture of vanaspati so as to provide lucrative price to the farmers for their produce.

(ii) To increase fiscal incentives granted by the Government in the form of excise rebate on the usage of certain non-traditional oils and oils from oilseeds of tree and forest origin in the manufacture of vanaspati in order to increase the availability of oils to the manufacturers.

(iii) To reduce the limit of a statutory requirement of sesame oil addition in Vanaspati.

(c) The Government have taken into consideration their suggestions and appropriate action has been taken thereon;

(d) Centrally Sponsored Scheme namely Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is being implemented in important oilseeds growing States for increasing the oilseeds production in the country. Under this scheme, financial assistance is provided for supply of inputs and farmers support services.

Drinking Water in Orissa Villages

610. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether drinking water facility has not been provided in many villages in Orissa, particularly in the backward districts of Phulabani, Kalahandi and Bolangiri;

(b) if so, the reason therefor;

(c) the steps taken to provide potable drinking water to all the villages in that State;

(d) whether any target date has been fixed therefor; 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. As on 1.4.90, there were 1320 problem villages in Orissa which include 153 villages in Phulabani and 14 villages in Kalahandi districts. The district of Bolangiri has got no problem villages.

(b) Since 1st April, 1985, 13123 problem villages have been covered. The remaining 1320 village are in the process of being covered.

(c) Action Plan for 1990-91 envisages covering of all the remainin problem villages in Orissa.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) By 31st March, 1991, all the problem villages will be covered alongwith 3800 partially covered villages.

Vacancies in Top Positions in Research Boards

611. DR. ASIM BALA:
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN
SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the post of Director General of the India Council of Agricultural Research has been lying vacant for a long time;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether regular Directors of National Dairy Research institute, Karnal and Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar have also not been appointed so far; and

(d) if so, the reason therefor and the steps taken by Government to fill up these posts immediately.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) and (b). Sir, Secretary, Department of Agricultural Research & Education (DARE) also functions as Director-General, Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR). Presently the post of Secretary, DARE is held by Secretary, Department of Agriculture & Cooperation as an additional charge.

(c) and (d). Only the post of Director, NDRI is presently vacant and has been advertised for recruitment.

Foodgrains Production

612. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:
SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA
RAJE:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the State and Union Territory-wise details for the targets set and achievements made in the production of foodgrains in the country during the last three years;

(b) the details of the target set for the production of foodgrains in the Eighth Plan; and

(c) the steps taken to achieve that target?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) A statement, giving state/Union Territory-wise targets and achievements made in the production of foodgrains during the last three years, is enclosed.

(b) and (c). Eighth Plan target are yet to be finalised.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	State	Target/Production of foodgrains in lakh tonnes							
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Target	Production
		Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	123.50	91.63	129.66	99.00	134.77	129.92		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	2.08	1.87	2.18	1.94	2.24	1.94		
3.	Assam	35.41	25.88	38.30	28.99	36.90	26.28		
4.	Bihar	125.00	109.10	133.00	96.27	146.68	116.97		
5.	Goa	1.72	0.74	1.80	1.12	1.80	1.30		
6.	Gujarat	56.80	30.96	59.20	13.68	60.50	53.31		
7.	Haryana	77.65	76.35	81.80	63.02	83.55	94.78		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	13.36	11.73	13.82	8.72	14.10	11.35		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15.25	13.73	15.26	9.99	15.98	13.10		

Target/Production of foodgrains in lakh tonnes

Sl. No.	State	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89	
		Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
10.	Karnataka	88.00	76.25	88.47	63.53	91.01	67.20
11.	Kerala	14.30	11.57	14.40	10.61	14.44	10.37
12.	Madhya Pradesh	168.15	135.22	170.30	147.58	169.45	159.00
13.	Maharashtra	118.40	71.44	121.00	110.64	123.40	110.78
14.	Manipur	4.30	2.59	4.56	2.86	4.77	3.32
15.	Meeghalaya	2.04	1.31	2.12	1.42	2.16	1.38
16.	Mizoram	0.60	0.53	0.64	0.54	0.70	0.63
17.	Nagaland	1.78	0.93	1.83	0.99	1.83	1.53
18.	Orissa	77.40	63.88	78.50	50.21	80.00	69.24

*Target Production of foodgrains in lakh tonnes**Sl. No. State*

	1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		<i>R</i>
	<i>Target</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Production</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Production</i>	
<i>1</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>	<i>7</i>		
19. Punjab	162.00	162.92	165.70	170.92	168.45	170.75	
20. Rajasthan	94.00	67.91	102.05	47.82	104.85	106.43	
21. Sikkim	1.01	0.99	1.08	0.99	1.19	1.12	
22. Tamil Nadu	92.00	71.56	97.00	76.10	100.10	72.37	
23. Tripura	4.32	3.90	4.46	4.42	4.65	4.68	
24. Uttar Pradesh	334.00	302.49	367.80	286.85	355.00	357.45	
25. West Bengal	97.50	96.10	100.45	103.05	99.00	115.15	
26. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.33	0.28	0.33	0.20	0.35	0.24	
27. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	0.40	0.27	0.40	0.24	N.A.	0.24	

Sl. No.	State	Target/Production of foodgrains in lakh tonnes							
		1986-87		1987-88		1988-89		Target	Production
		Target	Production	Target	Production	Target	Production		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		
28.	Delhi	1.57	1.39	1.60	1.20	N.A.	0.50		
29.	Daman & Diu	*	0.02	*	0.02	N.A.	0.02		
30.	Pondicherry	1.29	0.63	1.30	0.59	N.A.	0.66		

* - Included in Goa.

N.A. - Not available.

Note - Target are based on the recommendations of the working group on Agriculture.

**Action Plan for Naxalite Affected Areas
in Orissa**

613. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa Government has submitted an action plan for Union Government's approval and assistance in the naxalite affected area in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to approve the action plan and provide funds for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The Action Plan prepared by the Orissa Government has been received by the Central Government in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Rural Development). The Central Government is contemplating to depute a team of officials to visit the areas affected by left wing extremism in Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Orissa. The Action Plan submitted by the state Government of Orissa will be examined in the Ministry of Agriculture in the light of the report submitted by the Central Team.

**Land Under Groundnut Cultivation in
Orissa**

614. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land in Orissa brought under groundnut cultivation so far;

(b) whether Government have taken any steps to increase the area under groundnut cultivation;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the target set therefor for the the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The total area under groundnut during 1988-89 in Orissa was 3.76 lakh hectares.

(b) and (c). Centrally Sponsored Scheme, namely, Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is being implemented during 1990-91 for increasing area and production of oilseeds including groundnut in important oilseeds growing States. Orissa State is also covered under the scheme. Financial assistance is provided under the scheme to the States for organising large sized demonstrations of improved technology on farmers field to induce them to take up cultivation of groundnut and other oilseeds on larger area.

(d) The Planning Commission has fixed the production target of 8.5 lakh tonnes for total oilseeds in Orissa State for 1990-91 only.

**Regularisation of Casual Workers at
Crida Santosh Nagar Hyderabad**

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

(a) whether the casual workers, mostly Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes at the Central Research Institute for Dry Land Agriculture Santosh Nagar Hyderabad have not been regularised inspite of twenty years of service;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether they are not even getting the minimum wages as per prescribed rate; and

(d) if so, the remedial measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) No, Sir. Casual Labourers with more than twenty years of Service have already been regularised.

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

[*Translation*]

Allotment of quarters to Employees under Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi

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

(a) whether employees working under the Chief General Manager (Maintenance) New Delhi and Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi, who are entitled for Type-II and Type-III quarters are living in Type-I quarters for the last many years;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps being taken by Government to allot quarters to the employees working under Central Telegraph Office, New Delhi in accordance with their entitled type?

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

(b) The officials are allotted quarters as per their entitlement at the time of allotment. However, during their stay in the quarters, they become eligible for higher type of quarters and continue there

(c) The officials are allotted quarters of

entitlement and are shifted on the basis of their request and availability of quarters.

Displaced Families of Kashmir

617. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:
SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO
DESHMUKH:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:
SHRI R.N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDELWAL:
SHRI PHOOLCHAND VERMA:
SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:
SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of displaced families of Jammu & Kashmir who have taken refuge in Delhi and other States, State-wise;

(b) the average number of such persons migrating each month since October, 1989;

(c) the extent of amount being paid by Government to each family, daily for their sustenance;

(d) the steps taken to rehabilitate those who have left Kashmir and amount incurred by Government so far on these displaced families;

(e) the number of persons who have returned back to Kashmir; and

(f) the steps being taken for security of life and property of those who are living in

Kashmir and to bring back normalcy in the State?

to migrants at Jammu and at Delhi are given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (f). Statement-I showing number of families migrated from Kashmir to different places in India and Statement II giving details of relief provided

The Government of J&K and Delhi Administration have informed that they have incurred over R.s 10 crores and more than 40 lakhs, respectively, on relief measures.

The Jammu & Kashmir Govt. is making all possible efforts to curb terrorism and restore peace and order in the State.

STATEMENT-I

Government of Jammu & Kashmir has intimated that 48,894 migrant families were registered in Jammu region by 31.7.90. Delhi Administration has similarly advised that 11,438 migrant families from J&K were registered with them till 31.7.90.

From the available information, the number of families migrated from J&K to other parts of the country is as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of families</i>
1	2	3
1.	U.P	857
2.	Rajasthan	61
3.	Haryana	94
4.	Maharashtra	39
5.	Punjab (except Chandigarh)	1293
6.	Chandigarh	216
7.	Madhya Pradesh including Kanora	75
8.	Himachal Pradesh including Kangra	66
9.	Gujarat	54

STATEMENT-II

The following Relief measures have been sanctioned by the government for the migrant families:—

General Assistance.

Instruction have been issued for admission of the children of the migrants who do not want to continue their studies in the

valley, in different professional and other colleges outside the valley. Facilities for transfer of bank accounts, payment of leave salary, pension, LIC premium, outside the valley, have also been provided to the migrant families.

In Jammu:

- (i) Grant of cash assistance of Rs. 1,000/- per month per family of four members, or more.
- (ii) Supply of free ration at the scale prescribed by the Government under the Public Distribution System i.e. 9 kgs of rice, 2 kgs of atta and 1 kg. of sugar per head per month.
- (iii) Free accomodation either in the available Government buildings or in the tents to the needy families.
- (iv) Free medical aid; and
- (v) Supply of blankets to the needy families.

In Delhi;

Cash relief @ Rs. 125/- per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs 500/- per month. Arrangements for regular visits of medical items to the camps have been made.

Post Office and Telephone Facilities to Village Panchayats

618. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made so far in the providing postal and telephone facilities in the rural areas of the country;

(b) whether Government propose to provide post office and telephone facilities to all the village panchayats during the current Plan period; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the time which these facilities would be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Postal facilities: As on 31-3-1990 there were 1,20,987 post offices functioning in the rural areas of the country.

Telephone facilities: Over 10,000 telephone exchanges and 28,525 long distance public telephones are working in the rural areas on 31.3.90.

(b) Postal facilities; There is no proposal to provide post offices in all villages panchayats in the Eighth Plan period.

Telephone facilities: Yes, Sir.

(c) Postal facilities: The number of gram panchayats not having a local post office at present is estimated to be 90,000 whereas the average number of post offices opened per yearing the last 10 years works out to only about 800 per annum, No realistic time frame can therefore be indicated. Further apart from the status of a gram panchayat, there are also other factors such as a minimum population and minimum anticipated revenue, taken into account for opening of a rural post office. However the non-existence of a local post office in every Gram Panchayat does not mean that the area is bereft of postal facilities. Mails are delivered in the area, and the delivery agent also sells postage stamps and stationery and books and registered letters during his visits to the area. The provision of counter facilities for money Order and Savings Bank work is however, dependent on providing a local post office.

Telephone facilities: Does not arise.

[English]

Influx of Srilankan Tamil Refugees

619. SHRI CHITTA BASU:
S. ATINDER PAL SINGH:
SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD
SHASTRI:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA
MURTHY:
SHRI SANAT KUMAR MAN-
DAL:
SHRI GOPAL PACHERWAL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Influx of Srilankan Tamil refugees into India continues unabated;

(b) if so, the details thereof indicating the number of Tamil refugees in various States, State-wise;

(c) whether Government have taken adequate measures to provide relief and shelter to them;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) the expenditure incurred during the last three years on this account, year wise by Union Government and th State governments;

(f) the details of financial and other assistance being provided by Union Government to Tamil Nadu Government in this regard; and

(g) the steps taken to check the influx of Tamil refugees into India?

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

(b) As on 2nd August, 1990, 1,43,532 Tamil refugees were staying in the States of Tamil Nadu and Orissa (Tamil Nadu 1,43,099 and Orissa 433).

(c) and (d). In order to enable the State Government to provide relief facilities and shelter to the refugees, the Government of India have been providing adequate funds to the Governments of Orissa and Tamil Nadu. The Indian Army has also provided 552 tents to the government of Tamil Nadu for providing temporary shelter to the refugees.

(e) The expenditure incurred by the State Governments on relief and accommodation etc. is being borne by the Government of India. During the last 3 years, an amount of Rs. 472.21 lakhs has been incurred on this account by the Government of India. Year wise details are as under:

Year	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in lakhs)
1	2
1987-88	315.04
1988-89	83.64
1989-90	73.53
	472.21

(f) In order to enable the Government of Tamil Nadu to meet expenditure in this regard, an 'on account' advance of Rs. 2000 crores as grants-in-aid has been released to the State Government during the month of July, 1990.

(g) The Government have expressed its concern to the Srilankan authorities about the safety and security of Tamils, about the reports of civilian casualties and resultant refugee influx into India. The Government of

Sri Lanka has also been requested to set up refugees camps in Sri Lanka itself under International supervision so as to prevent the need for refugees to come to India.

Distribution of Improved Seeds

620. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of improved seeds of paddy and other cereals distributed throughout the country for the current crop seasons;

(b) whether these have been subsidised; and

(c) if so, the amount of subsidy provided for this purpose, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) As reported by State Governments, 13.21 lakh quintals and 6.80 lakh qtls. of improved seeds of paddy and other cereals/coarse cereals respectively are likely to be distributed during Kharif '90 season.

(b) and (c). Under various Centrally Sponsored Schemes, a provision of subsidy on the distribution of certified seeds of paddy and other cereals has been kept for 1990-91 as per details given below:—

Crop	Subsidy (in Rs. per quintal)	
	Varieties	Hybrids
1	2	3
Paddy	200	—
Maize	400	500
Jowar	400	500
Bajra	400	500
Ragi	400	—

No separate funds have been earmarked for subsidy on seeds, and State Governments have been given the flexibility to re-appropriate funds within prescribed limits. For maize and Jowar out of total allocation made to the States the assistance on seeds

component constitutes 30% and in respect of bajra and ragi the minimum limit is 20%. The Statewise total allocation of GOI share under various Schemes for 1990-91 is given below in the Statement.

STATEMENT

State-wise total allocation of Government of India share under various schemes for 1990-91

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Paddy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	A.P.	88.00	75.00	—	40.00	560.00
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	646.20
3.	Bihar	120.0	—	—	—	1378.56
4.	Goa	—	—	—	—	43.08
5.	Gujarat	40.0	—	75.0	—	172.32
6.	Haryana	60.0	—	60.0	—	258.48
7.	H.P.	140.0	—	—	—	86.16
8.	J & K	60.0	—	—	—	43.08
9.	Karnataka	40.0	90.0	—	50.0	473.88

(Rs. in lakhs)

S.No.	Name of State	Maize	Jowar	Bajra	Ragi	Paddy
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
10.	Kerala	—	—	—	—	172.32
11.	Maharashtra	—	135.0	—	30.0	387.72
12.	M.P.	120.0	90.0	—	—	646.20
13.	Orissa	—	—	—	20.0	560.04
14.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	43.08
15.	Punjab	—	—	—	—	387.72
16.	Tamil Nadu	—	45.0	—	20.0	387.72
17.	Tripura	—	—	—	—	129.24
18.	U.P.	200.0	60.0	45.0	40.0	1593.96
19.	West Bengal	—	—	—	—	689.28
20.	Rajasthan	140.0	—	122.0	—	—
Total:		1000.0	495.0	300.0	200.0	8659.08

Movement of Nepalese in Assam and Meghalaya

621. SHRI NANDU THAPA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are restrictions on Nepalese citizens to go to Assam and Meghalaya;

(b) if so, the latest instructions to the State Governments from the Home Ministry in this regard;

(c) whether Government are aware that the Indian Nepalese are also harassed by way of checking at check posts and their movement is curtailed both in the State of Assam and Meghalaya; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor and the action proposed to be taken in this regard?

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

(b) All foreign nationals, including Nepalese nationals, require permission to enter and stay in areas declared as Restricted or protected under the Foreigners (Protected Areas) Order, 1958 and the Foreigners (Restricted Areas) Order 1963. Both Assam and Meghalaya are restricted areas.

(c) No such reports/complaints have been received.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in U.P.

622. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of applications on the waiting list for telephone connections as on 31 March, 1990 in Uttar Pradesh under various categories;

(b) the steps taken to reduce the waiting list; and

(c) the number of applicants to whom telephone connections are likely to be released during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Categorywise waiting list of applicants in U.P. as on 31st March 1990 is as follows:

OYT	4417
Non OYT	4916
General	67729
	77062

(b) Expansion programmes have been proposed so that by the end of the 8th Plan it will be possible to provide telephones practically on demand, in telephone exchanges of less than 5000 lines capacity and to contain waiting period, on an average, to one year in telephone exchanges of more than 5000 lines capacity. This is subject to approval of plans and timely availability of equipments and is based on present demand projections.

(c) 35500 applicants are likely to be provided telephone connections during 1990-91.

Inquiry Into Phone-Tapping Incidents of Members of Parliament

623. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT:

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the enquiry into the phone-tapping incidents of Members of Parliament had been entrusted to the C.B.I.; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

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

(b) The matter is still under investigation by C.B.I.

Visit of Amnesty International to J&K and Punjab

624. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
 PROF. MAHADEO
 SIHWANKAR:
 SHRINANIBHATTACHARYA:
 SHRI SHAKERSINA
 VAGHELA:
 SHRI K.V. THOMAS:
 SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
 SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
 SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
 WAJ:
 SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI
 RAJU:
 SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERM:
 SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:
 SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:
 SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR
 REDDY:
 SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH
 MEWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to allow the members of Amnesty International to visit India, particularly to tour the

States of Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab;

(b) if so, whether the ban imposed in this regard has since been lifted; and

(c) if so, the justification therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). Following a review of our policy towards Amnesty International, Government decided to allow members of Amnesty International to come to India for private visits and meetings with the Government. There has been no request from Amnesty International to visit Punjab or Jammu and Kashmir.

The policy review was based on Government's firm conviction that democratic India's record to protecting and promoting human rights is second to none. There is no reason for India to be defensive on this score.

[English]

Committee on Jharkhand Matters

625. SHRI KALP NATH RAI:
 SHRI SURYA NARYAN
 SINGH:
 SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:
 SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI
 VIDYA:
 SHRI A.K. ROY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Committee in Jharkhand matters has submitted its report to Union Government;

(b) if so, the details of the recommendations made by the Committee and Government's reaction thereto; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken by

Government to resolve the issue?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The Committee on Jharkhand Matters submitted its report to Government of India on 18.5.1990.

(b) and (c). The Committee could not come to any unanimous conclusion. While the Expert members of the Committee suggested a measure of regional autonomy for the Chottanagpur and Santhal pargana areas of Bihar and setting up of A Jharkhand General Council as an apex body in the region, the representatives of the various Jharkhand groups represented in the Committee, reiterated their demand for a separate State. During the finalisation of the Report, the representatives of the Government of Bihar, who were also members of the Committee, expressed their inability to comment authoritatively on the views of the experts in the absence of directions from the state Government. They, however, undertook to convey their Government's reactions after the Report was made available to the state Government. A copy of the Report of the committee has been sent to the Government of Bihar to know their views on the recommendations. Their views are awaited. On receipt of views of the Government of Bihar, meetings, will be convened with the Members of parliament/M.L.As. and other local leaders of the Chotanagpur and Santhal Santhal pargana Region of Bihar to know their views on the Report. Government of India will formulate its views on the Report, based on the consensus that would emerge out of these meetings.

Delay in Laying of Unerground Cables and Introducing Optical Fibre Technology

626. **SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYA-WANSHI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in this report on "Union Government (Posts and Telecommunications)" (No. 9 of 1990), the C&A.G. has pointed out Department's failure to meet even half the target for laying underground cables and that no headway had been made in introducing optical-fibre technology; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) C&AG have based their comments on misinterpretation of the target. Actual target for laying of cable during the 4 years i.e. 1985 to 89 was 94.5 lac pair Kms. and achievement was 89.17 lac pair Kms. which is 94.4% of the target.

(b) For under ground cable laying the achievement for the four years is very good.

A good beginning has already been made regarding introduction of Optical Fibre Technology. In the 7th Plan itself nearly 12372 Kms. of Optical Fibre Systems have been commissioned.

Representation form National Pesticides Action Committee

627. **SHRIBHABANISHANKARHOTA:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from national Pesticide Action Committee for need for a National Pesticide Policy in the light of newer knowledge and developments towards goal of agriculture without chemicals:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. The Government has received a representation from National Pesticides Action Committee and the same is under examination.

Development of Pepper Cultivation in Kerala

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

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal for Kerala Government for the development of pepper cultivation in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The "Project for Pepper Development In Kerala" was received from Government of Kerala. The project envisages long range and short range programmes for rejuvenation of existing pepper gardens and expansion of area such as massive varieties of pepper, better management of existing gardens in traditional areas and other extension measures for promoting scientific cultivation of pepper. The total project cost is Rs. 212.39 crores.

(c) The project has been examined in the Ministry and Government of Kerala has been requested to revise the project based on the observations made. The revised project has not yet been received.

Mechanised Farming

629. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a special scheme has been drawn up by Government to promote mechanised farming;

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

(c) the various steps proposed to be taken to assist the farmers to enable them to switch over from the traditional farming to the mechanised farming; and

(d) the time by which the scheme is likely to be finalised and implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) The salient features of the proposed new scheme are:—

(I) It is proposed to lower land owning limit for loan for tractor from 8 acres to 4 acres. This will, however, be done only for small tractors of below 18 power take off horse power.

(II) Farmers in the category of 4 to 8 acres of holding should be given bank loans for such tractor set at reduced rate of interest.

(III) A subsidy of 30% for purchase of such tractors and their ancillary equipment with a maximum limit of Rs. 30,000/- per tractor set will be given to eligible farmers of between 4 to 8 acres and for

tractors below 18 power take of horse power. The amount is proposed to be used from the existing crop schemes for a limited number of cases.

The decisions at I & II are under consideration with the Ministry of Finance and that at III is being processed for sanction.

(c) No other new scheme is proposed for promotion of mechanised farming but several existing schemes are being implemented for subsidy on purchase of farm implements.

(d) The new scheme is under consideration of the concerned Ministries and final decision will be issued soon.

Unearthing of Adulterated Cement in Delhi

630. SHRI P.M. SAYEED:
 PROF MAHADEO
 SHIWANKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the crime branch of Delhi Police has recently unearthed a factory in Delhi which adulterated cement with soil dust;

(b) if so, the details of the case including the number of persons arrested and their modus operandi in selling the adulterated cement; and

(c) the action taken against the culprits?

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

(b) and (c). In a raid conducted by the

Crime branch of Delhi Police on 29.6.90, 5 persons were found mixing cement with solid dust. A case u/s 120-B read with 7/10/55 of the Essential Commodities Act was registered at Police Station Gokul Puri. All the 5 persons were arrested and the entire cement seized after taking samples. The modus operandi of these person was to mix 5 bags of soil with 10 bags of cement used for construction of walls and 3 bags of soil with 10 bags of cement used for roof. Most of the cement so adulterated was sold to the contractors of group Housing Societies.

Multi Entry Visas for Foreigners and Foreign Travel Agents

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

(a) whether Government have decided to allow foreigners and foreign travel agents to have multi entry visas for five years;

(b) if so, the main purpose of talking such a decisions; and

(c) whether it is safe from security point of view?

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

(b) To improve the quality of visa services in our missions abroad and made it more convenient for intending tourists to India.

(c) This aspect has been taken care of while taking the decision.

India's Opposition to Fiji's Candidature for Chairmanship of ESCAP

632 SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian had given up its opposition to the candidature of Fiji Government for the Chairmanship of the Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government of India reiterated its opposition to the present regime in Fiji and its attempts to institutionalise racial discrimination, at the plenary of the 46th Session of the Economic and Social Commission for the Asia and the Pacific at Bangkok. We opposed the candidature of Fiji for the Chairmanship of the Session. The procedural issues arising out of our opposition considerably delayed the substantive aspects of the discussion. The question of Chairmanship was finally decided on the basis of consensus. We however recorded our strong opposition before the proceedings were continued.

Absence of constables of Jammu and Kashmir Armed Police from Duty

633. **SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:**
DR. A. K. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of constables of Jammu and Kashmir Armed Police were absent from duty in May, 1990;

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

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The information is awaited from the Government of Jammu and Kashmir.

Rehabilitation of 1984 Riot Victims

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

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "Rehabilitating, '84 riot victims" which appeared in the 'Indian Express' dated 4th June 1990;

(b) if so, whether Government have set up a Committee to suggest measures for rehabilitation of 1984 riot victims;

(c) if so, the names of Members and the terms of reference of the Committee;

(d) whether Government propose to increase the pension to widows of riot victims to Rs. 2000/-p.m.; and

(e) if so, from which date the enhanced pension will be given to the victims?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c).s Lt. Governor is personally reviewing the progress of relief and rehabilitation measures being provided to the 1984 riot victims with senior officers of the Delhi Administration as well as representatives of various voluntary organisations. It has, therefore, not been considered necessary to constitute a committee for this purpose.

(d) and (e). The present Government raised the amount of pension admissible to widows and old age persons above 60 years who lost their earning or would be earning members from Rs. 400/- to Rs. 1000/- p.m. w.e.f. 15.3.1990. on 18.6.1990, the Govern-

ment announced that widows would be paid @ Rs. 1000/- p.m. till one employable son/daughter becomes an earning member in addition to the pension from 16.6.1990.

Suspension of Chief Executives of Fertilizer Companies

635. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:
SHRI HET RAM:
SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chief executives of some fertilizer companies were recently suspended by the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the charges against them;

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the charges levelled against them; and

(d) if so, the outcome of the inquiry and the action taken or proposed to be taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (d). Serious allegations had been made in respect of purchases of jute and HDPE bags made through the Central Purchase Committee that had been constituted to recommend the purchase of jute and HDPE bags for public/cooperative sector fertilizer companies. Preliminary report received from CBI alleged that the members of the Central Purchase Committee entered into a criminal

conspiracy in pursuance of which they misused their official position and showed undue favours to private suppliers, thereby causing substantial pecuniary loss to the various public/cooperative fertilizer companies. Pending further enquiry by the CBI, the Government issued orders regarding suspension of the Managing Director, Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. (KRIBHCO); the Managing Director, National Fertilisers Ltd. (NFL); and Chairman and Managing Director, Rashtriya Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd. (RCF), who were all members of the Central Purchase Committee.

2. The CBI has also registered a regular case against the afore-mentioned persons. The case is under investigation.

Involvement of Private Sector in Port Operations

636. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS PATEL:
SHRI HET RAM:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been an overall increase in the traffic handled by the major ports during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have considered the possibility of involving private sector in port operations; and

(c) if so, the details thereof including the areas where private participation has been found feasible and the terms and conditions, if any, for such participation?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) An Inter-Ministerial Group has been

constituted to suggest measures for induction of private capital in Port Sector.

Visit of Pak Warships to Colombo

637. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:
SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU:
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the recent visit of two Pakistani warships to Colombo allegedly carrying military aid; and

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

...

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). While two Pak vessels visited Colombo, according to information available with Government these were not warships nor were they carrying military supplies for Sri Lanka.

Public Call Offices Managed by Physically Handicapped in Gujarat

638. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of public call offices managed by physically handicapped in seven major cities of Gujarat i.e. Ahmedabad, Baroda, Surat, Rajkot, Junagadh and Jamnagar;

(b) the amount of commission given to

the allottee of a public call office;

(c) whether there is any proposal to increase the amount of commission for the public call offices managed by the physically handicapped; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The number of Local Public Call Offices manned by physically handicapped persons in the following major cities of Gujarat is as under:-

<i>Name of City</i>	<i>Number of Public call Offices</i>
1. Ahmedabad	136
2. Baroda	6
3. Surat	2
4. Rajkot	16
5. Jamnagar	11
6. Junagadh	4

(b) A commission of 40 paise/call is paid to hirer of local public call office.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Pakistan's Response to India's Package Proposals

639. SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have submitted a package of proposals to Pakistan to reduce tension and re-establish friendly relations between the two countries.

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Pakistan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Confidence Building package proposed by India to Pakistan on 28 May, 1990 contains both military and non-military elements aimed at reducing the present tensions in the relationship between the two countries and securing Pakistan's agreement to taking credible and tangible measures to meet India's concerns regarding its support to terrorism in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir. These proposals, inter-alia, were discussed by the Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan at Islamabad from 17-20 July, 1990. The second round of talks, at the Foreign Secretary level will be held at New Delhi From 9-12 August, 1990.

Investigations into Bomb Blasts in Delhi

640. **SHRI YADVENDRA DATT:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the result of investigations made into the series of bomb blasts which occurred in Delhi during the month of April, 1990;

(b) whether it is a fact that a bomb blast occurred in West Delhi on 1st June, 1990;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether the culprits have been

apprehended and punished in all these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The investigations for the bomb blast cases which occurred in April, 1990 have not been completed.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) On 1.6.90. Shri Radhey Sham, a servant employed in a shop in Main Market Moti Nagar notice an unclaimed two wheeler scooter parked in front of a near by shop. As he was enquiring about it from the Chowkidar, an explosion took place. As a result, six persons sustained injuries. A case FIR No. 315 dated 1.6.90 u/s 3/4/5 Exp. Sub. Act, 3/4 TADA Act and 307 IPC was registered at Police Station Moti Nagar.

(d). One person has been arrested in the bomb blast cases which took place in April, 1990. Another person involved in the bomb blast which occurred on 1.6.90 has also been arrested.

Construction of Roads in Punjab with Central Assistance

641. **BABA SUCHA SINGH:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the roads in Punjab taken up for construction with Central assistance;

(b) the assistance provided by Union Government during the last three years;

(c) the sufficiency of the roads keeping in view the increasing traffic on Punjab roads; and

(d) the proposals under consideration

for removal of the congestion on the roads?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Constitutionally, this Ministry is responsible for the development and maintenance of National Highways alone. All other roads are essentially the responsibility of the State

Government concerned. Central assistance is, however, provided under the programme of State Roads of Inter-state of Economic Importance (E & I) besides schemes of State Roads taken up under the Central Road Fund (CRF). At present, the following three works are under execution as CRF/E&I Schemes:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of work</i>	<i>Approved cost (Rs. in lacs)</i>	<i>Date of sanction</i>
1.	Strengthening of Rajpura-Chandigarh road	185.67	1.3.85
2.	Construction of bridge over River Budhki Nadi on Ropar Bela Road.	148.00	8.1.89
3.	Construction of H. L. Bridge over river Beas at Shri Hargobindpur Crossing on Amritsar-Mahta-Tanda-Hoshiarpur Road.	499.00	18.11.86

(b) Releases of Rs. 1.50 lakh and Rs. 154.00 lakhs were made during the last 3 years to Punjab against Central Road Funds and E & I programmes respectively.

(c) State Government is concerned with the question of sufficiency of State Roads in Punjab with reference to the increasing traffic. As regards National Highways passing through Punjab, the Central Government is improving them continuously having regard to inter-se priorities and the funds available.

(d) Punjab Government has projected 75 road schemes amounting to about Rs. 130 crores against the revised Central Road Fund which have not been considered yet for want of actual augmentation of the fund. For development and improvement of National Highways in Punjab, 87 items costing Rs. 124.15 crores are included in the Annual Programme, 1990-91.

National and State Highways in Punjab

642. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the National and State Highways in Punjab;

(b) the criteria for declaring a road as National or State highways;

(c) the amount allocated/sanctioned for such roads in Punjab during the current year.

(d) whether there is any proposal to declare more roads in Punjab as National or State Highways; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a)

Punjab State is served by seven number of National Highways aggregation to 892 kms. viz. N. H. Nos. 1, 1A, 10, 15, 20, 21 and 22. In the case of State highways, they are 21, viz. 8,9, 10, 11, 12,-A, 13, 14, 15, 16, 16-A, 17, 18, 19 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25 and 26. The total length of the State Highways is 1963 kms.

(b) No criterion has been laid down for the State Highways. There is, however, classification for the same. A statement giving the criteria for the National Highways and the classification for the State Highways is given below in the Statement.

(c) The position is as under:-

	Original Works	Repair Maintenance
	Rs. in Crores.....	
National Highways	28.00	3.58
State Highways	16.10	34.62

(d) As the 8th Plan is yet to be finalised and it would be difficult to spell out the details at this stage.

(e) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

(a) The criteria for declaring new National Highways are given below:-

- (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 sizeable reduction in travel distance and achievement of substantial economies thereby.

(b) The classification for State Highways is given below:-

"State Highways are arterial roads of a State linking district headquarters and connecting up with the National Highways or highways of adjacent States. They also serve important cities within the State".

[Translation]

Financial Assistance to States for Development and Maintenance of Roads

643. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

- (a) the amount given to various States

for development and maintenance of State roads during 1990-91 from the Central Road Fund, State-Wise;

(b) whether any directives have been issued to the State Governments in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof and when these directives have been issued;

(d) whether any survey has been conducted in these areas before issuing the said directives; and

(e) if so, whether Pali (Rajasthan) has been included therein?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) A Statement indicating the amount ear-marked for allotment to various States during 1990-91 from the Central Road Fund is given below.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir, After revision of the Central Road Fund Resolution, guidelines have been issued on 3.1.89 requesting the State Govts. to formulate their C.R.F. programme taking into account the following.

- (i) Development of State Highways and Major District roads carrying heavy traffic with emphasis on

construction of missing bridges, cross drainage works and rehabilitation of bridges, construction of Parallel service roads on bypasses constructed on National Highways (At least 65 per cent).

- (ii) Engineering aspects of road safety covering improvement of traffic junctions, road marking, signalling construction of subways and over bridges (at least 5 per cent)>

- (iii) Research and Development and development of data base (at least two percent).

- (iv) Development of other Districts and village roads (not more than 15%).

- (v) Preventive maintenance by way of strengthening (heavy density corridors).

- (vi) Training of Highways Engineers.

(d) No survey was required to be carried out for issuing these guidelines of general nature.

(e) No, Sir.

STATEMENT

(Rs. in lakhs)

S. No.	Name of State	Amount ear-marked during 1990-91
1.	Andhra Pradesh	11.00
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	
3.	Assam	
4.	Bihar	

(Rs. in lakhs)

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Amount ear-marked during 1990-91</i>
5.	Goa	
6.	Gujarat	75.00
7.	Haryana	50.00
8.	Himachal Pradesh	9.81
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	-
10.	Karnataka	7.00
11.	Kerala	100.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	50.00
13.	Maharashtra	14.00
14.	Manipur	10.00
15.	Meghalaya	-
16.	Mizoram	-
17.	Nagaland	1.19
18.	Orissa	-
19.	Punjab	-
20.	Rajasthan	100.00
21.	Sikkim	-
22.	Tamilnadu	-
23.	Tripura	-
24.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00
25.	West Bengal	5.00
	Total	583.00

Setting up of Public Call Offices in Pali District

644. SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned Public Call Offices for Pali district;

(b) if so, whether the demand money for the same has been deposited; and

(c) if so, the number and locations of the Public Call Offices installed so far in Pali District and the number of those yet to be installed?

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

(b) Demand money of Rs. 1000/- from three applicants of Pali City has been deposited for providing local Public Call Offices;

(c) (i) One local Public Call Office has been installed at the premises of M/s. Bhairwa Agency, Satyanarayan Marg, Pali, on 30.4.1990.

(ii) Two local Public Call offices are yet to be installed.

[English]

Action Plan to Check Illegal Entry of Pakistanis

645. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently prepared an action plan to check illegal entry of Pakistanis into the country, particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details of the action plan;

(c) whether Government have started implementing the said action plan; and

(d) if so, to what extent the activities of terrorists and their illegal entry into India has been curbed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The Border Security Force which is guarding the Indo-Pakistan border has been strengthened, more border-outposts have been established and additional observation post-towers have been constructed for watching movement of infiltrators. The BSF has also been equipped with additional vehicles for intensive patrolling and sophisticated equipments like telescopic binoculars for detection of infiltrators. Wire-fencing and flood lighting has been provided in selected sensitive areas of Punjab border. In Kashmir sector, in addition to strengthening the vigil on the border, anti-infiltration measures in depth have been taken.

(d) It is expected that these measures will check the activities of terrorists by preventing their entry into India and by checking the inflow of arms and ammunitions from across the border.

[Translation]

Implementation of IRDP and NREP In Bihar

646. SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount provided to Bihar by Union Government during the last two years

for the centrally sponsored schemes, Integrated Rural Development Programme and Programme for Flood Affected Areas, separately:

(b) the details of works completed and amount spent by Bihar Government on Integrated Rural Development Programme and Programme for Flood Affected Areas; and

(c) the total number of mandays cre-

ated under the National Rural Employment Programme?

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

(a) The amount provided to Bihar by the Union Government during last two years under Integrated Rural Development Programme and National Rural Employment Programme/Jawahar Rojgar Yojana are as under:

(Rs in lakhs)

	1988-89	1989-90
IRDP	4177.48	3789.20
NREP/JRY	6246.75	30969.53

Government of Bihar had not submitted any Memorandum seeking central assistance for flood relief.

(b) The details of works completed and amounts spent under IRDP are given below:-

	1988-89	1989-90
Amount Spent (Rs. in lakhs)	9104.66	9366.77
Total families assisted	471599	449033
No. of SC/ST families assisted	220107	217789
Women beneficiaries assisted	82630	84269

(c) 432.22 lakhs mandays under NREP in 1988-89 and 907.31 lakhs mandays under JRY in 1989-90.

Distinct Name Plates on Limited Stop DTC Buses

647 SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the stoppages of limited stops DTC buses are determined in advance;

(b) if so, whether commuters have to face great inconvenience due to absence of proper limited stop name plates on these buses;

(c) whether it is proposed to have

distinct names plates on such buses for the convenience of the passengers; and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir. Every bus plying on such a route have proper limited stop name-plate/boards.

(c) The limited stop buses have very distinct name-plates with the work 'LTD' written on them.

(d) Does not arise, in view of above.

Allotment of waste and barren land to landless farmers

648. **SHRITEJ NARAYAN SINGH:**
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of barren land in Bihar reclaimed during the last three years;

(b) whether Government have any scheme to allot waste and barren land to landless farmers; 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) to (c). The information is being collected from the Government of Bihar and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Migrants from Kashmir

649. **SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of Kashmiris as on date who have migrated to Ramban Tehsil, Udam-pur Tehsil, Jammu, R. S. Pora, Kusna, Delhi, Bombay, Lucknow, Jalandar, Amritsar, Himachal Pradesh (Kangra) and any other places in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): A statement indicating number of families migrated from Kashmir to different parts of India is given below.

STATEMENT

Government of Jammu & Kashmir has intimated that 48,894 migrant families were registered in Jammu region by 31.7.90. Delhi Administration has similarly advised that 11,438 migrant families from J & K were registered with them till 31.7.90.

From the available information, the number of families migrated from J & K to other parts of the country is as follows:-

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of families</i>
1.	U. P.	857
2.	Rajasthan	61
3.	Haryana	94

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>Number of families</i>
4.	Maharashtra	39
5.	Punjab	1293
6.	Chandigarh	216
7.	Madhya Pradesh	75
8.	Himachal Pradesh	66
9.	Gujarat	54

Establishment of Kutch Development Board

650. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any request from Gujarat Government for the establishment of Kutch Development Board; and

(b) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No proposal in this regard had been received from the Government of Gujarat.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Diseases Affecting Sugarcane

651. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether sugarcane crops have been

affected by wilt and white fly;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps taken by Government to protect sugarcane crops from these diseases and the details of pesticides being used to combat the same;

(d) whether Government have set up or propose to set up any research centre to check these diseases; and

(e) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). No, Sir, there are no reports of widespread or severe incidence of these pests on sugarcane. However, milk and sporadic incidence of wilt in certain areas of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Uttar Pradesh and Tamilnadu and white fly in parts of Gujarat, Karnataka and Maharashtra has been reported in the recent past.

(c) The following practices have been recommended to the farmers for the control of wilt and white fly:-

Wilt:

- (i) Growing resistant varieties and use of disease-free setts.
- (ii) Crop rotation with rice and green manure crop like Sunhemp for 2 years.
- (iii) Avoid ratoon cropping.
- (iv) Soil application of suitable insecticides.

White Fly:

- (i) Spraying of insecticides such as Endosulfan, Monocrotophos and Malathion at fortnightly intervals are recommended after removing whitefly bearing leaves.

(d) and (e). Some institutes of ICAR and the State Agricultural Universities are specifically engaged in research work on these pests. A separate Research Centre for this purpose is not considered necessary.

S.T.D. and M.S.T.D. Facility at Mandavi Telephone Exchange in Surat

652. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken for providing S.T.D. or M.S.T.D. facility at Mandavi Telephone Exchange in Surat District in Gujarat;

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

(c) the time by which this facility is likely to be provided and the steps being taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI

JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Mandavi has been planned for the provision of S.T.D. facility.

The existing manual exchange at Mandavi is proposed to be replaced by an electronic exchange. A narrow band microwave link between Surat-Mandavi has been planned.

(c) S.T.D. facility at Mandavi would become feasible by March, 1994 subject to availability of equipment.

[English]

World Bank Assistance to Andhra Pradesh Cyclone Victims

653. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have requested World Bank to assist Andhra Pradesh Government to undertake relief and rehabilitation measures in that State;

(b) if so, the total amount of World Bank assistance sought by Andhra Pradesh Government for this purpose;

(c) whether any assistance has either been sought from Union Government or the World Bank by Government of Orissa also as vast areas of northern Orissa, especially Ganjam district, was affected by severe cyclone causing extensive damage to crops, cattle and irrigation projects; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra

Pradesh has submitted a Cyclone Reconstruction Project seeking World Bank assistance of Rs. 2800.74 crores. World Bank Mission after discussions with the Andhra Pradesh Government proposed preliminary programme at a total cost of Rs. 660 crores. The Mission had also discussions with the concerned Central Government Departments.

(c) and (d). No specific assistance has been sought by the Government of Orissa either from the Union Government or the World Bank for this purpose. Based on the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission the State Government of Orissa has been allocated Rs. 47 crores under the Calamity Relief Fund for meeting the expenditure on natural calamities during the year 1990-91. 75% of this allocated amount would be provided by the Central Government as a non-Plan grant in four quarterly instalments and the balance amount would be arranged by the State Government from its own resources. The Central Government has since released the first quarterly instalment of Rs. 8.81 crores on 12.7.1990 to enable the State Government to provide necessary relief to the people affected by the natural calamity(s).

Poultry Farming

654. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to lay greater emphasis on poultry farming as a part of generating employment in the rural areas;

(b) the steps being taken by Government in that direction;

(c) whether any Centrally sponsored scheme has been introduced for that purpose;

(d) whether any such scheme has been introduced for development of poultry farming in Orissa; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The following Central/Centrally Sponsored Schemes are being implemented for this purpose:

- (i) Establishment of backyard poultry production units for the benefit of rural poor and providing employment opportunities to women in backward, tribal and other remote areas.
- (ii) Special Livestock Breeding Programme.
- (iii) Integrated Rural Development Programme.

(c) to (e). Subsidy/loan is granted to the beneficiaries under the schemes listed in part (b) above.

Representation from J & K and Punjab Migrants about Inadequate relief and Compensatory Measures

655. SHRIMATI CHENNUPATI VIDYA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representations from the migrants of J & K and Punjab about providing adequate relief and compensatory measures;

(b) if so, the details of their grievances; and

(c) the action taken to provide proper facilities to the migrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). Certain organisations have prepresented to the Government for providing relief to migrants from J & K and Punjab. Copies of Statements indicating relief measures already provided to Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab migrants are given below.

STATEMENT

NATURE AND QUANTUM OF ASSISTANCE PROVIDED BY THE GOVERNMENT TO THE MIGRANT FAMILIES

The following relief measures have been sanctioned by the Government for the migrant families:-

General Assistance:

Instructions have been issued for admission of the children of the migrants who do not want to continue their studies in the valley, in different professional and other colleges outside the valley. Facilities for transfer of bank accounts, payment of leave salary, pension, LIC Premium, outside the valley, have also been provided to the migrant families.

In Jammu:

- (i) Grant of cash assistance of Rs. 1,000/- per month per family of four members, or more.
- (ii) Supply of free ration at the scale prescribed by the Government under the Public Distribution System, i.e. 9 kgs of rice, 2 kgs of atta and 1 kg. of sugar per head per month.

- (iii) Free accommodation either in the vavailable Government buildings or in the tents to the needy families.
- (iv) Free medical aid; and
- (v) Supply of blankets to the needy families.

In Delhi:

Cash relief @ Rs. 125/- per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per month per family of four members or more, is being disbursed.

The migrant families staying in the thirteen camps organised by Delhi Administration in addition to the cash relief are being given a one time kitchen kit of cooking utensils/bedding items and monthly dry ration. The expenditure on dry ration per family comes to about Rs. 500/- per month. Arrangements for regular visits of medical items to the camps have been made.

Following facilities have been provided to the migrant families from Punjab on temporary basis:

- (i) Financial assistance for diet/food @ Rs. 10/- per member per day subject to maximum of Rs. 100/- per family per month.
- (ii) Free one room (semi pacca/pacca) accommodation subject to availability.
- (iii) Free electricity, water etc.
- (iv) Ration articles at control rates.
- (v) Free medical facilities.
- (vi) Facilites for recreational activi-

ties such as Library, T.V. Sets, etc.

- (vii) Assistance in the admission of their children in the schools.
- (viii) Police security in every camp.

Modernisation of Road Construction Work

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

(a) whether Union Government propose to introduce new approach and new techniques for modernisation of road construction work in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the total expenditure involved?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Modernisation of road construction technology is a gradual process. The Ministry is continuously making efforts to bring about improvements. These include: revision of construction specifications; pre-qualification of contractors; mandatory use of required machinery; upgrading technology of indigenous equipment, etc. Since no direct expenditure is involved in these improvements, it is not possible to quantify the cost.

Chief Minister's Conference

657. SHRI G. S. BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chief Minister's Conference was held in Delhi in June, 1990; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, the subject discussed and the decisions arrived at?

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

(b) A Conference of Chief Ministers' was held in Delhi on 11th and 12th June, 1990 in which the Prime Minister, the former Deputy Prime Minister and a few other Union Ministers also participated. The Agenda Items for the Conference included strengthening of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local bodies, Revision of Agrarian Laws for Effective implementation of Land Reforms and Prevention of Alienation of Tribal Land. At the conclusion of the Conference, it was decided to introduce Constitution Amendment Bill for revitalisation of Panchayati Raj Institutions and Urban Local Bodies in the Monsoon Session of Parliament. Conference had also recommended that steps should be taken for better implementation of Land Reforms.

Freedom Fighters Pension

658. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received representations from freedom fighters for increasing the quantum of Swatantra Sainik Samman Pension in view of the steep rise in the prices of essential commodities;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase the amount of pension rates of freedom fighters; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI

SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Representations about increase in the quantum of pension are received by the Government from time to time.

(b) and (c). No proposal for upward revision in the rates of freedom fighters' pension is under consideration at present. The rates were recently increased in August, 1989.

Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension to Goa's Freedom Fighters

659. SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to include the fighters for Goa's freedom also within the purview of Swatantrata Sainik Samman pension;

(b) if so, the terms for award of pension to fighters of Goa's freedom; and

(c) whether the participation of the famous all India Satyagraha by volunteers from all over the country in Goa for Goa's freedom will be an enabling criterion for such pension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The Goa Liberation Movement of 1955 has already been recognised for grant of freedom fighters' pension both under the Old Scheme of 1972 and liberalised Scheme of 1980. The eligibility criteria as laid down therein are applicable to all freedom fighters including those who participated in the Goa Liberation Movement.

New Thrust to NAM

660. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether during his meeting with the Iraqi leaders he called for giving a new thrust to the Non-Alignment Movement in the light of detente between the super powers; and

(b) if so, the salient features of the "New Thrust" contemplated?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Both sides felt that in view of the several changes taking place in the world, i.e., the end of the cold war between the two super powers and the changes being currently witnessed in Europe, NAM should reflect upon these changes and move in a new direction. It was felt that there was an urgent necessity of further strengthening cooperation between the nonaligned countries. This cooperation should extend not only to the political sphere but also in the areas of economy, science and technology. It was felt that this would also help in bridging the gap between the advanced and developing countries.

Filling up of Reserved Posts in Various Categories

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

(a) the total number of backlog of reserved posts in his Ministry in various categories as on 30 June, 1989 and on 30 June, 1990; and

(b) the steps taken to fill this backlog during 1989 Special Drive and proposed to be taken now to fill this backlog?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Construction of Temple at Ayodhya

662. SHRI G. M. BANATWALLA:
KUMARI UMABHARATI:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI VAKKOM PU-
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government is aware that Vishwa Hindu Parishad and others have declared that they would start construction of temple at Babri Mosque site in Ayodhya on 30 October, 1990, and

(b) if so, the action Government propose to take in this serious matter to maintain communal harmony and law and order in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Government is aware of the plans of the Vishwa Hindu Parishad to begin 'Kar Sewa' of the temple at Ayodhya on October 30, 1990.

(b) It is the firm resolve of the Government to settle the issue through negotiations without any precipitate action, pending a decision of the Court. Government is committed to maintain law and order and make all out efforts to defuse the situation arising out of the Ram Janam Bhoomi-Babri Masjid issue and to preserve communal harmony in the country at all costs.

[*Translation*]

Decentralisation of Central and State Level Services of Posts and Telegraph Department

663. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to decentralise the Central and State Level Services of Post and Telegraph Department;

(b) the names of zones and places for which the posts of Chief Post Master General and Post Masters General have been created at present and the number thereof;

(c) whether all the P. M. G. Offices at the head offices of newly created zones are functioning;

(d) if not, the names of the zones where P.M.G. offices have not yet been set up so far and if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the time by which these offices are likely to be set up?

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

DEPARTMENT OF POSTS:

(a) and (b). Six posts of Chief Postmasters Generals in the scale of 7300-7600 and 20 posts of Postmasters Generals in the scale of 5900-6700 have been created as detailed in the Statement given below. In addition, one post of Sr. Dy. Director General was diverted to the field level as Chief Postmaster General.

(c) Yes, Sir, though some posts of PMG's have yet to be staffed.

(d) The region in which the PMG's have yet to join are

(i) Goa

(ii) Gorakhpur

(iii) Rajkot

(iv) Behrampur (Gangim)

(e) The offices are functioning and the Directors are looking after the duties of the Regional PMG's.

DEPARTMENT OF TELECOMMUNICATIONS

(a) to (e). Consequent to the re-organisation of the erstwhile Post and Telegraph Department into two separate Departments, the Telecom Department has taken several measures to decentralise the powers as also decision making in several spheres. This is an on-going process and measures to decentralise are continuously reviewed.

STATEMENT

7 Posts of Chief Postmaster General created in the scale 5900-6700 for the following Circles out of which 6 are by upgrading the post of PMG already existing.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Circle</i>	<i>Headquarters of the Circle</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Hyderabad.
2.	Maharashtra	Bombay
3.	Uttar Pradesh	Lucknow
4.	West Bengal	Calcutta
5.	Tamil Nadu	Madras
6.	Bihar	Patna
7.	Madhya Pradesh of Sr. DDG from headquarter.	Bhopal (By direverson of a post

20 Posts of Postmasters General created for following Regions by upgrading the post of Regional Director.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Region</i>	<i>Headquarters of the Region</i>
1.	Kurnool	Kurnool
2.	Visakhapatnam	Visakhapatnam
3.	Muzaffarpur	Muzaffarpur
4.	Vadodara	Vadodara
5.	North Karnataka	Dharwar

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Region</i>	<i>Headquarters of the Region</i>
6.	Cochin	Cochin
7.	Indore	Indore
8.	Pune	Pune
9.	Aurangabad	Aurangabad
10.	Assam	Guwahati
11.	Jodhpur	Jodhpur
12.	Coimbatore	Coimbatore
13.	Tiruchirapalli	Tiruchirapalli
14.	Allahabad	Allahabad
15.	Gorakhpur	Gorakhpur
16.	Howrah	Howrah
17.	Goa	Goa
18.	Berhampur (Ganjan)	Berhampur (Ganjan)
19.	Agra	Agra
20.	Bareilly	Bareilly

Opening of New Post Offices and Telephone Exchanges in Rajasthan

664 PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT.
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new post offices, telephone exchanges and telegraph offices propose to be opened in each district of Rajasthan during Eighth Five Year Plan period;

(b) whether Government have any

specific scheme for providing telecommunication facilities in each panchayat head-quarter; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which this work is likely to be completed in Rajasthan?

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

An evaluation is now being carried out of the Seventh Plan Programme so as to

formulate appropriate norms for the Eighth Plan. Number of Post Offices to be opened in each State/District is to be finalised after this exercise is completed.

Telephone exchanges:

On an average, 10 new Telephone Exchanges in each district are proposed to be opened during the Eighth plan in Rajasthan subject to the timely availability of equipment & resources.

Telegraph offices:

Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of

(b) and (c). Yes Sir ! It has been made to provide one Public Telephone for each Panchayat in the Eighth Plan progressively subject to the availability of resources.

Agricultural Universities

665. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Universities in the Country, State-wise;

(b) the number of unemployed agricultural graduates and post-graduates at present;

(c) the grants given by Government to these Universities during the last three years; and

(d) the details of the services provided by these Universities to the farmers through their extension services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Information in respect of agricultural universities is given in Statement I below.

Agricultural Education is a State subject and the Universities are established by the State Government through an Act of its Legislature. ICAR only provides a Model Act to the State Agricultural Universities. ICAR is not maintaining list of unemployed agricultural graduates.

(c) The information is given in Statement II below.

(d) The State Agricultural Universities provide farm advisory services and training and technology support to the farmers by conducting first line extension programme like National Demonstrations Project, Operational Research Project, Krishi Vigyan Kendra and Lab-to-Land Programme. The State Agricultural Universities also organise long-term and short-term training programmes, farmers' fairs, Agricultural Exhibitions, field days etc. to educate farmers about new farm technologies. Training of Subject-Matter Specialists is also undertaken by the State Agricultural Universities. The package of practices of various crops to be used by the farmers in various states are developed by the State Agricultural University, Scientists and finalized in consultation with the Agricultural Officers of the State. All these extension services have helped farmers in increasing farm production and generating additional income.

STATEMENT-I

S.No.	Number of Agricultural University in the State	Name & Location of State Agricultural University (s)
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh Agricultural University, Hyderabad.
2.	Assam	Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat.
3.	Bihar	(a) Rajendra Agricultural University, Pusa. (b) Birsa Agricultural University, Ranchi.
4.	Gujarat	Gujarat Agricultural University, Dantiwada.
5.	Haryana	Haryana Agricultural University, Hissar.
6.	Himachal Pradesh	(a) Himachal Pradesh Krishi Viswa Vidyalaya, Palampur. (b) Dr. Y S. Parmar University of Horticulture & Forestry, Solan.

S.No.	Number of Agricultural University in the State	Name & Location of State Agricultural University (s)
1	2	3
7.	Two	(a) University of Agricultural Sciences, Bangalore. (b) University of Agricultural Sciences, Dharwar.
8.	One	Kerala Agricultural university, Trichur.
9.	Two	(a) Jawaharlal Nehru Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Jabalpur. (b) Indra Gandhi Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Raipur.
10.	Four	(a) Konkan Krishi Vidyapeeth, Depoli. (b) Mahatma Phule Krishi Vidyapeeth, Rahuri. (c) Marathwada Agriculture University, Parbhani (d). Punjabrao Krishi Vidyapeeth, Akola.

S.No.	Number of Agricultural University in the State	Name & Location of State Agricultural University (s)
1	2	3
11.	One	Orissa university of Agriculture and Technology, Bhubaneswar.
12.	One	Punjab Agricultural university, Ludhiana.
13.	One	Rajasthan Agricultural University, Bikaner.
14.	One	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore.
15.	Three	(a) Chandra Shekhar Azad University of Agriculture & Technology, Kanpur.
		(b) G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar.
		(c) Narendra Deva University of Agriculture & Technology, Faizabd.
16.	One	Bidhan Chandra Krishi Vishwa Vidyalaya, Mohanpur.
17.	One	Sher-e-Kashmir University of Agricultural Sciences & Technology, Srinagar.
Total :	Twenty Six	

STATEMENT-II

S.No.	Name of Agricultural University	Amount of grant given in Rs. lakhs					
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Release UGC Pay Scale 1988-89	1989-90	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	A.P.A.U., Hyderabad	54.00	30.50	15.103	345.00	—	
2.	A.A.U. Assam	—	44.30	—	80.00	—	
3.	R.A.U. Pusa	27.60	33.70	31.20	—	—	
4.	G.A.U. Dantiwada	46.00	—	29.00	—	197.00	
5.	B.A.U. Ranchi	14.00	14.105	32.00	—	—	
6.	H.A.U. Hissar	36.88	23.33	35.203	124.95	79.37	
7.	H.P.K.V.V. Palampur	39.80	33.10	2170	41.00	—	
8.	Dr. Y.S. PU&F, Solan	14.00	—	18.30	19.25	—	
9.	U.A.S. Bangalore	28.20	23.69	13.53	78.20	—	

S.No.	Name of Agricultural University	Amount of grant given in Rs. lakhs						
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Release UGC Pay Scale 1988-89	1989-90	1989-90	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	
10.	U.A.S. Dharwad	35.00	—	27.33	23.00	—	—	
11.	J.N.K.V.V. Jabalpur	6.00	—	69.30	185.00	—	—	
12.	I.G.K.V.V., Raipur	85.00	35.00	25.10	35.00	—	—	
13.	K.A.U. Mannuthy	54.60	16.22	33.29	—	—	—	
14.	M.A.U. Parbhani	13.64	—	—	163.00	—	—	
15.	M.P.A.U. Rahuri	22.74	—	—	—	100.00	—	
16.	K.K.V. Dapoli	24.28	5.50	—	176.00	—	—	
17.	P.K.V. Akola	20.84	18.50	10.23	—	—	100.00	

S.No.	Name of Agricultural University	Amount of grant given in Rs. lakhs					1989-90
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Release UGC Pay Scale 1988-89	1989-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
18.	Raj. A.U. Bikaner	100.00	60.00	27.27	—	—	
19.	P.A.U. Ludhiana	20.00	29.903	64.30	83.45	—	
20.	O.U.A.T. Bhubaneswar	—	13.00	—	—	—	
21.	T.N.A.U. Coimbatore	56.70	23.51	19.325	200.00	—	
22.	C.S.A.U.T. Kanpur	21.00	25.00	17.00	101.00	—	
23.	G.B.P.U.A.T., Pantnagar	25.95	10.00	13.44	75.00	—	
24.	N.D.U.A.T. Faizabad	27.00	15.70	27.37	26.85	—	

S.No.	Name of Agricultural University	Amount of grant given in Rs. lakhs						
		1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Release UGC Pay Scale 1988-89	1989-90	1989-90	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	
25.	B.C.K.V.V. Mohanpur	—	49.90	—	—	—	95.50	
26.	S.E.K.U.A.T. Srinagar	50.00	17.503	—	22.75	—	—	
Total :		823.23	522.461	529.991	1779.45	571.87	571.87	

Land Ceiling

666. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to decrease the agricultural land ceiling from 7 1/2 hectares to 5 1/2 hectares;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the State-wise number of farmers owning 5 1/2, 7 1/2 and more than 7 1/2 hectares of land in the country; and

(d) the State-wise number of farmers owning less than 21 hectares and between 2 hectares and 5 1/2 hectares of land separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) and (b). Land is a State subject. The ceiling limits on agricultural land holdings

pertaining to various categories of land are fixed by the State Governments. At present, States of Orissa, Manipur, West Bengal, J & K, Himachal Pradesh, Tamil Nadu, Sikkim, and Tripura already have ceiling limits less than 5.06 hectares for irrigated land capable of producing two crops. It is for the other States to decide if they would like to lower the ceiling limits from the present maximum level of 7.28 hectares for this category of land.

(c) The data on number of holdings between 5.5. and 7.5 hectares is not collected in the agricultural census. However, the State-wise number of holdings of size class 5.0-7.5 hectare as also the number of holdings above 7.5 hectare as per agricultural census 1985-86 is given in Statement I.

(d) The State-wise number of holdings below 2 hectares Size class as per agricultural census 1985-86 is given in Statement I.

The number of holdings between 2 hectares and 5.5 hectares is not counted in agricultural census. However, the State-wise number of holdings of size class 2.0-5.0 hectares is also given in Statement II.

STATEMENT-I

(Figures are provisional)

(Najin Units)

Sl. No.	State	Size class 5-7.5 ha. No. of holdings	Size class above 7.5 ha. No. of holdings
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	280328	272668
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	9893	9380
3.	Assam	37222	12437
4.	Bihar	143645	121960
5.	Gujarat	311257	289374
6.	Goa	794	1079
7.	Haryana	106506	110754
8.	Himachal Pradesh	15634	11144

*(Figures are provisional)**(No. in Units)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State</i>	<i>Size class 5-7.5 ha. No. of holdings</i>	<i>Size class above 7.5 ha. No. of holdings</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	8063	4299
10.	Karnataka	287494	283291
11.	Kerala	8510	6449
12.	Madhya Pradesh	571222	662606
13.	Maharashtra	601525	484025
14.	Manipur	880	394
15.	Meghalaya	4369	1798
16.	Mizoram	295	148
17.	Nagaland	18446	49980

(Figures are provisional)

(Nr. n Units)

Sl. No.	State	Size class 5-7.5 ha. No. of holdings	Size class above 7.5 ha No. of holdings
1	2	3	4
18.	Orissa	77936	47201
19.	Punjab	99340	130114
20.	Rajasthan	470364	743236
21.	Sikkim	2196	2292
22.	Tamil Nadu	112371	80303
23.	Tripura	776	214
24.	Uttar Pradesh	251543	137258
25.	West Bengal	30278	4649

STATEMENT-II

*(Figures are provisional)**(N in Units)*

Sl. No.	State	Size class 2-5 hact. No. of holdings	Size class above 2 hact. No. of holdin gs
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1506159	6125567
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	35750	29771
3.	Assam	372290	1989995
4.	Bihar	1141792	8949571
5.	Gujarat	1006964	1530223
6.	Goa	5321	68108
7.	Haryana	363225	766316
8.	Himachal Pradesh	107390	602342
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	11293	1015912

(Figures are provisional)

(N. in Units)

Sl. No.	State	Size class 2-5 hact No of holdings	Size class above 2 hact. No of holdings
1	2	3	4
10.	Karnataka	1262969	3081406
11.	Kerala	117950	4275576
12.	Madhya Pradesh	2023770	4255306
13.	Maharashtra	2424107	4523783
14.	Manipur	22912	115327
15.	Meghalaya	54266	110664
16	Mizoram	11889	39566
17.	Nagaland	25136	27644
18.	Orissa	682699	2764746
19.	Punjab	395078	463898

*(Figures are provisional)**(N₁ in Units)*

Sl. No.	State	Size class 2-5 hact. No. of holdings			Size class above 2 hact. No. of holdings
		1	2	3	4
20.	Rajasthan			1251637	2260030
21.	Sikkim			10575	22141
22.	Tamil Nadu			756018	6594658
23.	Tripura			29346	281372
24.	Uttar Pradesh			1850256	16327088
25.	West Bengal			576268	5518041

[English]

Visit of External Affairs Minister of Foreign Countries

667. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether he visited a number of Arabian countries in the month of June to clear India's position in regard to the Kashmir issue;

(b) if so, the names of countries, visited by him;

(c) the reaction of these countries to India's stand on Kashmir; and

(d) the extent to which Government have been able to counter Pakistan's stand in regard to the Kashmir issue during his visit to these countries?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (d). I visited Iraq from June 18-20, 1990. It was a bilateral visit in response to an invitation from my Iraqi counterpart. Our position in regard to Kashmir was explained to the Government of Iraq which responded positively showing understanding and support.

Use of Weapons Recovered from Terrorists

668. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to use the sophisticated weapons recovered from the terrorists during the past ten years to fight terrorism;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the total sophisticated weapons captured from ex-

tremists; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the utility of such weapons recovered from the terrorists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The weapons recovered from the terrorists/extremists become part of case property in the Courts. Thereafter, these weapons are disposed of in accordance with the directions of the Courts.

Special Quota for Women in Police Force

669. SHRIMATIBASAVARAJESWARI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide a special reservation quota for recruitment of women in police force; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Incentives to Coconut Growers

670. SHRIMATIBASAVARA. ESWARI:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the incentives given to the coconut growers in Karnataka and other States;

(b) whether a number of representations have been made by the coconut growers to Union Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, to what extent, Government

have agreed to help and assist State Government in improving the position of coconut growers in the State?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The Coconut Development Board is implementing a number of schemes which provide incentives to coconut growers in 14 coconut growing States and 2 Union Territories including Karnataka. The list of these schemes is given in the statement below.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The list of developmental schemes being implemented by Coconut Development Board during 1990-91 which an outlay of Rs. 140 lakhs is given below as mentioned in answer to part (a) of the question. State-wise allocation is being made by the Board.

Government of India has also fixed support price of Rs. 1600/- per quintal for copra for the current season.

STATEMENT

Name of the Scheme	Outlay for 1990-91
	(Rs in lakhs)
1	2
I. Project for expansion of area under Coconut: (Scheme for Expansion of area under coconut by providing new planting subsidy)	45.00
II. Project for Coconut Technology Development Centre for improving post-harvest processing and marketing of coconut in India.	20.00
III. Production and distribution of Quality Planting materials:	
1. Production and distribution of TxD hybrid seedlings	10.500
2. Establishment of Seed Procurement Unit attached to the Headquarters of the Board	1.000
3. Setting up of Coconut Nursery	7.000

*Name of the Scheme**Outlay for 1990-91**(Rs. in lakhs)*

1

2

attached to the Demonstration-cum-seed Production Farm, Mandya, Karnataka.

3,000

4. Establishment of Hybrid Seed garden and 12 Pilot Hybrid Testing Centres in Tamil Nadu.

5. Establishment of Demonstration-cum-Seed

Production Farms for coconut : (i) 20 ha. D.S.P. Farm, Mandya.

25,090

(ii) 40 ha. D.S.P. Farm each in the States of Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Tripura.

IV. Project for improving Productivity of coconut in the major coconut growing States :

<i>Name of the Scheme</i>	<i>Outlay for 1990-91</i>
<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>	<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>
1	2
1. Integrated farming in coconut small holdings in Kerala for productivity improvements	10.500
2. Integrated control of leaf-eating caterpillar in Karnataka and Orissa	5.000
3. Project for providing assistance for irrigation facilities to coconut growers.	5.000
V. Project for setting up of Publicity and propoganda unit under the Broad, including extesion etc.	10.000
VI. Project for Surveys and Evaluation Studies including Marketing Research etc.	1.000
TOTAL :	140.090

[*Translation*]

Increase in Terrorists Activities in J & K

671. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI B. GUNDU RAO:
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKATA:
SHRI GULAB CHAND
KATARIA:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the terrorists activities have increased in Jammu and Kashmir for the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed month-wise and the extent of property looted and destroyed in fire during this period;

(c) the number of terrorists killed and arrested separately upto 1st July, 1990;

(d) whether the proof of involvement of Government employees in separatist activities have also been found;

(e) if so, the total number of such employees and the category-wise details thereof; and

(f) the steps taken to defuse the activities of terrorists and secessionists in J & K during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (f). The law and order situation in J&K is difficult. From the available information, number of persons and terrorists killed and arrested during 1st February to 31st July, 1990 is given in the Statement below.

Investigation conducted by State Government has revealed involvement of some Government employees in separatist activities and as a result 113 Govt. servants including 39 police personnel have been removed from service.

The State Administration is making all out efforts to contain terrorism and restore law and order in the Valley.

STATEMENT

I. Number of Persons killed month-wise.

<i>Period</i>	<i>Number of persons reportedly killed by Militants</i>
Feb., 90	20
March, 90	41
April, 90	42
May, 90	89
June, 90	85
July, 90	70.

II. Number of terrorists killed/arrested during the current year upto 31st July, 1990.

(a)	Killed	182
(b)	Arrested	
	(i) Militants	473
	(ii) Subversives	964

Irrigated and Non-Irrigated Land in Rajasthan

672. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of land under cultivation in Rajasthan and the area of irrigated and non-irrigated land, separately;

(b) the locations of the units manufacturing high quality seeds, insecticides, and fertilizers for Rajasthan;

(c) the names of the places where agricultural Research Centres are functioning in Rajasthan and the names of the crops on which research has been made successfully during the last three years; and

(d) whether there is any proposal to set up a new Research Centre in Rajasthan; if so, the location thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) The total area of land under cultivation, area under irrigation and area under non-irrigation in Rajasthan is as follows:-

	(000 Hects.)
Net area sown	11514
Net irrigated area	3327
Net non-irrigated area	8187

(b) Details are given below in Statement I.

(c) Agricultural Research in Rajasthan is being carried out at the I.C.A.R. Institutes and their regional stations and State Agriculture University and at the research centres. The details of such Centres are given below in Statement II. The names of the crops on which research has been done during the last three years are given below in Statement III.

(d) A proposal for setting up a National Research Centre on Arid horticulture has been sanctioned during the 7th Plan period and is likely to start at Bikaner, Rajasthan.

STATEMENT - I

Locations of the Units Manufacturing high quality (A) Seeds (B) Fertilisers, and (C) Insecticides for Rajasthan.

(A) Seeds

The State Farms Corporation of India has 3 farms to Rajasthan which produce seeds for supply to Rajasthan.

- (i) Central State Farm, Suratgarh.
- (ii) Central State Farm, Sardargarh.
- (iii) Central State Farm, Jetsar.

However, National Seeds Corporation, State Farm Corporation, Rajasthan State Seeds Corporation etc. as well as Private Sector also supplying seeds to Rajasthan.

(B) Fertilisers

The following manufacturers supplied fertilisers under ECA to Rajasthan during 1989-90 season:-

1. Sriram Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd. Kota.

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>2. Gujarat Narmada Valley Fertiliser Company, Ltd. Baoach.</p> <p>3. Gujarat State Fertiliser Company Ltd. Baroda.</p> <p>4. Indian Farmers Fertilisers Co-operative Ltd. Kolal & Kendla, -</p> <p>5. Krishak Bharati Cooperative Ltd. Hajira.</p> <p>6. National Fertilisers Ltd., Bhatinda, Vijaypur & Nangal.</p> <p>7. Indian Potash Limited.</p> <p>8. Bharat Chemical & Fertilisers Ltd. Alwar.</p> <p>9. Hindustan Cooper Ltd. Khatri.</p> <p>10. Liberty Pesticides Ltd. Udaipur.</p> <p>11. Maduvan Chemicals & Fertilisers Ltd. Udaipur.</p> <p>12. Phosphate India Ltd., Udaipur.</p> <p>13. Survi Colour Chemicals Ltd. Udaipur.</p> <p>14. Udaipur Phosphates & Chemicals Ltd., Udaipur.</p> | <p>3. M/s. Jai Agros, Jaipur</p> <p>4. M/s. B. L. Industries, Jaipur</p> <p>5. M/s. Goenka Industries, Jaipur</p> <p>6. M/s. Prakash Pul Mills, Alwar</p> <p>7. M/s. Bharat Minerals & Chem., Alwar</p> <p>8. M/s. Indian Mntg. Co. Jaipur</p> <p>9. M/s. Sah. Kit. Nashak Davai Factory, Jaipur</p> <p>10. M/s. Agro Chemicals, Jaipur.</p> <p>11. M/s. Gupta Chemicals, Jaipur.</p> |
|--|---|

STATEMENT - II

LIST OF I.C.A.R. Institutes/NRCs/Regional Res. Stations/NARPS.

A. INSTITUTES:

1. Central Arid Zone Research Institute, Jodhpur.
2. Central Sheep and Wool Research Institute, Avikanagar,

B. NATIONAL RESEARCH CENTRES:

1. National Research Centre for Camel, Bikaner.

C. REGIONAL RESEARCH STATIONS OF ICAR INSTITUTES:

1. CAZRI Regional Station, Bikaner.
2. CAZRI Regional Station, Rajasthan
3. CAZRI Regional Station, Pali

(C) Pesticides Manufacturing/Formulating Units in Rajasthan

I. Manufacturing Unit

1. M/s. Pesticides India, Udaipur.

II. Formulating Unit

1. M/s. pesticides India, Udaipur
2. M/s. Herbicides (India), Jaipur

- | | |
|--|---|
| <p>4. NBPGR Regional Research Station, Jodhpur</p> <p>5. CS & WCRI Research Station, Kota.</p> <p>6. Quality Evaluation Unit- CTRL, Snganganagar</p> <p>D. STATE AGRICULTURAL UNIVERSITY</p> <p>1. Ajmer</p> <p>2. Argia</p> <p>3. Banswara</p> <p>4. Bikaner</p> <p>5. Bhilwara</p> <p>6. Durgapura</p> <p>7. Fatehpur</p> <p>8. Jaipur</p> <p>9. Jobner</p> | <p>10. Kota</p> <p>11. Nandore</p> <p>12. Navgaon</p> <p>13. Sikar</p> <p>14. Sriganganagar</p> <p>15. Udaipur</p> <p>16. Jalore-Sumerpur</p> <p>17. Jaisalmer</p> <p>18. Ganganagar</p> <p>19. Kumher (Bharatpur)</p> <p>20. Digg (Tonk)</p> <p>21. Tabiji (Ajmer)</p> <p>22. Pratapgarh</p> <p>23. Gogelao (Nagaur)</p> <p>24. Nohar (Ganganagar)</p> |
|--|---|

STATEMENT - III

CROPS ON WHICH RESEARCH HAS BEEN DONE

- | | | |
|------------------------|---|---|
| A. PULSE | - | Chickpea, Pigeorpea, Urdbean, Mungbean, Field pea, Methbean, Clusterbean. |
| B. FORAGE CROPS | - | Sorghum, Deenanath Grass, Cowpea, Oats, Bajra, Berseem, Buttle Grass. |
| C. FOOD CROPS | - | Guar, Sugarbeet, Cotton, rice, Wheat, Barley, Maize, Pearl millet. |
| D. OILSEEDS | - | Groundnut, Rapeseed, Linessed, Sesamum, Niger, Soybean. |
| E. HORTICULTURAL CROPS | - | Brinjal, Cowpea, Caulifilower, Cabbage, Muskmelon, Peas, Tomato, Watermelon, Potato |

Citrus, Guava, Datepalm, Ber, Pomegranate.

Rose, Carnation, Gladiolous.

F. SPICES

Fennel, Fennugreek, Coriander.

**G. MEDICINAL &
AROMATIC PLANTS**

Opium poppy, Guggal, Vettiver, Safed Muslai.

**Advisory Committee on Agricultural
Policy Matters**

Government; and

673. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(c) the amount spent on this Committee so far?

(a) when the Advisory Committee on agricultural policy matters was constituted and the names of the State whose representatives were included therein;

(b) the dates when its meetings were held and the suggestions made by it to

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) The Standing Advisory Committee (SAC) on Agricultural Policy matters was constituted on 14th March, 1990 The Committee consists of the following eminent persons:-

1. Shri Sharad Joshi	Chairman
2. Shri Bhanu Pratap Singh	Member
3. Shri V. Sobhanadreeswara Rao	Member
4. Dr. Krishan Kanungo	Member
5. Shri Kumbha Ram Arya	Member
6. Shri Virendra Verma	Member
7. Shri Jagjit Singh Ghungrana	Member

(b) The Standing Advisory Committee has held ten meetings so far. A brief note indicating the dates of meetings and the suggestions made is given below as statement.

(c) The Standing Advisory Committee

is serviced by the Department of Agriculture & Cooperating (DAC) and all the expenditure incurred on its functioning is booked as part of the overall expenditure of DAC. No separate account is maintained for the expenditure of the Standing Advisory Committee.

STATEMENT

The Standing Advisory Committee have so far held ten meetings on the following dates:-

1. The 26th March, 1990
2. The 9th and the 10th April, 1990
3. The 17th April, 1990
4. The 25th and 26th April, 1990
5. The 10th and the 11th May, 1990
6. The 21st and the 23rd May, 1990
7. The 12th and the 13th June, 1990
8. The 30th June and 2nd July, 1990
9. The 17th to the 19th July, 1990
10. The 27th July to 1st August, 1990.

The important suggestions made by the S.A.C. are given below:

1. Bringing about improvements in rainfed farming
2. Revising the methodology for cost of production of crops
3. Correcting the lacunae in the agricultural and rural debt relief scheme 1990.
4. Removing constraints in the market intervention operations in edible oils.
5. Abolition of all restrictions on the movement of rice.
6. To give effect to the increase in support prices and issued prices

around the same time to avoid prejudicial reaction to increase in support prices in the minds of Public.

7. To provide an assurance of good price later to encourage the farmers to use godowns and warehouses
8. Need for support prices for sugarcane.
9. Promotion of exports of agricultural commodities.
10. Comments on the draft of National Agricultural Policy Resolution.

**Construction of Warehouses for
Agricultural Produce**

674. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States and the amount allotted to each of them by Union Government for storage of agricultural produce for the year 1990-91;

(b) the policy of Government in regard to construction of warehouses in States;

(c) whether the farmers in Rajasthan are being exploited due to non-availability of warehouses; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to save them from exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA):
(a) The budget provision for the scheme for setting up of rural godowns for agricultural produce is Rs. 4.00 crores during the year

1990-91. The funds are allotted to the State Governments and Union Territories after clearance of their projects by the Project Funding Committee as per their requirement and availability.

(b) The scheme for setting up of rural godowns aims at the creation of network of godowns in the rural areas for storage of agricultural produce by the farmers particularly, small and marginal farmers. The godowns are intended to meet the storage requirements in respect of foodgrains and other agricultural produce including perishables and animal products. Inputs like fertilizers and seeds can also be stored in these godowns. The basic objective of the scheme is to prevent distress sale of foodgrains and other agricultural produce, immediately after harvest, at prevailing low prices. The capacity of each godown may be from 200 to 3000 tonnes. The cost of construction of rural godowns is subsidised to the extent of 50% shared equally between the Central and State Governments. In the North-Eastern States/Union Territories and Sikkim, the level of central subsidy is 50% of the cost of construction and the balance 50% may be met from Jawahar Rozgar Yojna funds. In other Integrated Tribal Development project areas of the country, the level of central subsidy is 50% of the cost of construction, the State's share is 25% and remaining 25% may be met from Jawahar Rozgar Yojna funds.

(c) No such reports have been received from the State Government of Rajasthan.

(d) Question does not arise.

Relaxation to SC/ST Candidates for Training in Shipping Corporation of India

675. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any relaxation in age and qualification is provided by the Shipping Corporation of India to the candidate belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the training of Deck Cadets.

(b) the percentage of persons belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes working as Nautical Officer and other higher officers in the Shipping Corporation of India;

(c) whether any relaxation is given to the persons of these categories in various departmental training institutions; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) While recruiting for training as Deck Cadets, SCI is allowing 5 years relaxation in age and 10% relaxation in minimum percentage of marks obtained at qualifying level To SC/ST candidates.

(b) Percentage of persons belonging to SC/ST categories working as Nautical Officer and other higher officers in SCI is as follows:

SC	-	7.06%
ST	-	1.20%

(c) While selecting candidates for the two training institutions TS Rajendra and Directorate of Marine Engineering Training, the candidates belonging to SC/ST categories are given relaxation of 5 years in age limit. They are also given relaxation in respect of qualifying marks in the interview. The pass marks of SC/ST categories are 35% in comparison to 50% in the case of general candidates.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

Quick-Wilt Disease Affecting Pepper Vines

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

(a) the annual loss suffered by the Pepper growers in terms of production due to the quick-wilt disease.

(b) whether the fungicide RIDOMIL has been found to be effective in controlling the disease;

(c) whether representations have been made by the growers for reducing the import duty on this fungicide; and

(d) if so, the decision taken by Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Kerala accounts for approximately 98% of the total production of pepper in the country and as per the information available, the average annual loss suffered by the pepper growers in terms of production in the State of Kerala due to quick-wilt disease is 30%. However, in certain areas, the loss of production has been reported as high as 100%.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) RIDOMIL formulations are yet to be registered under the Insecticides Act, 1968. Therefore, the question of considering reduction in import duty of this fungicide at this stage does not arise.

Involvement of International Community in Resolving dispute with LTTE by Sri Lanka

677. PROF. P. J. KURIEN:
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:
SHRI PARASRAM BHARD-
WAJ:
SHRI LOKANATH CH-
OUDHURY:
SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI
RAJU:
SHRI ANBARASU ERA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AF-FAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the statement by the Sri Lankan President that Sri Lanka would like the involvement of international community in resolving the dispute with LTTE; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AF-FAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government is keeping a careful watch on the situation.

Non-Availability of Passport Books at R.P.O. Cochin

678. PROF. P. J. KURIEN.
SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN:
SHRI P. C. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether a large number of applications for passports have accumulated in the Passport Offices at Cochin and Calicut due to the non-availability of passport books.

(b) if so, the number of such pending applications;

(c) the reasons for the non-availability of passport books in these offices;

(d) the average number of passports issued by these offices per month; and

(e) the steps taken to clear the applications quickly?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). At Passport Office, Kozhikode no passport application is pending for want of passport booklets on 31.7.1990. However, at Passport Office, Cochin about 16,600 passport applications are pending for want of passport booklets.

(c) Demand for passport has increased rapidly in recent years. Production capacity of booklets is not enough to meet this increased demand.

(d) Passport Office, Cochin issued on an average 12,950 passports per month and Kozhikode 11,834 passports per month in 1989.

(e) Additional passport booklets have already been despatched to both Passport Offices.

Curtailment in Postal Services Nasik District

679. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of mobile post offices counter service facilities and sub post offices abolished in Nasik district during the Seventh Plan period;

(b) the number of departmental staff (including postmen, sorters etc.) reduced during that period;

(c) whether postal deliveries have been curtailed in the towns and rural areas and other postal services semi-urban and rural areas either reduced or withdrawn; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The information is as follows:

(i) Rural Mobile post offices (Providing counter facilities -217- Withdrawn.)

(ii) Sub post offices discontinued -5

(b) 5 posts were abolished.

(c) Postal deliveries have been curtailed in some post offices.

(d) On account of the proportion of mail received for afternoon delivery being less than 20%, deliveries were curtailed in 5 post offices. The withdrawal of rural mobile post office facility was a general step taken all over the country the demand for it being eligible and the benefit provided not being commensurate with the expenditure incurred.

New Electronic Telephone Exchanges at Satpur (Maharashtra)

680. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to instal a new electronic exchange at Satpur (Maharashtra); and

(b) if so, when this exchange is likely to be installed to meet the increasing demand of telephones?

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

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

[*Translation*]

Allocation of Funds for Telecommunication Facilities in Bihar

681. SHRI DASAI CHOWDHARY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the telecommunication facilities provided in Bihar during the Seventh Plan period, district-wise;

(b) whether these are comparable with the facilities provided in other States;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to allocate sufficient funds for telecommunication system to Bihar in the coming years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Statement is given below.

(b) A uniform policy is being followed by the Department for providing the telecommunication facilities in different areas and these are based on actual demands and the demand projections for each exchange area.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Funds required to meet the approved Eighth Five Year Plan objectives will be made available to Bihar in the Coming years. Actual allotments are based on annual plans approved by the Planning Commission.

STATEMENT

Statement Indicating the Telecom Facilities Provided in Bihar During the 7th Plan Period

Sl.No.	Name of District	Telephone Exchanges	New Telephone connections	Long distan	Telex connections	Combined offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Aurangabad	—	170	10	—	7
2.	Bhojpur	2	230	15	—	12
3.	Bhagalpur	13	1228	15	11	14
4.	Begusarai	1	395	10	10	7
5.	Chapra	3	530	9	—	6
6.	Dhanbad	3	2693	5	50	2
7.	Dumka	3	360	7	—	4
8.	Deogarh	1	530	4	—	1
9.	Darbhanga	1	1510	16	—	13
10.	East Champaran	1	675	17	—	14

Sl.No.	Name of District	Telephone Exchanges	New Telephone connections	Long distan	Telex connections	Combined offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Gumla	1	138	3	—	1
12.	Gaya	5	1920	18	—	14
13.	Gopalganj	1	395	4	—	1
14.	Giridh	2	208	10	10	6
15.	Godda	4	140	10	—	1
16.	Hazaribagh	3	922	10	10	7
17.	Jehanabad	—	85	5	—	2
18.	Katihar	1	760	10	—	7
19.	Khagaria	—	487	10	—	7
20.	Lohardagga	1	215	3	—	1

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Telephone Exchanges</i>	<i>New Telephone connections</i>	<i>Long distan connections</i>	<i>Telex connections</i>	<i>Combined offices</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Muzuffarpur	5	1965	8	15	4
22.	Munger	6	1105	8	—	5
23.	Madhepura	—	253	3	—	1
24.	Madhubani	2	855	7	—	4
25.	Nalanda	4	470	10	—	7
26.	Nawada	1	335	6	—	3
27.	Palamu	4	620	17	—	14
28.	Purnia	2	705	14	—	11
29.	Patna	2	10071	8	110	5
30.	Ranchi	3	5745	43	55	10

Sl.No.	Name of District	Telephone Exchanges	New Telephone connections	Long distan connections	Telex connections	Combined offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
31.	Rohtas	—	335	10	—	7
32.	Singhbhum	1	865	42	—	8
33.	Samastipur	2	857	10	—	6
34.	Sitamarhi	—	375	6	—	3.
35.	Sahebganj	2	140	2	—	1
36.	Siwan	2	659	4	—	4
37.	Saharsa	5	615	7	—	4
38.	Vaishali	2	440	5	—	2
39.	West Champaran	1	1063	14	—	10
40.	Jamshedpur	2	4146	3	50	1

Sl.No.	Name of District	Telephone Exchanges	New Telephone connections	Long distan	Telex connections	Combined offices
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
41.	Arraria	—	175	4	—	1
42.	Kishanganj	—	130	2	—	1
Total :		91	45515	364	321	248

[English]

Damages Caused by Cyclone in Coastal Districts of Andhra Pradesh

682. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA
GAVIT:
SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHA RAJA
WADIYAR:
SHRI B. N. REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss caused by cyclone in the coastal districts of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) the expenditure incurred so far on the relief measures undertaken in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) whether Andhra Pradesh Government has sought additional assistance from Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the decision of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) The State Government of Andhra Pradesh has reported the following losses caused by the cyclone of May, 1990 accompanied by heavy rainfalls and floods:-

District affected	:	9
Population affected	:	77.81 lakh
Human lives lost	:	928
Cattle lost		1,56,928
Cropped area affected	:	4.06 lakh ha.
Houses damaged	:	13.96 lakh

(b) State Government has reported that as on 19.7.1990 they have incurred an expenditure of Rs. 89.39 crore on relief, Rs. 4.90 crore on rehabilitation and Rs. 22.10 crore on repair and restoration of public property.

(c) and (d). The State Government has sought additional central assistance of Rs. 866 74 crore. A Central Team visited the State from 15th to 19th July, 1990 to make a assessment about the quantum of Central assistance required. The report of the Central Team is being considered in the light of

recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission.

[Translation]

Employees/Officers Working in DMC and NDMC

683. SHRI HARI BHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of employees/officers working in Delhi Municipal

Corporation and New Delhi Municipal Corporation Committee;

(b) the number of officers out of them working on deputation in these organisations;

(c) the total annual expenditure on payment of salaries etc. To the staff of both these organisations;

(d) the total annual income earned by each of these organisations from all sources and the annual expenditure incurred by them; and

(e) the steps being taken by them to increase their income?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to Number of employees/officers (categorywise) working in New Delhi Municipal Committee is as under:-

Class A		220
Class B		472
Class C	-	6027
Class D	-	7867

(b) Out of the above strength, 36 as under are working in New Delhi Municipal Committee on Deputation:

Class A	-	10
Class B	-	8
Class C	-	3
Class D	-	15 (Constables)

(c) As per estimates for 1990-91, an expenditure of Rs. 46.93 crores is to be

incurred on payment of salaries, etc. to the staff of New Delhi Municipal Committee.

(d) Against an anticipated income of Rs. 178.48 crores during 1990-91 to New Delhi Municipal Committee, expenditure during the same period is estimated to be of Rs. 178.35 crores.

(e) NDMC is taking all possible measures to increase its income as would be evident from the receipts for the last 3 years which are as under:-

1987-88	-	Rs. 123.59 crores
1988-89	-	Rs. 143.67 crores
1989-90	-	Rs. 155.03 crores (estimated)

II. Information regarding Delhi Municipal Corporation is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Improvement in Functioning of Delhi Administration

684. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise number of officers/employees in Delhi Administration;

(b) the total annual expenditure being incurred on the salaries etc. of the entire staff;

(c) the total annual income of the Administration from all sources and the annual expenditure incurred;

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to increase the revenue earnings; and

(e) the measures contemplated to improve the functioning of the Institution with

a view to mitigate the problems of the people?

MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

<i>Gr. A</i>	<i>Gr. B</i>	<i>Gr. C</i>	<i>Gr. D</i>	<i>Total</i>	
	1592	2399	17464	11341	32796

(b) Rs. 328.27 crores (during the year 1989-90).

(c) (i) Total Annual Income- Rs. 889.75 crores (during 1989-90 including Tax Revenue & Non Tax Revenue)

(ii) Total Annual Expenditure- Rs. 1483.98 crores (during 1989-90)

(d) The total Revenue Receipts during 1989-90 had been Rs. 889.75 crores as compared to Rs. 671.63 crores in 1987-88 and Rs. 810.16 crores in 1988-89. The increase in the revenue receipt is attributed to the various factors/measures undertaken by the Administration as detailed in the Statement given below. The target to collect revenue receipt for 1990-91 has been fixed at Rs. 1144.45 crores.

(e) With a view to mitigate the problems of the people, a Grievance Redress and Anti Corruption Cell has been set up which looks after the complaints received from public through various quarters, including Government of India. The complaints received are adequately followed up with the concerned agencies ensuring quick redress. In all the major public dealing departments a senior officer has been nominated as "Grievances Redress Officer" who is responsible in dealing with the public grievances. All Secretaries and Head of the Depts. Have been instructed to have public hearings for one hour on all working days. In major public dealing depts. time norms have been fixed and displayed at notice boards for the information of the visitors about the various activities. Besides this, annual infection of all the offices are carried out to improve the

functioning of the Departments.

STATEMENT

The increase in the Revenue Receipts and the fixation of higher targets for the year 1990-91 is on account of the following measures having been taken by this Administration:-

1. A number of commodities as a result of changed levy of Sales Tax were brought from last point to first point
2. Terminal Tax proposed to be imposed on goods, brought by Air Container and Pipe Line as well.
3. Revision of fees on vehicles like Registration Fee, Permit fee, Driving Licence Fee, Renewal of Driving Licence, Renewal of Registration Certificate, Transfer of Ownership and one time Collection of Road Tax on Two-wheelers and Private Cars.
4. Imposition of Interstate Betting Tax.

5. Increase in the retail sales price of Country Liquor, IMFL, Beer and increase in fee on various type of licences.
6. Increase in collection of Entertainment Tax as a result of increase in admission rates in Cinema halls.

Opening of Post Offices in Saharsa, Bihar

686. SHRISURYANARAYAN YADAV: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open more post offices and provide additional telecommunication facilities in flood affected areas of North Bihar, particularly in Saharsa;

(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) to (c). Post Offices: 5 new post offices have been opened recently in Saharsa district. Information in respect of other flood affected districts of North Bihar is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House. Further programme of opening of post offices in Bihar and other States is to be finalised as soon as appropriate norms are formulated for the Eighth Plan.

Telecommunication facilities:

(a) Yes Sir.

(b) The following telecommunication facilities are proposed to be provided in the flood affected areas of North Bihar.

(i) 1000 lines Digital Trunk Automatic Exchange at Muzaffarpur during 1991-92 for better STD facilities in North Bihar.

(ii) Existing electromechanical MAX II exchange at Chapra, Mothihari and Katihar to be replaced by Digital Electronic exchanges 2048 lines ILT in 1991.

(iii) Existing 100 lines manual exchanges at Madhepura and Araria-Distt-HQs. to be replaced by 200 lines ESAX electronic exchanges with STD facility in 1990-91.

(iv) 600 lines NEAX electronic exchanges has been recently commissioned in March 1990 at Saharsa and 64 new telephone connections have been provided between April, 90 to July, 90.

(v) All old Max II exchanges in Saharsa distt to be replaced by Digital electronic exchanges type 64 lines MILT and 128 Port C.DDT during 8th Plan period.

(vi) Sufficient number of LDPTs are also proposed to be provided in the Distt. of Saharsa during 8th Plan period.

The above proposals are however subject to approval of plans and timely availability of equipments.

(c) does not arise in view of (b) above.

[English]

Restricting Trawling During Monsoon Season

687. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have stipulated any specific regulations restricting trawling during the monsoon season;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the number of fishing trawlers registered along the Kerala coast as on 30 June, 1990;

(d) whether cases of fish trawling during the monsoon in defiance of the Government directives were reported from the State of Kerala; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) and (b). Government of Kerala have banned bottom trawling in the territorial water during the monsoon period starting from the 28th June, 1990. However, it was lifted vide Kerala Government Gazette notification dated 21st July, 1990.

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

(d) and (e). The Government of Kerala have not reported any cases of fish trawling in defiance of Government directives to the Central Government.

Abduction of BBC Newsmen in Kashmir

688. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:
PROF. K. V. THOMAS.

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government had made enquiries into the reported Kidnapping/ab-

duction of a BBC Newsmen/correspondent from Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the findings of the enquiry?

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

(b) The Ministry of Defence have intimated that a Court of Inquiry has been instituted. Separately, a writ of Habeas Corpus has been filed in the Supreme Court of India and the matter is Subjudice.

Microfilming of Important Documents

689. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to microfilm all important documents and preserve the same consequent to the recent spate of major fires in Government officers/buildings;

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

(c) whether any assessment has been made into the actual loss caused by the fire in Vigyan Bhavan, Nirman Bhavan etc.; and

(d) if so, the finding thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Instructions already exist regarding microfilming of documents classified under 'A' Category which are required to be preserved permanently.

(c) and (d). The CPWD have assessed that the cost of reconstruction of Vigyan Bhavan, which has been damaged by fire would be Rs. 7.53 crores. In the fire which

broke out in Nirman Bhavan, some old files had been either damaged or destroyed, and civil and electrical fittings, estimated at Rs. 4,600/- damaged.

[*Translation*]

ULFA Activities in Assam

690. PROF. MAHADEO
SHIWANKAR:
SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of loss of life and property caused by the ULFA's violent activities in Assam for the last six months; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to check these violent activities so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) 25 persons reported to have been killed by ULFA during the last six months. There is no report on loss of property. However, there have been cases of extortion of money.

(b) The State Government have taken necessary action to curb activities of ULFA. These include gearing up of administrative machinery, raids on hideouts, mobile and static checking of vehicle etc. The Central Government have been providing necessary assistance to the State Govt.

Recruitment of Unemployed Kashmir Youths in Place of Absenting Government Employees

691. PROF. MAHADEO
SHIWANKAR:
DR. A. C. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether unemployed youths of the Kashmir Valley are proposed to be employed in the post fallen vacant due to continued absence of a large number of Government employees in the valley and if so, the details thereof;

(b) the level at which this scheme has been approved;

(c) whether necessary notices have been issued to the employees who have been absenting themselves from duty;

(d) whether the present absence of employees is due to the tense law and order situation in the valley and if so, the justification for treating their posts as vacant; and

(e) the criteria laid down for fresh recruitment?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e). Many migrant employees are reluctant to return to the Valley at present. With a view to enabling the offices to function effectively, the Govt. have decided that the vacancies caused by such migrant employees are to be filled through recruitment of local youths by creating temporary posts in the respective establishments. The interests of migrant employees, as and when they return, will not be affected adversely. They are being temporarily adjusted elsewhere.

Arrest of Extremists entering India after getting training in Pakistan

692. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI D. M. PUTTE GOWDA:
SHRI PYARE LAL KHANDELWAL:

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:
SHRI RAMSAGAR (Saidpur):

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infiltrators/extremists arrested/killed on Indo-Pak border in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir while trying to enter India after getting training in Pakistan during the last four months; and

(b) the number of extremists out of them arrested since March, 1990 till date?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The number of infiltrators apprehended, pushed back and handed over to State Police of J & K and Punjab by BSF during the period from January to June, 1990 is given below in Statement-I. Information regarding persons killed in J & K and Punjab borders by the BSF during the period from January to June, 1990 is given below in Statement-II. It is not possible to ascertain the fact regarding training received in Pakistan in respect of persons who are killed. Interrogation of those arrested takes a long time before establishing this fact.

STATEMENT - I

Number of Infiltrators Apprehended by B.S.F. in J& K and Punjab Border during the period from Jan., 90 to June, 90

<i>Period</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>No. of infiltrators apprehended</i>	<i>No. of Infiltrators pushed back</i>	<i>No. of infiltrators handed over to the State police</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.1.90	Jammu & Kashmir	24	—	24
to				
30.6.90	Punjab	2128	1956	172

STATEMENT - II**NUMBER OF PERSONS KILLED IN J & K AND PUNJAB BORDERS BY BSF DURING THE PERIOD FROM JANUARY TO JUNE, 90**

J & K Border	10
Punjab Border	74

[English]**Recovery of Property Tax by MCD**

393. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Controller and Auditor General of India in his report No. 4 of 1990 on Municipal Corporation of Delhi for the year ending 31 March, 1989 has brought out serious and glaring irregularities, bungling etc. in various departments of M. C. D. and D.E.S.U.;

(b) if so, the details of the action taken by his Ministry in regard to the irregularities bungling pointed out by CAG and to improve the state of affairs in the functioning of M.C.D.;

(c) the amount of property tax collected during the last financial year and the collection of the same during the preceding three years; and

(d) the amount of property tax which is in arrears and the reasons for its non recovery with details of steps taken to realise the same?

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

Flyovers in Delhi

694. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the details of flyovers that were to be constructed in Delhi during the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the details of flyovers constructed in the Plan period;

(c) the reasons for not constructing/ completing the work on other flyovers;

(d) the number of flyovers still pending clearance with the Delhi Urban Arts Commission; and

(e) the details of flyovers that are to be taken up for construction during the next three years?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Constitutionally this Ministry is responsible for development and maintenance of National Highways only. All other roads/bridges are essentially the responsibility of the State Govt./UTs concerned. Based on the details furnished by the various executing agencies viz. Delhi Administration, NDMC, MCD and Delhi Tourism and Transport Development Corporation, construction of 15 flyovers/road overbridges/road underbridges were included in the 7th Plan. the details are give below in Statement-I.

(b) As per the information received from the executing agencies, 4 flyovers have been completed and opened to traffic. In addition, work on 4 more flyovers is in progress. The details are given below in Statement-II.

(c) The main reasons for not taking up/ completing the work on the other flyovers, as

per information received from executing agencies, are

i) Non-clearance/delay in clearance of the schemes by Delhi Development Authority and Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

ii) Encroachments.

(d) 5 proposals are pending for want of clearance from Delhi Urban Arts Commission.

(e) 32 flyovers/ROBS/RUBs, which also include the spillover from the 7th Plan, are planned to be taken up during the next three years. The details, as furnished by the executing agencies, are given below in statement-III.

STATEMENT - I

1. ROB-22 on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Railway Line near Okhala.
2. Raja Garden crossing.
3. Safdarjung crossing.
4. Dhaula Kuan crossing.
5. Punjabi Bagh crossing.
6. RUB near Monkey Bridge.
7. Bridge connecting S. P. Mukherjee Marg with Asad Market Marg.
8. ROB at Saharanpur Shahdara railway crossing with G.T. Road at Shahdara.
9. ROB at Zakhira.
10. Lothian Road under bridge.

11. RUB at Mehrauli-Badarpur Road.
12. RUB at Shaktinagar.
13. RUB connecting Wazirpur industrial areas to Ashok Vihar.
14. Grade separator at intersection of Park Street and Baba Kharak Singh Marg.
15. Grade separator at intersection of Tilak Marg and Bhagwan Das Road.

STATEMENT - II

(a) completed and opened to traffic.

1. Bridge connecting S. P. Mukherjee Marg with Azad Market (Phase-I).
2. ROB at Zakhira (main ROB portion).
3. RUB at Shaktinagar.
4. Lothian Road under bridge (three spans opened to remaining spans in progress).

(b) Under Construction:

1. ROB at Saharanpur-Shahdara railway crossing with G.T. Road at Shahdara.
2. RUB at Mehrauli-Badarpur Road.
3. RUB connecting Wazirpur industrial area to Ashok Vihar.
4. ROB-22 on Outer Ring Road at the crossing of Delhi Mathura Railway line near Okhala.

STATEMENT -III**STATEMENT SHOWING DETAILS OF FLYOVER/ROB/RUB PLANNED TO BE TAKEN UP DURING THE NEXT THREE YEARS. AS FURNISHED BY THE EXECUTING AGENCIES**

- | | |
|--|--|
| <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Raja Garden Crossing. 2. Sardarjung Crossing. 3. Dhaula Kuan crossing. 4. Punjabi Bagh crossing. 5. RUB near Monkey Bridge. 6. Under bridge on Rohtak Road near Kishanganj. 7. RUB from T. T. Road to Vivek Vihar. 8. ROB on Railway line near Samaipur Badli. 9. ROB at two level crossings on Rohtak Road near Zakhira. 10. Deshbandhu Gupta Road and Rani Jhansi Road. 11. Rama Road and Patel Nagar Road. 12. Moti Nagar Road. 13. Ring Road at Kalkaji. 14. Shakti Nagar intersection. 15. Auchandi Road near Badli. 16. Outer Ring Road-J.B. Tito Marg at Chirag Delhi. 17. Outer Ring Road-Aurbindo Marg at I.I.T. | <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 18. Andrawganj intersection near Central School. 19. G. T. Road Shakti Nagar. 20. Outer Rind Road Rohtak Road. 21. Ring Road Africa Avenue. 22. Ring Road to Saraswati Vihar (near Wazirpur Depot.) 23. Patel Road Shankar Road-Pusa Road. 24. Ring road-Khel Gaon Marg. 25. Ring Road-Shantipath. 26. Ring Road-Nizamunddin Bridge. 27. Ring Road-Near Rajghat. 28. Ring Road-Mayapuri. 29. Outer Ring Road-Madhuban Chowk. 30. Grade Separator at the intersection of Park Street and Baba Kharak Singh Marg. 31. Grade Separator at the intersection of Tilak Marg and Bhagwan Das Road. 32. Lone Wazirabad road intersection (work already started.) |
|--|--|

[Translation]

Visit of Political industrial culture delegations and trainees to abroad

695. SHRI MANJAY LAL:
SHRI PHOOL CHAND
VERMA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that several Political, Industrial and Cultural delegations and group of trainees were sent by his Ministry to foreign countries during the last six months;

(b) if so, their number and status like ministerial level, officers-level and general public, separately;

(c) the total number of persons in these delegations sent abroad;

(d) the total expenditure incurred by Government for sending these delegation abroad; and

(e) the percentage of total expenditure incurred by Government and private sector separately for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) to (e). The requisite information is being compiled and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[English]

Sales Tax Collection in Delhi

696. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the actual collection of sales tax in Delhi during 1989-90 and how does it compare with the collections made during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the number of sales tax officials found helping, aiding and abetting in the concealment/evasion of sales tax during the last three years alongwith the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANTISAHAY): (a) Actual collections of Sales Tax in Delhi has been as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount collected (in crores)</i>
1987-88	431.81
1988-89	518.17
1989-90	597.96

(b) The number of Sales Tax officials found derelict in their duties for the levy and collection of taxes and other dues during the period 1987-90 and of action taken against them, is as follows:-

	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
(i) Number of officials against whom disciplinary proceedings were initiated.	42	105	69
(ii) Number of officials on whom penalty of dismissal or removal was imposed.	1	4	1
(iii) Number of officials on whom other penalties were imposed	37	20	16

**Examination of Issues Likely to Emerge
on Transfer of Tin Bigha corridor to
Bangladesh**

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

(a) whether Government have examined in consultation with the West Bengal Government the various issues that are likely to emerge on the transfer of Tin Bigha corridor to Bangladesh Government;

(b) if so, their reaction to these issues;

(c) whether it is a fact that if the Tin-Bigha corridor is given to Bangladesh, the entire Kuchlibari area will be isolated from our country; and

(d) if so, how Government propose to resolve this issue?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I. K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Government will take necessary steps to implement the 1982 Tin Bigha Lease Agreement.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Relief and Rehabilitation of Terrorists
Victims in Punjab**

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

(a) whether Government have extended relief and rehabilitation package to the terrorists victims in Punjab similar to that announced for 1984 riots victims in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof showing the comparative position of relief given to 1984 riots victims and victims of terrorists in Punjab;

(c) the number of terrorists victims in Punjab and the details of relief granted to them so far; and

(d) the percentage of victims in each category compensated so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

STATEMENT

Name of item	Victims of terrorist violence in Punjab	Victims of 1984 riots in Delhi
1	2	3
(i) Ex-gratia grants in case of death	Rs. 50,000/-	Rs. 20,000/-
(ii) Lumpsum cash relief for injuries	Rs. 50,000/- in case of 100% disability	Rs. 500/- to Rs. 2000/-
(iii) Subsistence allowance	Rs. 1,000/- per month	Rs. 1,000/- per month (as adhoc relief/pension)
(iv) Relief to injured persons	Rs. 5,000/- ex-gratia payment plus total re-imbursement of expenditure incurred for indoor treatment.	As above against item No. ii.
(v) Employment assistance	Jobs to one member of family of victims of terrorist violence in govt. and payment of	Provision for employment to widows/wards of riot-affected victims and payment of Rs. 1000/- fill

Name of item	Victims of terrorist violence in Punjab	Victims of 1984 riots in Delhi
1	2	3
(vi)	Marriage grant	such employment.
	Rs. 1,000/- till absorption in Govt. department.	Rs. 5,000/- for re-marriage of widows and
	Rs. 10,000/ for marriage of daughter/sister of persons killed by terrorists.	Rs. 3,000/- for marriage of daughter of widows.
(vii)	Compensation for loss of property	Dwelling units:-
	Rs. one lakh.	(a) for total damage Rs. 20,000/-
		(b) for partial damage Rs. 2,000/- to Rs. 10,000/-
		Commercial property

Name of item	Victims of terrorist violence in Punjab	Victims of 1984 riots in Delhi
1	2	3
(viii) Loans & free education	Facility of loans at concessional rates and free education to children of victims of terrorist violence	not insured or insured without riot cover: Rs. 50,000/- or 50% of loss whichever is less.
		Grants of stipend to wards @ Rs. 50/- per month and @ Rs. 100/- per month to college going students

●C&D : Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Return of Kashmiri Families from Pak
Occupied Kashmir**

699. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of HOME
AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Kashmir families which had crossed over to the so called Pakistan occupied Kashmir in the wake of terrorists drive earlier have started returning to the Valley;

(b) if so, the total number of Kashmiri families who had crossed over to the Pakistan territory; and

(c) the number of them who have returned so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). The
information is being collected from the State
Government of J & K and shall be furnished
as soon as received from them.

**Inflow of Arms and ammunitions into J
& K and Punjab**

700. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur):
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be

pleased to state:

(a) the details of the arms and ammunition seized/recovered/detected during 1 December, 1989 to date in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab and how does the same compare to the same period in the last three years, separately; and

(b) the steps taken to check the inflow of arms and ammunitions from across the borders in J & K and Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Information
regarding arms and ammunitions seized by
BSF on Indo-Pak border during the period
from 1.12.86 to 31.7.90 is furnished in the
statement given below.

(b) The strength of BSF together with border-outposts, observation post-towers, vehicles, sophisticated equipments like binoculars etc. have been increased on Indo-Pak border to check smuggling of arms and ammunitions across the Indo-Pakistan border. The surveillance on border areas has been stepped up and necessary intelligence set up has been augmented. In some selected stretches of Punjab, fencing and lighting have also been provided.

STATEMENT*Details of arms and ammunitions apprehended by BSF on Indo-Pak border during the period from 1.12.86 to 31.7.90*

Border	Details of arms/ammunitions	1.12.86		1.12.87		1.12.88		1.12.89	
		to	30.11.87	to	30.11.88	to	30.11.89	to	31.7.90
1	2	3		4		5		6	
J&K (IB)	AK-47 Rifles	—		—		4		13	
	AK-74 Rifles	—		—		—		21	
	Sten Gun	—		—		—		7	
	Pistol	1		1		3		17	
	Revolver	—		—		3		5	
	Detonator	—		—		30		150	
	Safety Fuze (Mtrs)	—		—		—		92	
	Gun Cotton Slab	—		—		—		20	
	Explosive (Kgs.)	—		—		19		125	

Border	Details of arms/ammunitions	1.12.86 to 30.11.87	1.12.87 to 30.11.88	1.12.88 to 30.11.89	1.12.89 to 31.7.90
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Pistol/Rifles cleaning Kit	—	—	3	47
	Cordex (Mtrs)	—	—	—	54
	Magazine assorted	—	—	16	123
	Time Device	—	—	—	1
	Charger clips	—	—	—	16
	Ammunition assorted (Rounds)	—	4	2787	16450
	Remote Control	—	—	—	1
	TOTAL ARMS	1	1	10	63
	AMMUNITION	—	4	2787	16450
PUNJAB	AK-47 Rifles	—	27	25	69

Border	Details of arms/ammunitions	1.12.86		1.12.87		1.12.88		1.12.89	
		to	30.11.87	to	30.11.88	to	30.11.89	to	31.7.90
1	2	3	4	5	6				
	AK-74 Rifles	—	—	14	27				
	Rifles other bores	10	5	4	3				
	Pistol/Revolver	14	42	68	62				
	Guns	3	9	9	4				
	Light Machine Gun	—	1	—	3				
	Sten	—	2	—	2				
	Carbine	—	1	—	—				
	Sun Machine Gun	—	—	—	—				
	BMG	—	—	—	2				
	Bazuka	—	—	—	1				

Border	Details of arms/ammunitions	1.12.86		1.12.87		1.12.88		1.12.89		1.12.89	
		to	30.11.87	to	30.11.88	to	30.11.89	to	30.11.89	to	31.7.90
	2	3		4		5		6			
	Rocket Launchers	—		2		4		2			
	Grenade Launchers	—		—		2		—			
	Anti Tank Mine	—		—		1		1			
	Rockets	—		18		49		23			
	Rocket Anti Tank	—		—		1		—			
	Rocket Launcher Tubes	—		18		—		7			
	Bomb/Shell	—		1		—		5			
	Time Device	—		—		1+		—			
	Night Vision Devices	—		2		2		—			
	Detonator	—		40		303		73			

Border	Details of arms/ammunitions	1.12.86		1.12.87		1.12.88		1.12.89	
		to	30.11.87	to	30.11.88	to	30.11.89	to	31.7.90
1	2	3	4	5	6				
	Cordex (Mtrs)	—	—	42	50				
	Explosive (Kgs.)	—	11.5	102	95.5				
	Gun Cotton Slab	—	—	—	12				
	Hand Grenade	—	44	151	55				
	Grenade Fuze	—	11	—	—				
	Safety Fuze (Mtrs)	—	—	—	111				
	Time Pencil	—	—	—	45				
	Bullet Proof Jacket	—	—	—	1				
	Armour Piercing Charger	—	—	—	11				
	Pistol/Rifle Cleaning Kit	—	2	—	15				

Border	Details of arms/ammunitions	1.12.86 to 30.11.87	1.12.87 to 30.11.88	1.12.88 to 30.11.89	1.12.89 to 31.7.90
1	2	3	4	5	6
	Electric Wire (Mtrs)	—	—	—	1
	Magazine assorted	45	168	298	366
	Ammunition assorted (Rounds)	142	37786	36482	38239
	Remote Control	—	—	—	1
	TOTAL ARMS	27	89	126	180
	AMMUNITION	142	37786	36282	38239

**Settlement of Kashmir Migrants in
some Hill Station**

701. SHRI GANGA CHARAN LODHI:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning
to settle down the Kashmir migrants in some
parts of hill station as demanded by the
Kashmir Migrants Sangharsh Samiti; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Persons detained in jails of Punjab

702. SHRIMATIBIMALKAURKHALSA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons in the differ-
ent jails of Punjab;

(b) the number of them undertrial for
more than one year, two years, three years
and more;

(c) the reasons for the delay in their trial;

(d) whether any complaints have been
received regarding tortures in the jails and
enquiries conducted in this regard; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof and the
action taken by the Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (e). Prisons
is a State subject. The requisite information
on receipt from the State Government shall
be placed on the Table of the House.

**Allocation for Jeevandhara Wells
Scheme**

703. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will
the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased
to state:

(a) whether the amount of grant given
under the "Jeevandhara Wells" Scheme is
inadequate especially in areas where the
cost of sinking well is more;

(b) if so, whether Government propose
to revise this grant; and

(c) 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)
to (c). Based on the past experience of
implementation of Million Wells Scheme
(MNS) (correct name of the "Jeevandhara
Wells" Scheme) revised set of central guide-
lines effective from 1.4.90 have been issued
by the Union Government to take effective
care of problems like inadequate funding of
the scheme, increasing cost of sinking wells
etc. The main elements of revised guidelines
are as under:

(i) The objective of the scheme is to
create employment in the first

instance; and to provide for construction of irrigation sources and land development, free-of-cost, for the target group, as the secondary objective. The Million Wells Scheme funds, being part of wage employment funds, can be used for open wells only provided they are the cost effective method in comparison to tubewells and borewells. Construction of borewells and tubewells cannot be taken up under this scheme. Where wells are not feasible due to geological factors, the earmarked funds under the Million Wells scheme may be utilised for other schemes of minor irrigation like irrigation tanks, water harvesting structures and for the development of lands of Scheduled Castes, Scheduled Tribes and freed bonded labourers, including ceiling surplus land or Bhoodan lands etc. Allotted to them. The provision cannot be diverted for any other scheme nor for categories other than the target groups.

- (ii) 20 per cent of the total allocation to a State/UT under Jawahar Razgar Yojna (JRY) is earmarked for Million Wells Scheme. 15% resources earmarked under JRY for SC/ST works can also be used for the Scheme.
- (iii) The cost/areas norms in regard to works under MWS will be decided upon by a Committee comprising or Chief Secretary, Secretary (Rural Development), Secretary (Planning), Secretary (Irrigation) and Chief Engineer, Minor Irrigation of the State.

- (iv) The beneficiaries themselves will be asked to undertake the construction of their wells through their own labour and the local labour for which they will be paid. In no case, the work will be entrusted to a contractor by the project authorities.

[*Translation*]

Working of FCI

704. SHRI R. N. RAKESH:
SHRI MANJAI LAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the High Powered Committee on Agricultural Policies and Programme on "Alternative Food Security System" has commented upon the working of the Food Corporation of India, as reported in 'The Hindustan Times' dated 2nd May, 1990;

(b) whether Government have taken steps to implement the advice of the experts in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the time by which steps are proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). The High Powered Committee on Agricultural Policies and Programmes has since given its final Report, which is under examination.

2.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

RE. POSITION OF INDIANS IN KUWAIT

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Purushothaman.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats. Let us hear Mr. Purushothaman.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Our people are dying in Kuwait. We are very anxious... *(Interruptions)* The question of their life and property is involved. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Purushothaman please. I will come to you.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister is leaving the House. Please ask him to make a statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: You will also be given a chance. Now, please sit down.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I will call you, please take your seat.

[English]

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to bring to the notice of this House and the Government the pathetic and deplorable conditions of Indians in Kuwait. We understand that the temperature there is 52° and there is neither any electricity nor any water in any of the house. From other countries, they are sending special flights to take their people away;

we have seen in TV also. Yesterday, the hon. Minister had issued a statement before this House saying that a separate cell has been created and two telephone numbers are given saying that anybody can contact these telephone numbers and get the information about their relatives in Kuwait. We, the Members of Parliament approached the External Affairs Ministry to get certain information, but absolutely no information is there. *(Interruptions)* Just like other countries, we want the External Affairs Minister to go there and rescue our people and bring our people in special flights immediately. We want an assurance from the Government now and here. About 1,72,000 people are living in Kuwait, who have gone from my State of Kerala. There is complete confusion and tension in the State. We want an assurance from the Government now. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): Sir, there is complete tension in the State of Kerala. The whereabouts of the people are not known, proper communications is not available and nothing is known. This is very serious. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIG.M. BANATWALLA: Sir, we want to know the information about the Indian people's plight there. Special flights should be arranged in order to rescue our people. Let there be a proper response from the Government. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Sir, the cell which has been created is not effective. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, I would only request the Parliamentary Affairs Minister to please request the External Affairs Minister to come to the House and... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, this is not a political issue. We want an immediate assurance. We are not satisfied with the statement that has been given yesterday. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think the Government realises the gravity of the situation. I agree with you and I share your anxiety. Let us hear the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Sir, some of my friends are getting several calls from the people in Kuwait as well as in Saudi, not direct from Kuwait, but from the States stating that their friends in Kuwait have given information to them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI T. BASHEER: Special flights should be sent there to take the people here. *(Interruptions)* Why the Indian Government is silent? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: The people from Saudi belonging to other countries have been rescued. The temperature there is 51 degree celsius. Even A.C. is not working because of lack of water and electricity. They are not able to go outside. People are being burnt there because of high temperature. Immediate action is required.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: The Government must take immediate steps in order to bring our people from there and in order to see that the security of their lives and properties is available. *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI (Kanpur): We should also think about the Indians working there. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Lokanathji, the hon. Minister is on his legs. Please take your seat. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Let me make a request to the Minister that there should be a discussion on this *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION

AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): When the hon. Members have raised certain issues and when we are reacting to them, they should listen to us also. What is the use of raising it only? *(Interruptions)*

If you do not want any response, I will sit down.

SHRI T. BASHEER: We are trying to convey our feelings.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You react to the situation over there and let that reaction be adequate. There is a total callous attitude towards the deplorable status of our people in Kuwait. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): It is a very genuine problem. There is a lot of truth in what they say. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House and the country is concerned. Let us hear the Minister.

SHRI P.J. UPENDRA: The whole House shares the concern of the hon. Members. I have sent for the External Affairs Minister. He will come and explain the latest position. And if the hon. Members are still not satisfied, we are ready for discussion. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P. KURIEN: When is the Minister of External Affairs coming? *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): There should be a discussion on the subject. About one and half lakh Indians live there. We must think about them.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

The entire country is concerned about our nationals in Kuwait. I am also getting

telephone calls. The entire country and the House is concerned about what is happening to our nationals in Kuwait. I agree that there is no difference of opinion. The point is, what can the Speaker do. I can only allow a discussion.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Shri L.K. Advani.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The entire House is concerned and there is no doubt about it.

(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): The entire House is concerned about Kuwait.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Even hon. Members do not have any information about Kuwait. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: We are all concerned about it. The House must be taken into confidence as to what is the condition of Indian nationals there and I would like to point out that it is not only Kuwait and the Indian nationals in Kuwait about whom we are concerned. Liberia, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, all these countries are under some kind of a turmoil and, therefore, all of us are concerned. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Let the House be given the opportunity to discuss the matter and the position made clear by the Government at the earliest. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bdipur): A large number of our people are there in Kuwait. Difficulties are arising because no information is being made available. We do not know the condition of Indi-

ans there. Therefore, it is essential that as early as possible a statement should be made as to the conditions of our people there and the steps taken to protect their interests. That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Everybody is concerned in the House. There is no difference among the Members on this issue. Let us know what is the condition.

SHRIVASANT SATHE (Wardha): I think you have by now sensed the feeling of the House. The matter is so serious, the annexation of Kuwait by Iraq, the way ships are moving into that area and the armies of United States landing in Saudi Arabia, anything can happen tomorrow. The situation of war, if it happens, what will happen to the lives of our people there? The other big countries are sending their airplanes in order to evacuate their people. More than 1 1/2 lakh Indians are there in Kuwait. If we are going just to discuss matters here and if we are not taking any steps to evacuate our people there or talk to Iraq Government and ensure their safety, what will happen to them? Will we just keep on discussing the matter? I was surprised at what the new *Tau* said. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHOPAT SINGH MAKKASAR (Bikaner): I am your '*Chacha*' and not '*Tau*'. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: They are playing politics. He cannot refer to a Member like this.

SHRIVASANT SATHE: He should come and protect the interests of our people. Shri Somnath Chatterjee said that we should have only discussion. Now, we are not in a mood to discuss. We do not want mere discussion. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He is politicising the issue. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please take your seats. I would request the Members not to divide the House on this issue. Let us not divide the House.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: He cannot refer to a Members like this. This is not a joke. This is not his drawing-room. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I would again beseech the Members, particularly senior Members like Shri Sathe, not to divide the House on this issue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I said that a statement should be made and immediate steps should to taken to protect the interests of our people.

[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I called him elder brother...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Why did you not call him leader?

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I call him the leader. It is my earnest request to you. It is not the question concerning the House only. We make this demand to the Government. Please call the hon. Minister of External Affairs and the hon. Prime Minister and you give an assurance on your own that our aircraft will be flown there and our people will be brought. We want an assurance for the protection of life and property of our people. We do not want discussion only. A lot of discussion have since taken place. What to discuss? I want this and this is the demand of the House also...

*(Interruptions)**[English]*

They are deliberately diverting the matter.

(Interruptions)

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the problem of our people in Kuwait is an urgent problem that needs immediate action on the part of the Government. There are two issues. One issue is the issue concerning the explosive situation in the entire Gulf. That is a different issue and we may discuss that at some time convenient. But the important and urgent issue definitely is the question of our people, their safety and security. We, therefore, say that the External Affairs Minister should particularly go to Kuwait. That is the first thing. Secondly, special flights must be arranged and thirdly, every effort to contact them should be made. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY (Jagatsinghpur): Sir, you have rightly observed that the whole House is concerned. Up-till now the situation is, no doubt, bad but the indications are that the developments in Middle East will be still worse. Therefore, there should be anxiety and it will grow also. How are you going to solve the problem? Are you going to solve this problem by taking some political attitude here? I think, taking a political attitude will not help us. I think, the discussions in the House will not also be helpful. The Government should take specific measures to evacuate our people and for that I would request the Minister to take all parties to confidence and discuss what steps will be taken by the Government of India to help our people. Discussions in the House, on partisan political lines will not be helpful to solve the problem. Those who want to take political mileage out of if they should know that their action would harm our people. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Since the External Affairs Minister is here, let us hear him.

(Interruptions)

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): We do not want any discussion. We want no statement. We want to know from the Foreign Minister what arrangement is being made to bring the people back and to save their lives. That is most important. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: After you speak, I will call the Minister.

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU (Balasore): Mr Speaker, on this matter, the entire House supports you what you said. Two days back I had to find out about the whereabouts of my friend. They told me that it would be soon available. But today I am told that no telephone message goes there. I am getting frantic telephone calls from their parents and wives. I just want to know from the Minister what rescue operation he is going to take? How many plans he is sending there? Through Iraq, it can be done. Iraq must respond to all our messages. I think, so far, we have links with Iraq. These information are very very urgent. This is no a partisan issue. It is a matter completely above party lines. Certain issues in our life must be above party lines. I am very thankful to you that you have rightly reprimanded Mr. Sathe. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not reprimanded him.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please. I have permitted Mr Kundu.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SAMARENDRA KUNDU: There is a lot of possibility. Either we can send planes or we can ask Iraq to supply planes to get our people back. We can ask other countries to get our people back. We can send our ships there. All arrangements must be made. A special cell should be opened and as the hon. Member suggested, an all party Parliamentary Committee should be there to have a constant touch. This is what

I would request. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Gujral has come to respond to you.

(Interruptions)

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): It is not a matter of a particular political party. It is a matter of great concern to the entire country because lakhs of Indian nationals are very much in a position of insecurity and unsafety there. It is not a matter of one party alone; it is a matter of all sections of the House. Therefore you should realise—I quite agree with your assessment—that the situation is very grave and graveness has been added because of the fact that the United States Army is also moving towards that area and very many other forces are also moving towards that area. The entire West Asian area is going to be in a state of war. Our nationals are there in almost all the West Asian countries and the Parliament and other sections of the society cannot remain insensitive to this issue.

It is not a question of one party. It is the question of the nation as a whole. So I would ask the Government to immediately create a condition for the safe evacuation of the people who are in Kuwait.

Greater issues are, what would be the attitude of the Government to the forces which are moving towards the West Asian countries. I would ask the hon. Minister of External Affairs to spell out the plan of action, including the immediate steps as also the larger issue of avoiding a confrontation in the West Asian region because it is very much necessary for the peace in the region.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Thousands of people in my constituency Mangalore, particularly people belonging to minority communities, a majority of them are stranded there. Their parents, their sisters, their brothers do not know the whereabouts of these people. There is a grave situation prevailing particularly in the Kuwait area with the situation going to such

[Sh. Janardhana Poojary]

an extent that forces from United States and also from United Kingdom have started moving towards that side. A war-like situation is prevailing there. The property and the lives of lakhs of people are in danger. It is the duty of the Central Government to rush immediately the relief measures to evacuate our people from that area. Otherwise I don't think the country will be safe. People are agitated for immediate action. Now that the External Affairs Minister is here, he has to state what is the action that he is going to take.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Yamuna Prasad Shastri, you may make your point in brief. After that, I will call the Minister.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): At present, the major problem is this that today we have come to know from a news bulletin from the B.B.C. that an American nuclear war ship called the Eisenhower has reached in the Gulf region. Iraq has got chemical weapons. American troops have already reached in Saudi Arabia. Any moment it may lead to a fierce war. In these circumstances, the lives of Indian nationals living and serving or doing their own business in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, United Arab Emirates and Iraq are in danger. Other countries are also advising their nationals to come back to their country from these countries. What to say of others, even Egypt, which is also an Arab country, is also doing the same in respect of their nationals. I would therefore, urge upon the Government to take effective steps in this regard and to make arrangements for the repatriation of Indian nationals from these countries. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI ABDUL SAMAD (Vellore): Sir, when there was trouble in Uganda and Kenya, Shri Morarji Desai sent our flights to rescue people. When there was trouble in Maldives, at dead of the night, 40 of our Air Force flights

were sent to rescue that country. So, why don't we cancel all our internal flights and send them to rescue our people? Please consider this suggestion. (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): I do not wish to repeat the points which have already been made. I share the sentiments expressed by every hon. Member. My only point is this. While we are all trying to help the Government to get the people out of Kuwait, we should not come out with absurd suggestions. There are 70 thousand Indians living in Kuwait. Only one thousand British people are there and British can rescue their people by planes. (*Interruptions*) My suggestion is that some international action should be taken. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, we support all the action that the Government is going to take to evacuate the people from Kuwait and from that, if any extreme measure is to be taken within the country, including cancellation of flights, that has to be done. But, another thing I want to say is this. Apart from Kuwait, the question of evacuating the people may also arise from Saudi Arabia, Iraq and other places also. So, along with these, there has to be vigorous international effort, in which, as a non-aligned leader, we have to play a role to see that the tension is not building up there and it does not escalate, US is restrained and Iraq withdraws unconditionally and dismantles whatever they have built up there. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, in this House, nobody has the intention to politicise the issue. We are only asking for the plan of action. I would like to inform you that in Kuwait, there are 172 thousand people; that is the registered number. Actually, the number is much more—at least there will be another 50 thousand people in Kuwait, who have not registered. The Government should take note of that also.

Secondly, if Britain can send their aircrafts to bring their people, we can also bring all the 172 thousand people from Kuwait.

We are capable of doing that and we should do that. It is not an absurd suggestion. We should arrange from chartered flights also. Children, people who are sick and old can be brought by chartered flights and ships can be arranged for others.

We have a number of phone-calls from Kerala. Today, I got five calls. The parents are weeping on the phone. One man is saying, 'My daughter is there. I do not know what happened. Please inform somebody.' But we are not able to give them the information. That is the first point. I know your problem because there is no communication. (*Interruptions*)

We have very good relations with Iraq. So, first of all, I would plead that you exert influence on the Iraqi Government for the protection of our people.

Number two, you declare the action plan now itself to evacuate them. You bring out the entire people—not only the registered Indians but the unregistered ones also, at least 2,50,000—from Kuwait. Please do something. Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, I would request the Minister to please go as a gesture of goodwill to meet Mr. Saddam Hussein and bring back our people. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, right from 7 August till since last three days the Calling Attention Notices and Notices for discussion have been continuously pouring in. What is the situation in Kuwait, what steps are being taken, complete information should be given about it in the House. About one and a half lakh Indians are living in that country. There is a war-like situation. The situation is also the same in the neighbouring countries. The House has not been seized of it. I think that the Hon'ble Minister should have told the House even on 1st day of the Session about one such incident that has taken place. Now he may inform the House about it. Indian

Banks have refused to accept the currency of Kuwait. Lakhs of people of people were sending money from Kuwait to their families. Is it a fact that these Banks have refused to accept the currency of Kuwait and what arrangements are being made for their families in India? What arrangement is being made for the families who were solely dependent on that money? How these people are being provided assistance? What steps have been taken in this regard? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NATHU SINGH (Dausa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention. There are two points for consideration of the Indian Parliament. The first one is the issue of the security of the Indians living there and the second point is to send special aircrafts to evacuate the Indians from Kuwait. There can be certain measures for it. We can have a discussion in the Parliament on the point as to what steps we can take to ensure the security of Indian Nationals living in that country. The leaders of the party can think over it and discuss the same in the cabinet meetings to discuss it. India is not a small country. India is an eminent leader of the non-aligned nations and in that capacity as leader the United States of America have sent its Fleet to the Saudi Arabia. What is the attitude of super powers in that region? What is the situation in that area? Iraq has annexed Kuwait and declared it a part of that country. In this regard India should play an important role at the inter-national level. The hon'ble Minister may please tell us whether he is having negotiations with the Super Powers and or he has talked to other countries of that region. As an important leader of the non-aligned countries, what important role has been played by India so far? The Parliament should be seized of it. If it is not so, it is a weakness of the Government. Therefore, with the suspension of all other matters first we should discuss it in the House. We should not avoid a discussion on it. Shri Vasant Sathe wants to give it a political tinge to have a political mileage of it. Arrangements should be made for the security of the Indian nationals living in that country. (*Interruptions*)

12.46 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Position of Indians in Kuwait

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Mr. Speaker Sir, let me begin by saying that I completely share the anguish of this House. And I think every Indian today is feeling concern about it. This is an issue which cuts across parties. Our fellow citizens, our compatriots, who are approximately 2,00,000 living in Kuwait are involved. They have made very remarkable contribution in the economy and life of that country. I think it is naturally the first duty of any Government to look after and safeguard them and to see that the situation does not go to the extent that any one of them gets hurt. I can assure this House Sir, that our anxiety from the beginning has been roused and we have been trying to do whatever is humanly possible. But a few things may be kept in mind. The first thing is that there is a war-like situation. Therefore, for the last four days, all lines of communications have been snapped. There is no communication available. Airport has been closed; seaport has been closed; telephone lines have been cut and telegrams have been cut. Therefore, it is not possible to get a direct communication to Kuwait... (Interruptions)... I will be grateful if you will kindly give me a minute. I think you will be in conformity with our anxiety if I am not interrupted and if I am given a chance to explain the situation. The whole nation is wanting to know what we are going to do. So, kindly give me a chance. I will reply to all the questions which you would like to raise. I am keen to share with you all the information that I have. There is nothing which is my information, it is nation's information. So, I am willing to share everything with you.

All the same, we have been trying to get in touch with the situation of the country through indirect means. We have tried all methods and even today, there are standing instructions to all the Embassies of India

throughout the world to try to get in touch with the host countries there and check up if any line of communication is available or not. We have been constantly in touch with Iraq. Our entire Embassy in Baghdad is devoted to this task of keeping continuous touch with Iraq Government. We are getting reports quite a few times a day. Therefore, the cell that has been set up is not only looking after the reports, complaints, anxiety and enquiries that are coming in but also, at the same time, keeping constant touch. Very fortunately, this morning approximately at 10.30 (Indian Time), our Ambassador in Kuwait did a very ingenious thing, viz., he was able to contact Nicosia on an amateur frequency and gave us the information that all Indians in Kuwait are safe. This, by itself, is a matter of great satisfaction. We are trying to use that frequency again and trying to keep ourselves in touch with them. Iraq Government has given us an assurance that orders have been issued to the military of Iraq to see that Indians are safeguarded by all means. They have assured us that Indians are safe. Some Indians had landed there by the last flight of the British Airways. We are told by the British Airways as well as the Iraq authorities that they have lodged in a hotel and are safe. This is the position as it stands today. I have given standing instructions that we should not take up the matter with Iraq Government. Since yesterday we are trying to persuade them and trying to see whether we can evacuate some people or not. There are several options available. One option is that we can possibly get the people out via Amman by road. But the only point is whether or not their own perception of Defence with permit them to open the border of Amman. This is something on which our influence will not work. The people of Iraq, whether right or wrong, are trying to work out their own perception as to what can safeguard their interest. Therefore, this difficulty is there. We are exploring the possibility if by sea evacuation is possible and my instructions are that not only we should evacuate them by sea, if possible, but we need not bring all of them strange to India, because that will take more time. Even if we can land them in one of the adjoining Gulf countries, even that we will

try, but everything depends upon at what stage Iraq will feel safe enough to open the airport or the sea port or re-establish the communication system. Mining has also been done, because there is a war situation.

At the same time, one more information has come this morning. There are some Indians workers working on the Iraq-Kuwait border in two or three companies. One company is an Indian company and the other company is a foreign company. All workers are safe. That information has been given to us this morning.

I can assure this House that we are sparing no efforts, we are sobering no money, no effort, no means, which can possibly provide relief and which can possibly be done to look after fellow citizens there.

We are also trying various communication systems. Saudi Arabia seems to have some sort of a wireless system with Kuwait. We have been trying to explore if we can get through that, but that also is not working at the moment.

The situation since yesterday, as my friends would know, has taken a turn for more gravity, if not worse, because the Americans has taken certain steps. I am deliberately not commenting on that at the moment, but it is, I think, something which needs a detailed and very serious assessment of the situation. Therefore, it is not possible for me to make off-the-cuff statement, nor, my friends would agree, it is desirable for me to make off-the-cuff statement, in view of the crisis situation and grave realities as they exist.

As regard other aspects, you will kindly keep in mind that the Security Council, United Nations have passed a resolution for mandatory sanctions against Iraq. That concerns us also. Half of our oil comes from Kuwait and Iraq put together. All those problems are there. Therefore, all these things have to be kept in mind when we take stock of the entire situation. I would only urge that the situation, in all its gravity, should be kept in mind.

My friend, Shri Malhotra has talked about the bank transfers. Nobody has got Dinars here; Dinars should be given there. The question of Indian banks not accepting Dinars would not arise. If Dinars are given there, transfer would naturally come. The banks are not working there. That is the main point. I can assure one thing that any transfer that is given there, we will honour it.

My hon. friends have also asked about full debate on this. There is no hitch to that, but I would urge the House not to have a debate immediately, because it is a very grave situation. Please do not ask me to make any commitment on policy regarding the whole situation. But I can assure this House one thing that we are taking cognizance of the situation, we are concerned with the whole thing.

So far as the citizens of India are concerned, not only the citizens of India, the ethnic citizens of India also, they may not have passports, they are our concern, our anxiety. We are doing everything humanly possible, our anxiety. We are doing everything humanly possible, super-humanly possible, to see to it that their interests are safeguarded, their life is safeguarded. All of us have friends and relatives involved there. I have some of the people there in whom I am personally interested. Though we have set up a cell, unfortunately, we are not yet in a position to give individual information. We have total information that Indians are safe, but it is not possible for me to get this information as yet, whether so and so is safe or not. There are some cases which are of grave concern to us. For instance, one of the persons whom I know very intimately is a lady in the advanced stage pregnancy. All the relations and friends are worried about it as to what will happen. There are three sisters, young girls, of a family who were in the British Airways plane. The family is naturally worried. I share these anxieties and these anxieties are common between all of us. It is not a question of Government and the opposition. It is a question of all of us being involved and all of us being concerned. I may repeat my assurance through you to the

[Sh. I.K. Gujral]

whole House, to the nation that the Government will not leave any stone unturned to come to their rescue. If my friends want to set up a Committee to keep in touch with them, they are most welcome. If any Member wants to talk to me, he is most welcome, and I think I will do my best. As a matter of fact, yesterday I wanted to make a statement and give all the information, unfortunately the whole House was bothered about something else. That was not my fault. Even when I got up, I was not allowed to speak. Therefore, kindly excuse me if this information which I am sharing with you is delayed by twenty four hours. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. BENJAMIN (Bapatla): We want a delegation to go there.

MR. SPEAKER: Question-answer Session in generally not there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Sir, I would like to submit that I will reply to all the queries but it will be helpful for me if Hon. Members speak one-by-one so that I can take note of them.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): It is common knowledge that in this situation the only country that can guarantee the safety of our citizens in Kuwait is Iraq because they have now virtually annexed Kuwait. Therefore, before the things escalate further into a situation of conflict or was involving United States of America, Saudi Arabia and Iraq arises which will threaten our people, I would request that you should personally meet Saddam Hussain. I think recently you met Saddam Hussain and he was on good talking terms with you and he was very cordial to you that is how it was reported in T.V. So, why don't you personally meet Saddam Hussain and get an assurance from him? With his assistance you can get it done. Please react to it.

MR. SPEAKER: As an exception, I am

permitting questions and this should not be cited as an precedent.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No cross-talk please.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS (Ernakulam): The Hon. Minister has just now said that the communication system has completely failed. The point is that we could get information from the friends in United States that things there are very bad. I have got the information that the water and electricity connections have been completely closed. Temperature there is so high that if there is no electricity and water supply, the life would be very terrible. So, if we could get information from our friends in United States, I think Government can use its machinery to get information from the United States because it has a better communication system there. They can make use of that communication system.

SHRI INDER JIT (Darjeeling): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had an occasion to visit Baghdad in May and I found that we have a very small Embassy there. The Ambassador and staff are very competent but I am not very sure whether they have enough staff to handle this major crisis on their hand. So, I would like to know whether or not the Minister would consider the question of strengthening the Embassy for this emergency. This is my first point.

Secondly, Mr. Sathe has suggested that the Minister might himself visit Baghdad. I am not very sure whether that would be positive in the present situation but would the Minister consider sending at least the Secretary in charge of this area to personally visit and convey to the Government of Iraq our great concern over what is happening.

13.00 hrs.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Sir, I am very much concern about the statement made by the Minister just now. He said half of the oil consumed by us comes

from Iraq and Kuwait. The other day Prof. Madhu Dandavate had said 'nothing to worry'. Shri Gurupadaswamy said 'something to worry'. This will create another panic and blackmarketing in our country. The position should be made clear. Each and every Minister is giving contradictory statements in the House. Therefore, this is creating a problem for us. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT (Manjeri): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that all communication facilities with Kuwait have been snapped. There is no possibility of contacting Kuwait. But I hope the communications with Iraq are intact. So, we can have contacts with Iraq. Has any attempt been made by the External Affairs Minister to contact either the Prime Minister or the External Affairs Minister over there for evacuation of our people and to convey them our anxiety and also request them for bringing back our citizens here either by Air or by Sea? Has any contact been made with Iraq? What steps the Government is going to take in this regard?

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): India has a pre-eminent leadership position in the Non-Aligned Movement. Till last November, our Prime Minister was held in high esteem by all members countries of the Non-Aligned Movement. At that level, the Leaders were in talking terms over telephone. I would like to specifically know what is the initiative taken by Shri V.P. Singh, our present Prime Minister to defuse the issue. Has he directly tried to establish contact with Saddam Hussain? Has he taken any initiative, any diplomatic initiative, at the Head of Government and Head of State level to save the lives and properties of Indians in Kuwait?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAIISI (Hyderabad): Lakhs of Indians have been living in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Iraq and most of them are from Hyderabad. These people are from my constituency. Telephone calls are received daily that many families want to come back from there to India. Proper

arrangements should be made to bring them back. You have seen that so many days have passed. You have given a telephone number to get information about them but no information is being given on that telephone number. A satisfactory reply is not being given. Being if so, lakhs of people are worried. We are also worried. The problem is this that they want to come back to India. Some arrangements may be made to bring them back. The problem is that they have their small children to bring with them. They are in a great difficulty there. The Government should make proper arrangements.

[*English*]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not want to go into any detailed discussion. The situation has been very ably explained by the hon. Minister. I want to give just a few suggestions for him to consider, and the suggestions are at two levels.

There is a problem that we are faced with and he is a human problem—the problem of Indian citizens whether registered or un-registered—the problem of citizens of Indian ethnic origin who are there is that region. There are some obvious difficulties which would arise whenever there is a state of belligerence between two States. It is war-like situation. We are not going into an analysis of that. I recommend for the consideration of the Government the following:

Kuwait is a very small country. It is not possible that Indians there, are spread over a wide area as such. Would the Government consider collecting all Indian citizens at areas of convenience preparatory to their evacuation?

Secondly, is the Government considering the proposal to ascertain the wishes of these Indians; because number of Indians there have very vast assets and they would not readily leave those assets and come away. And perhaps our Embassy staff could, after having collected them at areas of convenience, make an effort to ascertain as to

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

how many wish to move back to India, how many wish to move for transfer to the Emirates, and how many wish to move temporarily to Oman, for instance.

The third suggestion which I would like Government to consider, which only reinforces what has been said, is this. Because it is a small country, our representation is also small. Would you consider our representation in the Emirates coming to their help or assistance, and see what is happening in Kuwait just now? Also as you have difficulties of communication directly with Kuwait, possibly, if you attempted communication *via* the Emirates it might, both in terms of distance and in terms of convenience, be easier than trying to ensure radio network through ham *via* Nicosia.

At the other level, which is the level of diplomatic initiative by India, I am entirely in sympathy with what the hon. Minister has said: That diplomatic initiatives can be meaningful only if only they are timely, as if they are taken at the appropriate time. I would like to share an apprehension with the House just now. With the United Nations Security Council having taken a unanimous decision for mandatory sanctions trade embargos and every possible economic action that can be taken, and secondly with both the Super Powers deciding to move jointly against Iraq not just in utterances or statement, but also militarily—both the Super Powers are taking joint action—possibly, the available either to the Non-Aligned or any other grouping are not very many; when the Organization of Islamic Conference failed to do it, when the Arab League itself failed to have an influence, perhaps it is stretching a point to suggest that the Non-Aligned can initiate proceedings that will be meaningful. I do nevertheless believe that if you see it on a larger canvas, the developments within Pakistan, developments in Iraq, the landing of 82nd air-borne division in Saudi Arabia, all have a ramification which we ought to examine in a much greater depth, and in much greater detail. Therefore, whereas I am all

for the Government of India taking the necessary diplomatic initiative at the earliest, I am in sympathy with the Government, and the Minister's difficulties—that we cannot, unless the situation clarifies, even define what that initiative ought to be.

Having said that, I would reinforce what I am saying by suggesting to the Government, that they have devised here a mechanism, whether in the Ministry of External Affairs or elsewhere. A large number of Indians that work in Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Emirates or elsewhere do come from certain specific States of the Union. It is no good just having two telephones installed in the Ministry of External Affairs and asking people from Kerala to get in touch with these two telephones. If necessary, why don't you depute your officers to Kerala, to Hyderabad? Just as my good friend said, a large number of our citizens there are from Hyderabad. Let those officers go there. Let there be a liaison office. Surely, it is not outside of the possibility of the Government. The Government must reach the people. People are in difficulties, in Kerala. It is not good our saying that there are two telephone numbers. Mr. Speaker, Sir, you know that to get any telephone number anywhere in the country is—I do not have to explain what the difficulty is. So, I would recommend to the Government that they should consider immediately having a team of the Ministry of External Affairs, or in whatever other fashion a liaison team, in these States, so that if the citizens in these States have a difficulty, they can approach that liaison team. Then there will be a much greater inter-action between the Government and the people.

One final recommendation about the plight of the sick and those that need immediate medical attention. I do believe that Kuwait has very good medical facilities as such.

But these medical facilities are under strain of military tension, military tension tantamount almost to war. Now you take the case of that poor lady who is in an advanced stage of pregnancy or some other sick per-

son. Perhaps we could have a close cooperation with Iraq—even if it is a commercial service; we have very many services between Gulf and India—a commercial service to go there at the earliest—I do not have to define "at the earliest"—and take out these persons from Kuwait who need immediate attention; whether they are ladies who are in an advanced stage of pregnancy or old people or children who want to rejoin their families, it will be a gesture which will convey a great sense of reassurance to our citizens who are either in Kerala or Hyderabad or elsewhere.

I do not want to engage in a debate. I would be grateful if the Government considered these suggestions.

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Mr. Speaker, I will not repeat whatever has already been stated here. Most of that is a fact. However the point to which the Minister has not referred but I am very much concerned about is that America is not worried about Arab but India should feel concerned about them as it is our neighbouring country. Even geographically Arabia is not very far off from India. The people of our countries are quite friendly with each other. Similarly, Soviet Union is also not directly related with the Arabs. In this situation, it will be nothing new if there is a flare up in Arabia. However India's attitude should be a friendly one and we should try to find out a solution to this problem. But the troops of the United States have moved in there, not with the permission of United Nations Organisation or with the permission of a few countries. But America Army has reached there and it reminds us of the gun boat diplomacy of old days. I think that this situation is not something good and in near future it, could be dangerous for the independence of our country. After all who has authorised America to work as the sentinel of this region? I would, therefore, like to urge upon the Government of India to discuss it with non-aligned countries and the League of Arab Nations. I will not talk about muslim countries, but we can have a direct contact with

the Arab Countries and settle the issue of Arab and Kuwait etc. especially the withdrawal of American Forces from Kuwait.

However I support the suggestions made in respect of the security of Indian citizens. The Government of India should not keep quiet on this issue.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, just now after hearing the Minister's statement we feel that the situation is very much serious as we are not able to establish contact through telephones and telegrams. Our planes also will not be able to go there as Airports have been closed. In this situation, I would like to know whether we can get assistance from International Red Cross Society because this Society has been set up on humanitarian considerations and at a time when the international issues particularly the human values are involved the International Red Cross Society comes to rescue. I would, therefore, like to request the Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs to seek the assistance of International Red Cross Society to ensure a safe come back of our people. I do not think it proper that Hon'ble Minister of External Affairs or the Hon'ble Prime Minister should go there. The situation does not demand it but we should get cooperation on international level so that we can ensure the safety of Indian nationals.

The last point, I would like to make is this that as has been stated by one of our friends just now that India should not restrict its activities only to that. Our country has its own significant place among the countries of this world. The Government of India should take initiative to see as to how this catastrophe war can be averted.

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to give only two suggestions to the hon. Minister. The Government of that country has Satellite Connection Linkage... (Interruptions)...but the same has been disconnected. We should make use of our good relations with Iraq and bring all Indians at one place. All facilities like medical assistance etc. should be provided

[Sh. Harin Pathak]

to them under military protection, only then we will be relieved of our worries.

[English]

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): I am not making any particular reference to mandatory sanctions. I think that we should go in for international diplomatic efforts and we should not support the unilateral action by the United States. Americans should not be accepted as international Policemen for bringing control and whatever action is taken should be international action, collective action through the United Nations. While we are all concerned about what is happening in Iraq and Kuwait we should not allow the United States to establish its hegemony over this area. I will also make this point that there should be no doubt in this House that what Iraq has done has been an act of aggression. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Why do you interrupt?

Yes, Dr. Biplob Dasgupta? You address the Speaker.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: The point I am making is—they are not allowing me to talk—that, keeping these mandatory sanctions in mind there is an urgency to ensure that at least the people who are in a pitiable condition, the people who are ill, pregnant and all that, special arrangements should be made to take them out of the country. I think that the suggestion which has come is feasible and that action should be taken immediately. Other actions for evacuation also should be followed up as quickly as possible.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): The Minister in his statement has said that there is some information from the Ambassador in Kuwait through some other near country that the people of our country in Kuwait are safe. But it is also to be understood that there could be no contact between the Ambassador and the Indian Government

and also, we can understand that there is absolutely no scope even for the Ambassador there at present, considering the situation, to get first hand information of actually what is taking place to our men there. So, I would think that some immediate action should be taken. If the Minister is not able to go there now, let us send somebody to Iraq to get its permission to send our envoy to Kuwait immediately, to get first hand information from there and to give that first hand information to the kith and kin here, of the people there who are living in large numbers there. We understand from the relatives of the persons who are living there that there is some talk in the air, that the hardships to which our people are put are very great, and as has been mentioned, the temperature there is very high. Conditions there are very difficult and they do not get food also.

MR. SPEAKER: Instead of repeating, try to give your own suggestions.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: My suggestion is that we should use our good offices with Iraq to take our envoy not only to Iraq but also to Kuwait to get first hand information.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kumaramangalam.

[Translation]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I am the first person to give notice but I have not been given an opportunity to speak. Please allow me.

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): I would like to, through you, draw attention to one aspect.

MR. SPEAKER: Without repeating give your suggestions.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I am not repeating. I am not going into any political ideology or any such thing. The Minister has said earlier, while making his statement that some sort of an attempt to communicate

was made using the amateur radio frequency and that too not from India but from Nicosia and he did not specify who was contacted in Kuwait. Was it an Indian national or our Ambassador himself?

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Our Ambassador

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Our Ambassador? Then, our Ambassador himself is operating the network. Then, I do not think that we should have very much difficulty to establish links.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: I will clarify your point. This morning our Embassy in Nicosia was able to give an amateur wave length. Our Ambassador tried to convey the message that everybody is safe. They have given us a wave length. We are trying to see whether it is still operating. If it is operating, we will make use of it via Nicosia.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: The most important point is that in the whole affair some sort of communication, which is live, must be established, whether it is from around the Arab world or anywhere in West Asia through India. My suggestion is that we are having enough telecommunication network in the world to really allot a frequency for the purpose of continuous communication. And unless you can establish continuous communication, you will not really be able to start solving the problem. If you have got an amateur frequency—I myself being an amateur radio operator—it is possible to ensure that a frequency is allotted. Once the frequency is allotted, then even people in Kerala will be able to communicate on this channel and ask for information. It is not necessary to tell an officer to go down to Kerala or Hyderabad. For example, in my constituency, there are about 5,000 people who are working in Kuwait. We can get information. We know that a particular frequency has been allotted for the purpose of communication.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Who allots the frequency?

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It is allotted by the International Amateur Radio Association. If it is in the high frequency range, they will allot the frequency. Once you get it is possible to get communication and if you maintain that communication, the major problem can be solved.

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): The hon. Minister has expressed his helplessness today because communication is not there. The same situation might arise in Saudi Arabia also tomorrow. Before the Minister expresses his helplessness after four or five days, I request him to take all precautions to keep all the people living in Saudi Arabia or some other adjacent countries, where possibly such circumstances may arise, at one point or to evacuate those people who are interested in coming back to the country. I am particularly worried about the people of Hyderabad and around who are working in Saudi Arabia, Iraq and Kuwait. Had the Minister gauged the situation before one week when it was started, the people could have been evacuated either by road or by ship or by some means. At least now, let the hon. Minister see that other Embassies take precautions to do that.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN (Alleppey): Sir, the reply given by the hon. Minister is not at all satisfactory. He has not said anything more than what he has said yesterday except the one fact that today he has got some connection. But no new information has been passed.

MR. SPEAKER: He said that they are all safe.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Yesterday also he has said that they are all safe... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: After ten, he got the information.

SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Without any communication, he said very safe.

[Sh. Vakkom Purushothaman]

I want to know two things from the Minister. So many issues have been raised. They are very relevant and very important. For the time being, as the man who raised this issue—I am concerned about one thing—whether the Minister is prepared to act today to start removing them or rescuing them from Kuwait. He is considering sending ships. But he said them mines are there. There are many other problems also. He should not waver. We want a specific reply from the Minister now as to whether he is prepared to rescue them or to evacuate them from Kuwait from today onwards.

I am coming from Kerala. There is a complete panic in the State. After the publicity given by the Government saying that the people can get information about their relatives from such and such numbers—wide publicity has been made in the press, radio, T.V. and others—people started contacting these telephone numbers. But they could not get any information and any reply.

Then they are contacting us, the MPs. We approach the External Affairs Ministry. We go to the office, give names of the relations in order to get more information, but they say that there is no information. But the people in my State are not believing this because the Government has published that if anybody wants to get any information about his relation, he can contact so and so and so telephone number. So the people believe the Government and not the MP. They say that either their relation is in danger and that is why, the MP is not giving the information or the MP is not doing anything. There is either of the two things. They are not prepared to believe us. I want to know when you have no communication with Kuwait, why have you published it in the papers, broadcast it on the radio and telecast it on the TV?

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): I do not want to repeat the points which have already been raised. From the statements made by the Minister it is true that the Government and the Minister asked our embas-

sies all over the world to use their offices. From the statements made yesterday and today, I understand that the Government the Minister or the Prime Minister never tried to contact the Iraqi authorities. Many friends here have said that we have good relations with them. Why then has this delay happened? I charge that this is a very unfortunate thing on the part of the Government. Today I also saw on the TV that British Airways sent their flights there to take British nationals back to their homeland. If it is possible for the British, why could we not do the same thing? Why is it not possible for us to do that? How did the British do it? Why are we not doing it?

You said that today also you received some message that Indians are safe. But reports appeared in Kerala newspapers immediately after the incident that a man had died in the cross-fire. Even his photograph appeared in the press because when the message reached his house, the reporters came to his house, got the photograph and published it in the papers. So people will not believe this kind of a statement that all are safe. So I would urge upon the Government to go into it.

I would like to say that the time factor is the most important thing. Many friends have said that American and other troops are going and the situation is becoming worse. We do not know what will happen tomorrow. So time factor is the most important thing. I would like to say that the Government must act immediately, today itself; otherwise, it will be difficult for us to do anything in this regard.

SHRI A. K. ROY (Dhanbad): Expressing anxiety for our countrymen may be all right. But what I feel is that we are over-reacting to the issue. In Arab countries there is always some fight between one and another every fortnight. It does not mean that in every fortnight we should sit in Parliament and ask for evacuating the people. Should we spread the sense of insecurity throughout the country and amongst them? I strongly oppose this idea..... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What question you want to put?

SHRI A. K. ROY: Sir, what type of message we, the Members in this august House, want to transmit to the people in the Middle East? We are neither the Britishers nor the Americans to benefit by those troubles..... (*Interruptions*). In good time we have gone there to earn money and in bad time we want to run away from that country. Should this be the message we want to send them? I am opposed to it. If there is a bad situation in that country, our people should be asked to face it neck to neck with the Arab brothers because we consider Arab people as our friends and brothers. We are not the Britishers or the Americans that we would benefit by their distress. So, our people should be told that if you have gone there in good time to earn money to become rich, you should stay there in a bad time and face the situation boldly.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Speaker, Sir, more than 2 lakh Indians are in trouble in Kuwait. Therefore on humanitarian grounds, this is the responsibility of the entire country and the House to help them. I would like to request the hon. Minister that this is a question of life of about 2 lakh people and he should pay necessary attention towards their problems. The hon. Minister should consider this issue on humanitarian grounds and above caste and religion lines. He should himself go there to take stock of the situation and then inform the correct position to the citizens of this country. The old men, women and children should be evacuated from there irrespective of their caste and religion.

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI (Siwan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, a large number of American forces equipped with tanks and fighter planes have reached Saudi Arabia. It seems that situation can further deteriorate, there is possibility of breaking out third world war. Therefore, I would like to request the Government to intervene in this issue. Our Government

has not reacted in this regard so far and it should express its reaction.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT (Jaunpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I will not go into political aspect of the problem. It is a complicated issue and power politics is involved. I would like to give two or three suggestions. First of all women and children should be evacuated. Iraq has seized large number of oil tankers. They may be lying unutilised in Kuwait. The Government should take up the matter with Iraq and settle terms for evacuation to extent it is possible. I will give another suggestion..... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Your suggestion becomes suspect when they support you.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: No, Sir, when they support me, I feel I have said something wrong.

[*Translation*]

My second suggestion is that there is a chicken neck in Kuwait which is near Dhahran Oil Field in Saudi Arabia. If Iraq has not deployed tanks and arms there on that side, efforts may be made to evacuate men and young people from that side. They should be brought to Saudi Arabia, Oman and U.A.E. I think our Wing Commander will agree to our suggestion. People should be brought in Caravans from Kuwait and via Euphrates river they should be brought to Hawania by travelling on its banks and Hawania should be made staging area. About two and a half or three lakh people can be accommodated there and their requirements can also be met. Efforts should be made to evacuate them from Jordan and other sides. The third suggestion is that a situation is emerging which will not be resolved quickly because power politics is involved. Therefore, the Government should send its senior secretary of the Ministry of External Affairs to Iraq for making arrangements of evacuation from there.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Let there be a Minister of Evacuation.

SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: The people have already evacuated him. A top ranking secretary should be sent there who should make arrangements for evacuation after observing day-today situation and having talks with officials of both sides. I would like to suggest that we should have talks with America and if America is ready that there defence perception will not be interrupted, people can be evacuated from Oman. These efforts can be made. These are my suggestions and attention should also be paid towards political aspect of the dispute.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now, Mr. I. K. Gujral.

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Sir, once again I want to repeat that I take the points made by my hon. friends in the correct spirit in which they have been expressed because I can understand the pressures under which they are working and I can understand the agony that they are facing. After all, we all represent the will of the people and if our constituencies suffer, we cannot help but express them. I also share the fact that even if suggestions made sometimes do not look practicable, their expressing them means that they are keen to express something and to try to help in this. Therefore, I take all the recommendations in a very positive fashion.

About evacuation, I have tried to explain that we are wanting to evacuate all our citizens from there, whenever earliest we can.

Certain suggestions have been made as to the methodology of doing it. I have kept note of all of them and I will see which of them is practicable. But kindly keep one thing in mind, and may I repeat it again, that there is a war situation, that Iraq does not have the military occupation of evacuating Indians at present. They have their own priorities at the moment. So have the Americans. So have

the Saudis. So are all others who are involved in this imbroglio, rightly or wrongly. Therefore, for me to go to them and say you please forget all that and first let me evacuate Indians will not be realistic. Therefore, this point you kindly keep in mind but lest I am misunderstood. This does not in any way lessen the Government's anxiety or this does not in any way lessen the Government's concern that we are willing and wanting to and keen to help and assist and see whatever possible we can do to meet the situation. Sending a senior official there is not of much consequence because our Ambassador in Iraq is one of the senior-most Ambassadors that we have got and his record is excellent and that is why we have kept him on beyond his tenure. Those of you who have visited there, as Mr. Indrajit has done, would testify to the fact that he is one of the best diplomats that we have whom we have kept there and I must say to his credit that he has been functioning in these trying days and that again confirmed my belief in this judgement and in his efforts.

So far as talking to the topmost people are concerned, our Ambassador has a very good access to the topmost people there. Naturally to talk to Mr. Saddam Hussain at this moment may not be feasible because Mr. Saddam Hussain has, I think other pre-occupations. Therefore, it may not be practical or normal to contacting him from here on telephone as this would create certain diplomatic complications. They are in a war situation. They are looking for allies. I think when our Prime Minister telephones him, his first enquiry from us will not be as to what happens to Indians. He will ask what our policy is. Therefore, I would like to wait for that till our policies are very clear and therefore I will keep all the factors in mind, the world situation, the UN Resolution, the landing of the armed forces, the impact of it in our neighbourhood, etc. Therefore, kindly understand this and I want the House to share with me the complexity of the situation. Therefore, kindly don't ask me to give simple solution to complex problems.

So far as collecting the people at one

point is concerned, it has many serious implications, that is, to open a refugee camp, etc. and not to be able to help them by giving food and water has very serious difficulties and again I may repeat it is a war situation, it is not our own country. Therefore, all those factors have to be kept in mind. So far as the people living in Saudi Arabia and elsewhere are concerned, if they want to come out, they are welcome because communication is still open. So, if they want to fly away from Saudi Arabia or elsewhere or from the Gulf, they can come out. There is nobody stopping them. If anybody approaches in Saudi Arabia or in Gulf countries, I can assure you that all help will be given to him. But as yet we have received no request from these countries that people want to come out and they are not able to come out because all lines of communications are open there.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: In totality what you are saying is that you are helpless in this *(Interruptions)* You are helpless and you cannot do anything. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Sathe, the Minister is not yielding. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The present Government should not find itself helpless as the previous Government did when there was a crisis in Fiji. At that time they were helpless and that should not happen now.

MR. SPEAKER: He is not yielding. Mr. Nirmal Chatterjee please take your seat. Let us hear the Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: So far as Mr. Kumaramangalam's suggestion about the establishment of the frequency is concerned, the point is well taken and I will immediately look into this and see what we can do about it.

SHRI A. K. ROY: The basic thing is this,

whether..... *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Roy, he is not yielding.

(Interruptions)

SHRI I. K. GUJRAL: Let me wind up by saying again that every senior colleagues who are speaking from the other side are my personal friends, and I have respect for their sense of judgment and sense of experience and I hope they will live up to their experience and they will live up to their sense of responsibility. They are trying to give me a line. Keeping in mind the national interests, they must kindly help us in safeguarding the national interests because national interests are common between this side and that side and keeping that in mind, I am trying to formulate the policy. They are welcome to damn me, but please don't damn the country. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE: We are walking out in protest.

13.47 hrs.

At this stage, Shri Vasant Sathe and some other hon. Members left the House.

SHRI IBRAHIM SULAIMAN SAIT: We are also walking out in protest.

At this stage, Shri Ibrahim Sulaiman Sait and Shri G. M. Banatwalla left the House.

13.48 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Office combatant-Non Gazetted) Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1990

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Indo-Tibetan Border Police (Office Combatant-

Non Gazetted) Cadre Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 326 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Act, 1949. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1169/90]

Merchant Shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificate Amendment Rules, 1990.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT AND MINISTER OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI K. P. UNNIKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Merchant Shipping (Continuous Discharge Certificate) Amendment Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G. S. R. 312 in Gazette of India dated the 19th may, 1990 under sub-section (3) of section 458 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958. [Placed in Library. See No LT-1170/90]

13.48 1/2 hrs.

COMMITTEE ON PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS AND RESOLUTIONS

Seventh Report

[English]

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL (Latur): I beg to present the Seventh Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Committee on Private Members' Bills and Resolutions.

13.49 hrs

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE
First and fourth Reports

[English]

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): I beg to present the following Reports:-

- (i) First Report (Hindi and English versions or Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendation contained in the 76 the Report of the Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs-Lakshadweep.
- (ii) Fourth Report (Hindi and English versions) of Estimates Committee on action taken by Government on the recommendations contained in the 70th Report of the Committee (Eighth Lok Sabha) on the Ministry of Home Affairs—Rehabilitation of Migrants from East Bengal.

13.50 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Assault on Nuns of St. Mary's Convent School Gajraula (Moradabad district) Uttar Pradesh on 13th July, 1990

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I wish to inform this August House of the facts surrounding the unfortunate incident which took place at St. Mary's Convent School, Gajraula on the 13th of July, 1990.

2. According to the report received from the Government of Uttar Pradesh, a First Information Report was lodged at the Gajraula Police Station on the 13th of July, 1990, in which it was alleged that during the night intervening the 12th and 13th July, three unidentified miscreants armed with iron rods and knives entered the residential part of the school. The miscreants ransacked the belongings. When the nuns and a maid servant living on the premises raised an alarm, they were huddled into a room and threatened with dire consequences in case they contin-

ued to make further noise. The nuns were manhandled and the miscreants allegedly raped two of the nuns and thereafter broke open the safe from which they removed cash amounting to Rs. 1,10,000 and also took away other items like wrist watches, hand bags etc. A case under sections 394 and 376 of the Indian Penal Code was registered in the Gajraula Police Station.

A medical examination of the two nuns was also conducted in the local hospital, but the report of the examination did not establish the offence of rape. It has been alleged that the examination was not conducted properly and the doctor on duty also did not behave properly with the nuns. The investigation of the case is in progress and so far four accused persons have been arrested and some looted property, including wrist watches, and Rs. 20,000/- in cash has been recovered. The C.I.D. of the U.P. Government is assisting the local police in the investigation. According to the Government of Uttar Pradesh, the investigation is nearing completion and a charge-sheet is likely to be filled shortly.

The incident attracted understandable protest from all sections of society. The Chief Minister of Uttar Pradesh himself visited Gajraula on the 27th of July and talked to the Mother Superior and other members of the School in an effort to assuage their feelings and assure effective action to bring the culprits to book. He also sanctioned Rs. 2 lakhs for the construction of a boundary wall at St. Mary's Convent School. The medical doctor who had conducted the examination and the Head Moharir responsible for writing of the F.I.R., whose behaviour was allegedly not found proper, have been transferred. The Chief Minister has also ordered an inquiry by the Mandal Ayukt (Divisional Commissioner), Moradabad to determine administrative lapses on the part of any other officer or functionary.

No words are adequate to condemn a heinous incident of this nature against innocent nuns engaged in furthering the educational prospects in a comparatively back-

ward area like Gajraula. The Central Government will continue to monitor and interact with the State Government to ensure that the culprits are brought to book and that precautionary steps are taken so that an incident of this nature does not take place. As result of the Chief Minister, U.P.'s intervention, St. Mary's Convent School, which had remained closed the 13th of July, re-opened from the 31st of last month.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L. K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know how many culprits have been apprehended so far after this incident.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:
Four persons have been arrested.

13.54 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE—*Contd.*

[*English*]

Annual Report and Review on the Working of National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad for 1988-89 and Statement for Delay in Laying these Papers

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINHA): Sir, On behalf of Shri Nitish Kumar, I beg to lay on the Table:-

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Na-

tional Centre for Management of Agricultural Extension, Hyderabad, for the year 1988-89.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above [Placed in Library, See LT—No—117/90]

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(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2.55 p.m.

13.55 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fifty five minutes past Fourteen of the clock

14.58 hrs.

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at fifty-eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *In the Chair*]

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, matters under rule 377.

Shri P. R. Kumaramangalam.

MATTERS UNDER-RULE 377

- (i) **Need for expeditious implementation of Scheme regarding development of Small towns in Salem, Tamil Nadu**

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, the Government of India, in coordination with the World Bank, has developed a scheme for Small Towns under which Salem (Tamil Nadu) has been selected..

Nearly Rs. 47 crores of financial assistance in terms of loan has been sanctioned. However, the implementation of the projects, is being delayed due to non-release of funds. The Salem underground drainage project, the traffic road project, housing projects are all hanging because of lack of funds and improper implementation. The Ministry of Urban Development which is directly responsible for this project is requested to pay immediate attention so that the sufferings of the people of Salem on account of non-implementation of the scheme is alleviated.

- (ii) **Need to revise the Early Crushing Incentive Scheme for the Sugar Industry**

SHRIBALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL (Kopergaon): Sir, the Government had announced the early crushing incentive for the sugar industry to crush more sugarcane and produce more sugar. This incentive is not only inadequate but sugar units will incur huge losses. This will ultimately result in non-payment of reasonable price to the farmers due to low recovery. Already losses are mounting due to low prices of sugar. Besides, the factories have also not been able to pay the full amount to the cane-growers.

My humble submission to the Ministry of Civil Supplies is that the incentive scheme should be revised to the effect that 100% free sale of sugar is allowed for early crushing of sugarcane. Otherwise, the factories will not start as desired by the Government and the purpose of the incentive to produce excess sugar will be totally defeated. So, I urge upon the Government to revise the proposal without delay and save the farmers and consumers.

15.00 hrs.
[*Translation*]

- (iii) **Need to declare Malegaon Region in Maharashtra as drought affected area**

SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE (Malegaon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a acute shortage of water in Malegaon,

Satana, Chandvad, Yevla, Nandgaon, Kalvan Tehsils in my constituency Malegaon (Nasik) which is a tribal area. People are becoming restless for want of drinking water. The water is not available for irrigation. Even fodder is not available for cattle. The entire area is drought affected. The State Government is supplying water through tankers which is negligible. The people are crying in distress.

Please constitute a committee immediately for conducting a survey of this area. I would like to submit that the Government should take immediate steps for providing relief to this area by declaring it as a drought affected area.

- (iv) **Need to provide adequate compensation to the families of students of Chandra Sekhar Azad Agriculture University, Kanpur, killed by terrorists in Patiala in November, 1989**

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir the atmosphere of violence prevailing in the country, particularly in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir is a matter of concern for all citizens. Everyone is directly or indirectly affected by such incidents. Some students of Chandra-Sekhar Azad Agricultural University, Kanpur went to the National Institute of Sports, Patiala in November, 1989. Over there they were brutally murdered by terrorists. This incident shocked the entire nation. The loss suffered by the parents of these students is irreparable. But to some extent the Government can help by providing economic assistance and priority in employment to the families of the deceased.

So, the Government is requested to provide relief and rehabilitation facilities and compensation to the kith and kin of the deceased students in the same ratio in which such facilities are being made available to 1984 riot-affected people in Delhi.

- (v) **Need to stop the policy of recruitment in Armed Forces on the basis of population in each State**

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Sir, at present recruitment in the Armed Forces is made on the basis of population of a particular State. As a result of which employment opportunities in small States like Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Haryana and Punjab, where the youth have traditionally joined the Armed Forces, have been reduced. The Dogra and Jat Regiments are renowned all over the world for their bravery. If the record of earlier wars is gone through we will come to know that these States, particularly Himachal Pradesh, have contributed a lot for the defence of the country. Even today lakhs of youngmen in these States are willing to join armed forces and contribute towards the defence of the country, but they are deprived of recruitment in armed forces due to the percentage fixed on the basis of population.

Therefore, I request the Government to stop the policy of recruitment in armed forces on the basis of population and those youngmen who want to join the armed forces voluntarily and serve the nation may be given an opportunity to do so.

[English]

- (vi) **Need to withdraw the restrictions on booking of betel baskets at Howrah Railway station**

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Sir, The producers of betel leaves in West Bengal have been facing great difficulties for the unprecedented fall in price of their produces due to the problems of transportation of betel baskets by the railways.

Being highly perishable, betel leaves need quick transportation by the railways. But, insufficient and irregular supply of parcel vans in different trains passing through Mecheda and Panskura stations has caused

[Sh. Satyagopal Misra]

serious problem for the transportation of betel baskets. Railways have also restricted the booking of betel baskets at Howrah station which has resulted in deterioration of the situation. The betel leaves growers under the banner of "West Bengal Pan Chesha Samiti" have organised themselves for demonstration at Howrah station on 10-8-1990.

I, therefore, urge upon the Railway Ministry to withdraw the restriction of booking of betel baskets at Howrah station. I also demand the regular supply of empty parcel vans in different trains at Macheda and Panskura stations in South Eastern Railways.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I fully support him. Both the places are in our constituencies.

[*Translation*]

(vii) **Need to convert Shahgunj-Mahu metre gauge railway line into broad gauge**

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, U.P. is a backward State of the country. Azamgarh is the most backward district of eastern U.P. For the industrial development of this district and for providing a means of transportation, the Shahgunj-Mahu metre gauge line should be converted into broad-gauge line. Many agitations have taken place for this. Speaking at a development conference in Azamgarh, the hon. Railway Minister Shri George Fernandes mentioned the conversion of the metre-gauge line into broad-gauge line. The five M.Ps from Azamgarh district have to first cover a distance of 150 kilometres before connecting with the broad-gauge line to Delhi. There is great resentment among local people due to the non-conversion of this metre-gauge line into broad-gauge line. In view of the public interest I request the Government to take immediate steps to convert the Shahgunj-Mahu metre gauge line into broad gauge line.

(viii) **Need to fix the support-price of apple and other fruits produced in Himachal Pradesh**

SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI (Shimla): Sir, Himachal Pradesh is a fruit-growing State. Other crops are grown in less quantity. In the remote hilly areas of the State apples are grown in large quantities. Vegetables and potato seed is also grown. Local farmers have grown fruit trees to prevent land erosion. The State's produce benefits the people of this country and this in turn strengthens the economic condition of the farmers.

In other parts of Himachal Pradesh like Solan, Sirmour, Kangra, Una, Hamirpur and Bilaspur people earn their livelihood by growing 'galgal', lemon, pear and off season vegetable crops. As it is a hilly area, crops like that of wheat cannot be grown there and the cash crops are fruits and vegetables. The previous Government had fixed the support price of apple at Rs. 2.75. That Government used to give support price in respect of galgal, kinoo, orange, honey, chilgoza and ginger. But the present Government has not made any declaration so far to give support price to farmers.

In view of these circumstances I request the Government to fix support price of apples at Rs. 5/-. Support price for other crops should also be fixed and necessary instructions should be issued to the State Government regarding its implementation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Only the approved text will go on record.

15.10 hrs.

NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
BILL-CONTD.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, we are taking up further discussion on the National Commission for Women Bill. I call upon Shri

Dalpat Singh Paraste to speak.

[*Translation*]

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE (Shahdol): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the National Commission for Women Bill. The fact is that the condition of women in this country is pitiable. The architects of our Constitution did their best to accord women their rightful place but the previous Government did little to alleviate the miseries of the country's women. If the previous Government had paid a little attention to women's rights their plight would not have been as bad as it is today. Unfortunately the previous Government's policies have done nothing to pull women out of the four walls of their homes. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please do not give a general speech. Please speak on the Bill itself so that other members also get enough time to express their views on the Bill.

SHRI DALPAT SINGH PARASTE: Sir, you have asked me not to go into the details regarding the plight of women. But this is one thing that I must emphasise and this relates to granting equal rights to women of all classes. Harijan and Adivasi women living in rural areas are still illiterate. The Government should take special steps to uplift these women because these days women are at par with men in almost every field. A 'roti' is made with both hands. If man does not have one hand, he will be called handicapped. For the upliftment of women in general and Adivasi and Harijan women in particular, they must be given equal rights in the field of education and politics. For example, in this House also, the number of lady Members is much less than what it should be.

With these words I conclude.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I do not know whether to thank or to express a feeling of condolence because

of the great absence of men and women particularly the men in the house when we are discussing the Bill on the National Commission on Women. (*Interruptions*)

SHRISHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Don't you think, there are men here?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: There is a difference in your proportion and our proportion. (*Interruptions*)

I am not saying of the Congress Party or of the Janata Dal, but I am saying in general. The point is, it is really a sad situation. In my opinion, this is a reflection of the state of affairs with regard to women in the society today. It speaks hundred times more powerfully than any other instance of either economic discrimination or social atrocities, on which we shall have a discussion on the 16th I would also like to tell you that the same situation prevailed earlier also. On the last day of the last session in a nearly empty house many important Bills on women were passed. Therefore, I register a protest and want that the society be more conscious and its own representatives sitting here across the parties must pay more attention to the question of women.

Having said this I will go over to the discussion proper. First of all as everyone knows the Status of Women Committee in 1971 recommended the formation of National Commission on Women. Incidentally this Committee was chaired by Dr. Phulrenu Guha, a confirmed Congressite, and this Committee's Member-Secretary was Smt. Vina Majumdar whose opinions are leftist. But that did not deter them from coming to a conclusion unanimously that the country needs a National Commission on Women. This is very important to note that given the will we can unite on this issue.

One may ask why this Commission was needed? That Committee felt rightly that neither the constitutional commitment to women's equality the best of laws are able to improve women's lot unless there is a permanent machinery at the national level which

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

can monitor the implementation and can be an effective watch-dog in this respect, with proper autonomy and with adequate powers. This was the reason why the formation of such a Commission was particularly recommended.

In the present Bill it is true that there might be some more scope for improvement. But I would say without any reservation that I must congratulate my dear friend Mr. Paswan who is in the other House I believe and also my dear sister Usha who is present here.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): You can congratulate all the Members who are absent here.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Please don't interrupt. When I am in the Chair I ask you not to do that and I do the same now.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You need not reply to all these things.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: You are now protecting me Sir. I sincerely congratulate both these Ministers: for bringing this Bill. I say that this Bill is a very good beginning. I say in Sanskrit: *Ay am Arambh Shubhay bhavatu*. We should take this Bill in that spirit. With this I appeal to the Members of the Opposition to let it be passed today itself with necessary amendments as far as can be seen now. There may be more in the future, that is another thing. I make a fervent appeal to them to cooperate in this respect.

In this connection I have the responsibility though I do not like it, yet I am bound to—to respond to the criticism made by Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju of Congress (I) who is not present here today. She raised the question of the propriety and the right of this Government to bring this Bill which will protect the right of women with having a Minister in its Government who supported Sati in Deorala.

As far as I am concerned, I would like to make it clear that it is upto the Minister to reply. If the Minister named had done it, then either he should renounce his position or he should quit. Let it be clear. That is my opinion.

So far as we are concerned—we, I mean, most of the people and particularly the women—we want that some machinery with enough powers to catch anyone, who-soever he may be, who violates the equal status of women, granted by our Constitution. We want that it is to be done without fear or favour. This is our attitude, I am making it clear. From that point of view, I shall make my submission for improvement.

Before that, I have to ask some questions to Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju, who is not here, because I feel that those are pertinent. One is this, Why the Congress Government did not pass any such Bill in the last nine years? It is almost a decade. (*Interruptions*) The question should be squarely answered and has to be answered. If it was not done and if this Government has brought this Bill, then, definitely this is a good beginning, for which I congratulate them.

I would like to ask another question. This Bill was brought in a hurry. Yes, doubtlessly. But, after that, on our request all the women organisations and all the women MPs were invited for consultations. Here, may I ask what was the reason and why even a single Congress woman MP was not present on that day, except Shrimati Pratiba Patil, who also left in a hurry? They never gave any suggestion. They should have been present there. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): We have given our suggestions. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I do not know. We were there, but none of you were there. If you have given suggestion, then, it is all right. But can you say, 'I was present'? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: We have given our suggestions and indirectly we were present. *(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: They were not present on that day. That was the day on which everyone spoke from different organisations, from different parties. There were many Congress women, belonging to voluntary organisations. They also gave their suggestions and those suggestions were also discussed. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Were they invited for the consultation?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Of course. They were very much invited. With all this background, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, please permit me to be a little harsh.

In this allegation of political gimmick, the boot is on the other leg, other than where it was ascribed to by Shrimati Uma Gajapati Raju. It is not from this side that the gimmick is being made now. But it is being made, lock, stock and barrel, by the Opposition. I again appeal to you all, not to go in for any gimmick in the cause of women, which is a very serious thing.

I need not go into proving the necessity of this Bill, because that is evident, in the beginning itself I said that. As the Bill now stands, I have said that there are certain areas for improvement. I will quickly go over to those areas and finish my speech. One is an amendment moved by Shri Yuvraj and another by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya, about the composition number of members in the Commission. The suggestion by Shri Yuvraj, is to make it to 9; and the suggestion by Shrimati Malini is to make it to 11. At the moment, it is 5. I would request the Minister to consider that if Prof. Malini Bhattacharya's amendments can be taken up, we shall be the happiest. If not, at least the one from Mr. Yuvraj be taken up for acceptance.

There are some amendments by Prof. Malini herself. I am not going into these

because she will come and explain. But these generally pertain to more autonomy and more power. I would request the Minister to consider-if not today, in future-how this can be further improved through the functioning of the Commission itself. Since Prof. Malini herself will take up her amendments, I am not going in for their explanation.

I straightaway come to my own amendments. Which I will at the appropriate time now. I better read out my amendments to make my submission as quickly as possible. It pertains to the question of the Members of the Commission. Who should be the Members of the Commission? There is one clause which says that the Commission may appoint committees from time to time to consider if they feel it expedient. They can form committees, and members of those committees, at that time, we be attending the meetings of the Commission. My suggestion in this regard is that it should not be like this: that it is left to the Commissions at the sweetwill to form any committee from time to time.

I would suggest that it should be like this:

"8.(1) The Commission shall appoint committees to deal with the following issues, namely:-

- a) atrocities against women;
- b) equalities of status of women in family and society;
- c) matters dealing with opening up greater avenues of employment for women and ending discrimination against them;
- d) matters dealing with greater participation of women in political field;
- e) advancement of women's education;
- f) protection of women's health

[Smt. Geeta Mukherjee]

particularly in the fields of maternity and child care;

- g) implementation and improvement of laws concerning welfare of women;

and such other committees as may be necessary from time to time to assist the Commission in carrying out their functions."

That means, I want these committees to be permanent committees to advise on the Commission different aspects of women's problem.

My next amendment is:

- "(1a) The members of these committees shall include representatives of women's organisations of and all India character with the right of attending the Commission meetings without right to vote and receipt of salaries and allowances."

So that the Government is not burdened with the salaries and allowances.

AN HON. MEMBER: Allowances must be there.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: If they would agree, I have no objection. We are ready to work without allowances. I know the financial conditions. I know the necessity of this kind of committees. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Benjamin, you are unnecessarily interrupting. You please take a hint.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If you want to speak, I will give you time to speak. But please don't get up every now and then.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Why have I brought this amendment? It is because my experience shows that the best of laws, the best of constitution cannot really help improving the situation. Even a commission itself will not be able to do anything unless there is a big social movement all over the country and all such forces join in really improving the situation. That's why this amendment has been brought by me so that all opinions on an all-India scale can be represented. I want State level commissions and also commissions at lower levels. There also should be such committees of appropriate level. I had a talk already with the Minister for Welfare and also with the Deputy Minister. They had assured me earlier that this will be in the Rules. If that assurance is given today on the Floor of this House that it will be definitely in the rules, then I shall withdraw the amendment which I will be moving.

PROF. N. G. RANGA (Guntur): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I am sure that we are all in favour of protecting our women, promoting their interests and ensure that they come to enjoy equality with men in every sphere of life. But yet, that is only in a profession. Throughout our history, we have always held women with great respect but at the same time, in actual practice, we have not fulfilled either our prayers or our professions. Women have always suffered in our country as in the rest of the world also. I am now concerned particularly with what happens in our own country. I do not wish that politics should be introduced in the consideration of this Bill. But unfortunately, it has been introduced. But I can assure my hon. friends that we are in favour of the establishment of this Commission. But I wish to know as to why our friends, who claim to be wiser and more progressive than Congress people, have not taken a leaf from their earlier experience in giving Statutory status to the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We established it by law but we have found that that Commission did not have sufficient because of that alone. So, we wanted to give it a Constitutional status. Our friends themselves had brought forward that Bill and we

had passed it. Having done that, they could have extended that experience and given the benefit of it for this Commission. Instead of having merely given a Statutory status, they could have thought of giving Constitutional status also. But anyhow, I hope that in future, an opportunity would be taken by future Governments—not necessarily this Government but any Government—to give Constitutional status to the Commission for Women, for protection and promotion of their redress. Having said that Sir, they have pursued a queer legislative procedure. In earlier times, whenever any important Bill like this came to be introduced, the House used to be given the opportunity of either sending it in circulation or sending it to the Select Committee, either of one House or both the Houses. That procedure does not seem to be very popular with either this Government or with the previous Government also. I hope this Government will take note of this criticism. Sir, what would happen otherwise? My hon. friend, Smt. Geeta Mukherjee has said that they have sent for women representatives or representatives of various women organisations, including our lady Members of Parliament, for special consideration and some of them did not choose to come. That is a different matter. Why have they found it necessary to have that kind of a consultation? It was good. I am glad that they have done it. But they should have pursued the earlier procedures of sending the Bill for circulation or sending the Bill to a Select Committee. Then it would have been possible not only for women Members of Parliament here, but also other members to join hands with the Government and the sponsors of the Bill and make their contribution to the improvement of this Bill. This is a very strange procedure which they have followed, though good in itself.

Then, there is another strange thing. One Bill is introduced in the name of one Minister and a set of amendments were given notice of in the name of another Minister. And later on, this final Bill. This is not a right procedure.

Now, coming to the powers and func-

tions that are to be cast upon this Commission, I feel inclined to support Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee's amendment except for this that the poor ladies who would be appointed as members of those various Committees that are suggested to be appointed by my hon. friend, should be provided with allowance like travelling allowances. We, Members of Parliament, draw our allowance. Except for that, I am in favour of the amendments suggested by her.

Then, my hon. friends who spoke from my side were right in saying that this Commission should have been given powers, more positive powers, more authority and they were entitled in making that suggestion. But so far it goes, it is good enough, but it is not good enough in order to fulfil the objectives that are placed before it. And, therefore, another Bill would be necessary, another effort would have to be made to give more powers, to put more teeth in the Bill if it were. It is entitled to conduct enquiries into the various acts of atrocities, injustice and violence caused towards women. Everyday we get reports in the newspapers how so many of our sisters are being ill-treated in a horrible manner. We have passed so many legislations. Some Member has said: What is it that the Congress has done? Has not the Congress established the welfare fund, the welfare organization with a network all over the country? Does it not stand to the credit of that great lady, whether she belonged to Congress or not, it does not matter, Durgabai Deshmukh who founded this welfare organization with a network? So much good work has been done, but it was not enough. It should have been very much more if there had been a Commission at that time, but then it was up to the women Members of our House to make that suggestion at that time. They did not. They should have introduced a Private Members' Bill. It was not done. It is the fault of all of us, so many of us, people like me who are seniors, who have been in Parliament year after year, and also those who have come in now. I wish to congratulate not the Government alone, but more so, the present day Members of Parliament in this House for getting this Bill and placing

[Prof. N.G. Ranga]

this proposal before us. And it is a great day today, the 9th August. We paid our tributes to our national martyrs today. On this sacred day, I hope this House would have the opportunity of passing this Bill and laying the foundation for the betterment of our women in a more true and effective manner than had been the case till now. Although, we have had so many social reformers to stand up for women; to speak for them and to work for them but at the same time they have not been fortunate enough to keep company with the present day women Members of this House.

One word more about the quality of sexes with regard to our profession. What did we say when we went to the polls last time? All political parties said that so much reservation is going to be given for the women. But what happened? When they set up their candidates they could not live up to their promises. In some constituencies various political parties even tried to set up male candidates against the women candidates and got them defeated. We all are a party to that kind of crime. What is the use of accusing each other? Let us, at least now with this new beginning, go ahead in future with better preparation and better practice.

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): I rise today to support and welcome this historic Bill. I was going to start in a manner in which I could get the attention of the House but the wind has been taken out of my sail by respected Prof. Ranga's speech. He began by first saying that he was not too happy with the Bill but ended as I expected he would saying that his Party's full support would be behind the Bill. There can be no two arguments about the position taken by the whole House. After years of struggle the end of the road is near and I congratulate the Government for having come forward with this Bill. Little-little holes will be certainly picked in it but the bare structure is going to be a treat to all of us. Fleshing it out will take some time but with the good wishes; with the feeling that we have to go out and do it, I think

we will be able to achieve what we have today set out to do.

Sir, for five years I have represented a constituency which was famous I would say rather infamous for sale of women. In 1981 it hit the headlines with an article by Mr. Ashwani Sareen all the members sitting here would probably remember- 'Sale of Kamla'. Putting it in his words:

[*Translation*]

The sale was made in Dholpur, the goods were delivered in Morena.

[*English*]

From 1981 till today I think we have come a long way. We had Anshu Saxena *kand*, the Ulhasnagar *kand*, a *kand* in which three young girls hung themselves because they felt their parents would not be able to afford their marriages. Parents connived very recently to kill their four young girls. Such a wide gamut of emotion and all because of our social structure. This particular thing that took place in Dholpur was backed definitely by elements which have political overtones. We fought with the Government for five years but came to anought. Shortly after that in the Rajasthan Assembly there was a big furore and I think my friends in the opposition benches are very well versed with it where for 60 years no *baraat* arrived in a special village of a particular political person in Bayana. Investigations were made and it was discovered that all female girl children born in the family were throttled to death. This had happened not even one and a half years ago. With a situation like this, it is imperative that we take the kind of steps that we are going to take today.

yesterday Mrs. Uma Gajapathi Raju made a very spirited attack on the Government. I do not think she really meant it. Because I am sure she feels as strongly as all of us seated here today feel. She spoke about Indira Mahila Rozgar Yojana, Indira Mahila Awas Yojana. I have just toured my constituency. I had been to many other places

in Rajasthan. *Awas* is certainly put up. But in the *adivasi* areas that I visited I saw that the *Seharias* are built just outside this particular Indira *Awas* Yojana. I asked them: Why they were doing this? They said: It was the Government who had done this. But we built our huts outside and we put storage inside because God knows when the structure will cave in. I realise today that what the Government aims to do will go much further being than election stunts and gimmicks. In this, I think we are all one. Certain amendments will have to be made. But having spoken to both the Ministers, I am assured of the fact that, there will be teeth to this particular body and I am assured of the fact that this body will be able to take care independently of things which get politicised and which sometimes even do not see the light of the day.

There is a particular Bangladeshi Transit Camp in Dholpur. The women are brought there but I do not think that anybody here or in India knows about their existence. They have been raped in that area by the police personnel and you would not believe it that the Inquiries have been headed over to the are done by the police. In a situation like this where can you expect fairplay. I do realise that today, we have taken a historic step and in this no politics should prevail. In this, I think, both sides are going to be one and I feel that if we rise above all these political considerations and lend our shoulders to this, then there will be many a home that will be happy this evening and many a home will be happy tomorrow after reading about it in the newspapers. I have yet to think of all those who tried to oppose this Bill. Today, they have to go to their homes and have to face their wives, their daughters and all other lady members.....

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Girl friends also!

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: I won't say anything about that.

On behalf of my party, I do support this Bill and I hope to see that this particular Commission do a lot for the upliftment of

women in times to come.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the National Commission for Women Bill which has been presented in the House by the National Front Government, is undoubtedly a commendable step. But through you, I would like to submit that this Bill should be uniformly applicable to the women of all sections, castes and religions residing in India. The condition of women in India has been really very pitiable. It has been said:

"Abla jeevan hai Teri yahi kahani
Anchal mein hai doodh aankhon mein
pani".

However, now the situation has changed and now there is an awareness among them which has found an expression in the following lines:

"Hum Bharat ki naari hein
Phool nahin chingari hein

The environment has totally changed and fortunately the current year is being observed as an International Women Year and the United Nations is also celebrating it as the International Girl Child Year. In the 25 report of the United Nations it has been suggested that this year should be celebrated as the International Girl Child Year in this regard. I would like to submit that women should be respected in India. Here she has been called 'Ardhnareeshwar'. However the ratio of men and women in India is 1000: 933 which amply symbolises the atrocities being committed on women. Their role as a house wife and their busy household routine is generally undermined. I would like to submit that as compared to twenty three crore employed male there is only four and a half crore employed women and out of them four crore women are working in unorganised sector. As regards the payment of wages, they are not treated at par with men. India is the land of Goddess Durga' and 'Saraswati'.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Bhargavaji, there is a large number of members who want to speak. It will be very difficult, if you start delivering a general speech.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I will not deliver a general speech, rather I would give suggestions.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Kindly speak on the provisions of the Bill.

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: My only submission is that it is the land of Sita Savitri and Ahilya. Here I would like to make certain points and wish that the hon. Minister should take them as suggestions.

My first suggestion is that obscene posters displaying body organs and vulgar postures of women for the purpose of publicity, should be banned. Women should be shown gracefully dressed in sarees. My second suggestion is that the laws dealing with the killing and burning of new born girl infants and foeticide etc. should be strictly implemented and provision of death penalty should be there for those who violate such laws. My third submission is that law demanding equal pay for equal work should also be implemented strictly. Besides, that in view of the detailed inquiry in respect of the exploitation in the widow Ashrams at Vrindavan, Varanasi and Puri and the religious sentiments of the people, there should be adequate provision of boarding and lodging at these places by the Government. Another submission is that a defiant share of the salary of the husband should be kept reserved for his wife in case she is undertaking the household routine and it should be exempted from income tax. Similarly, as a sixth suggestion I would like to submit that a provision should be made to protect the salary of the working women from being squandered by their idle husbands. In the same way, emphasis should be laid on more recruitment of women in the police and thus more women police-stations should be set up. Moreover, a definite per-centage of seats in Lok Sabha, Rajya Sabha and Legislative Assemblies should be reserved for women

candidates. I would also like to submit that a women should have a definite share in the property of her husband or in laws.

In the end I would like to submit through you that proper attention is not being paid to the health of women particularly in rural areas. It should also be taken care of with that submission. Now I move to place the Bill to elicit public opinion of all sections, communities and religions in respect of the National Commission for Women. I hope that the hon. Minister would take all these creative suggestions into consideration.

[English]

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI (Bellary): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir: I welcome the National Commission for Women Bill. According to me, this is a beginning, and a small piece of legislation. This Bill was brought very hurriedly during the fag-end of the last Session; and there was criticism from the other side that the Congress members were not interested in this measure. I do not agree with it. I was present on that day.

Another charge was made by my friend Mrs. Geeta Mukherjee today that no Congress MP had participated in the discussion which took place under the chairmanship of the hon. Sabyasachi Mukherjee. Even though we were not present, we did give our valuable suggestions.

The problem differs from State to State, from family to family and from person to person. By enacting this Bill, I don't think we are going to solve the age-old problems, even atrocities on women and so many other things which are being practised as on today.

The hon. Minister of Broadcasting is here. I would like to put a straight question to him. Are you satisfied with the way the advertisements are being given on the TV? Is it our culture? Do you want to encourage such types of advertisements-ladies who are naked? Another type of advertisement is

being given with a cigarette. You are giving this advertisement when the whole world is prohibiting smoking because it amounts to cancer. There is an advertisement of a lady with a cigar. Is it our culture? I think you have not seen such kind of advertisements. Do you want to see an advertisement where an Indian lady should smoke? Is it not shameful on our part not to have prohibited such advertisements? You have not done it.

The Congress people also had not arrested such things. The Father of the Nation, Gandhiji, had given us equal status. I think you have forgotten that. Nobody has mentioned his name. I am very unfortunate today. I thought some of my friends will remember him for having given us equal status. Because of him only we are here today. Otherwise, I do not know where we would have been.

There was a great reformer in Karnataka. I think Maharashtra, Karnataka and Andhra people know him very well. He was a great reformer in the 12th century. His name was Basava. He had given equal opportunities to women. He had asked women to participate in parliamentary elections. He had written vachanas in regional languages. He was the first person to introduce social reforms, untouchability, equality and other things. Our women are not coward. They participated in the freedom movement. There are women like Rani Jhansi, Laxmibai and Chennamma who fought against the Britishers. We are not for reservation. But you have to find out ways and means how to remove atrocities on women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: One minute. I have got a long list with me.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Please don't disturb me. There are many laws passed by this Parliament on child marriage, re-marriage, suppression of immoral traffic in women and so on. How far are they effective? How many people know about those laws? Is the child marriage not being practised now and so on? How many dowry deaths are taking place every day? Now I will

read the written reply given by the hon. Minister with regard to the increase in the dowry deaths. I am not pleading for this Government or the previous government. But the point is that the dowry deaths are increasing every day. You have to realise about it. In a written reply, he said as follows:

"7,767 rape cases were reported in 1987, 8,706 in 1988 and 8,207 in 1989. The number of kidnappings was 9,016 in 1987, 9,633 in 1988 and 9,202 in 1989.

The number of molestations totalled 16,292 in 1987, 17,836 in 1988 and 18,437 in 1989, while dowry deaths numbered 1,912 in 1987, 2,209 in 1988 and 3,829 in 1989..."

These figures were given by the hon. Minister in the Rajya Sabha. It shows that there is an increase in the number of dowry deaths in spite of our enactment of the Bill. Therefore, what I mean to say is that these Bills or enactments which are passed are not going to solve the problem.

16.00 hrs.

This piece of legislation provides for only five members.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have taken ten minutes already. Please conclude.

SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Do you mean to say that five members sitting will understand the problems of various States? I will mention my own State and Maharashtra. I do not know why the Deputy Speaker is not so kind enough. I am referring to his State, Maharashtra. The Devadasi system is prevalent there also. If I give the number, I think he will be surprised. I think that in the Northern States this system is not there. It is there in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, and Tamil Nadu. It is a very very predominant system. If necessary, I will give the paper cutting. In Belgaum it is there, near his constituency. There are 4700 families which are involved in this Devadasi system and in Bijapore 4600 families are

[Smt. Basava Rajeswari]

there. In my constituency, in one village 60 per cent of the families are adopting this Devadasi system. In Dharwar and other places there are some thousands. Girls who have been taken away at the ages of four and 20 years, to be made Devadasees, number 3000. Are we not ashamed of this, that in this society such things are happening? All these things should be taken up. Therefore, I have said in the beginning that the problems differ from State to State.

There is one community where at the time of delivery the ladies are thrown into the desert. They are kept in a hut, with nobody to look after her, nobody to give her food. Food will be thrown from outside. Only after ten days she will be seen. That is the fate of a lady even now-a-days.

If you go to Tamil Nadu, we find that the moment a girl is born the mother is asked to murder her by putting poison or throwing some paddy seeds in her mouth because of the dowry problem. Therefore, I said that the problems differ from State to State.

16.02 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

My suggestion will be that we must constitute an expert body, drawn from the Members of both the Houses, which should go from State to State, find out the problems, collect statistics and assess the amount which is required to rehabilitate such families. Unless we rehabilitate them we are not going to do anything through this piece of legislation. Two crores of rupees which you have provided in this Bill will not be sufficient. In Karnataka there is a rehabilitation programme for Devdasi. How far is it going to success, we cannot say. If you say that 25 ladies are to be looked after, what is the idea? Who is going to look after their families? Who is going to look after their children? How are you going to rehabilitate those families? How are you going to make them economically forward? All these things are to be looked

after. Therefore, we should try to constitute an expert committee which should go from State to State, meet the voluntary organisations, collect data and find out how much money is required to rehabilitate them or for such programmes. How are you going to eradicate such evils of our society? How are you going to eradicate such atrocities on women? What about legal aid? There are courts but who will listen to the problems of the women? Nobody will listen.

Yesterday, my sister told that is is a man-made society. Yes, it is a man-made society because nobody will come forward to look after the women, no legal aid will come forward. Even if it comes, will it be for those people who need it?

Yesterday our Prime Minister was kind enough to intervene. I was just listening to him hoping that he will announce that while according to the Mandal Commission Report reservations were going to be given for backward classes, for women 5 per cent reservation will be there.

There are so many ladies who are unemployed. Many of them are educated. Why do they not get jobs? Make them independent, Madam Minister, so that we should not every time obey the men. If women become independent they will have the voice to plead their case. We should give them good environment. As I told you, they are, in the beginning, the *Gurus*. The nation has to be brought up by them. Children have to be taught. What is the environment which you are creating? If you go to the villages you will find the husband beating the women for getting money to drink. That is the environment which is there so far. That is the environment which we do not want to continue. I do not think we should allow that environment to be continued. What is happening? The women are suffering for want of the proper environment. Therefore, I would suggest that each State should have a representative and there should be a district committee at the grassroots level, and committees should be set up for this purpose. And on that, the representatives from

various institutions like the women's organisations should be represented.

We are forgetting the women who are working in the fields. About 80 per cent of the ladies who are working in the fields are not represented here. They are not getting equal wages. What are you going to do with those ladies who are not getting equal wages even after they do equal work as men?

They are accusing Congress-I and saying that Congress-I have not done anything. Who has given this perspective plan for women? Is it not going to economically benefit the women? Who has nationalised the banks? Are our ladies not getting loans from the banks under IRDP because of the nationalisation? Are they not purchasing machines, cows, bulls, etc.? They are doing many things. Are you not happy about that? Our ex-Prime Minister has brought Panchayati Raj Bill. Did he not give reservation for ladies? Does it not show that we want to involve ladies at the grassroot level? We wanted to bring them in the mainstream.

By bringing this piece of legislation and constituting a Commission with five members, do you mean to say that our rural ladies will get the benefits? They will not get the benefits

With all these remarks, I welcome the Bill. It is only a beginning. I hope that the hon. Minister will take suitable measures.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Kumari Uma Bharati

(Interruptions)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, I am on a point of information.

[Translation]

Treasury benches are completely vacant.

[English]

I want to know from the Parliamentary

Affairs Minister whether his Members have gone to attend the Kisan rally... *(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

KUMARI MAYAWATI (Bijnor): Mr. Chairman, Sir, today at about 2.00 P.M. i.e. just after the lunch hours was over, I met the Hon'ble Speaker and I submitted to him that yesterday, at 4.00 P.M. a discussion was held on atrocities which was left incomplete and even in today's list of business it has been placed in the end. He said that yesterday it was taken at 4.00 P.M. so today also the time of discussion on it will be the same. Now at what time the matter will be taken up. It is a very serious matter and you propose to take it up in the last. It should be given priority. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We are taking the items according to the Agenda. We will consider your request after this Bill. You should have raised this issue in the morning itself.

[Translation]

(Interruptions)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Mr. Speaker had assured that it would be the first item in today's Agenda. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI R N RAKESH (Chail): Mr. Chairman, Sir, we would like to know as to when the matter of atrocities will be taken up. *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI MAYAWATI: It is such an important issue. I have met the speaker at about 2.00 P.M.... *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Madam, I do not know what has transpired between you and the Speaker. I am going according to the Agenda. Again, if all of you feel that after finishing this

Bill this discussion can be taken up I have no objection.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The Bill being discussed is also very important. Discussion on SC and ST is being held under Rule 193. Our Members want that the discussion of SC and ST should have its effect even outside this House. Hon'ble members feel that if the discussion takes place after 6.00 P.M. it wouldn't have its effect outside. So the discussion should take place at proper time and it should be given priority in the list of Business. That is my contention. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH (Hardwar): We have already asserted that the discussion should be held at 2.00 P.M., but it was listed for 4.00 P.M. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: Yesterday, these Members did not want to sit till late at night which was necessary to complete the discussion on atrocities on SC and STs. Therefore, I do insist that the discussion on the National Commission for Women Bill must be completed today and pass the Bill today... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barackpore): They have taken a decision not to allow any Bill to be passed. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): The discussion under rule 193 regarding atrocities on SC and ST in the country is very important. That is why when the demand was made, we immediately agreed for it. The Business Advisory Committee allotted time and it started yesterday itself. (*Interruptions*)

In fact I made a fervent appeal yesterday that we should sit late and finish the discussion yesterday on atrocities on Sched-

uled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country. But the Members opposite refused to sit late yesterday. And today, as you know, the rules are there that only on the completion of the Government Business you can sit late and finish the discussions on atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. I am not refusing that we should not take up. This is a very important Bill and even after three days we have not been able to complete one legislation. I appeal to the hon. Members to complete the discussion on this Bill... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Yesterday we had agreed not to continue discussion on it after 6.00 P.M., then why is it being taken up to day in the evening. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: You may get the discussion initiated on atrocities on Harijans just now and direct to conclude it by 6.00 P.M. After that we will be ready to discuss all the matters on the List of Business.

KUMARI MAYAWATI: We are ready to take the National Commission for women Bill after 6.00 P.M. and will sit late night to pass it.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Due to this only we did not take it after 6.00 P.M. Mr. Speaker had assured us to take it today.

[*English*]

You can take up the Government Business after 6.0' clock.

[*Translation*]

He said that he will think over it and the discussion can be allowed after 2 O'clock. We had raised the same objection yesterday that discussion on such an important issue cannot take place at night.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: This has not been done deliberately. This is the rule. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh): It is an important matter. So it should not continue after 6 O' clock. If it is to be taken up after 6 O'clock, we should have finished it, yesterday. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHERJEE: The Bill on National Commission for Women must be passed today. Among the Harijan women those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are the most oppressed. Therefore, we want that both the items should be taken. But, we want that this Bill should be passed and then the next item should be taken up.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: The women were molested in Agra, is it not sort of atrocity?

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: We are ready to cooperate to cover all the items on the list of Business if the Hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs assures us that it will be taken up tomorrow after the lunch hour. We do not have any objection to that.

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, I have no objection to his suggestions. But, what I want to say is that still I do not know how many speakers are left. There are two alternatives as he suggests. We can finish the Government Business today and tomorrow we can immediately take up the discussion on the atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the country.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: We agree.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Please reply in Yes or No. It will not be so as well think it (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Tomorrow it is

day of Private Members' Business. May be that it is not taken up even tomorrow.

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, two alternatives are there. A few Members are there to speak. We can take the vote on this Bill at Five O' Clock and start the discussion on this immediately after that and we can go on with this. Discussion or whatever they want we can do. That is one way. I do not know how many speakers are there. (*Interruptions*) Sir, one minute. At Five O clock we will take the vote on this Bill. After that for one hour or one-and-a half hours or two hours of whatever they want, we can discuss this. (*Interruptions*) Only two hours are left now. This will be over by Five O' clock.

SHRI P. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): You see the time now.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: You don't see the time. You see the Bulletin. Only two hours are allotted for the discussion on this Bill today. Two hours will be over by Five O' clock we are entitled to take the vote at Five O' clock. If it is not over and if they want more time for discussion on this, I have no objection, let it continue. After Six O clock take the vote or whatever it is. Then tomorrow we can continue discussion on atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Tribes. You decide it, Sir.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: As the hon. Minister has stated here, we also want that this Bill which is under discussion should be passed today itself. In view of the significance of this Bill many of our lady members and other hon. Members of this House want to participate in it. Their desire should not be curbed. I would like to suggest you to restrain your Members from participation in it if you want to pass this Bill immediately. You may ask them not to participate in the discussion although we want them to participate in it. But since you are in a hurry, so we shall cooperate with you in getting it passed. However to give this impression that the

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

Congress Party did not like to sit or to talk on it yesterday, is not justified, as we wanted to pass it yesterday so do we want to day. (*Interruptions*)

We had pointed out even yesterday that we not only wanted a discussion on atrocities on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes but also wanted the public outside this House know about it through media, so that it may have its pact on them. That is why we wanted the discussion on it at a proper time so that the media may cover it and give it its due weightage to it. In this regard we had suggested that it should be given priority on the List of Business which has not been hitherto given. Hon. Minister... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: That is the rule, we accept it and we have been doing that.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Upendra Ji as per our traditions there should be a discussion on atrocities on the Harijans for four hours but it has not been there.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We shall do that.

[*English*]

I am prepared for that. We have not refused it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: In the case of the S.C. and S.T. it is its importance instead of the tradition that is kept in view of the time of allocation of time for discussion and that can be decided through a mutual agreement by the House. But the list of Business is prepared with your advice and the business conducted accordingly. So you have put this item in the last to which Kumari Mayawatiiji and the Members of our party had objected. I would therefore like to request you to give

priority to this matter as a via media and to allow our hon'ble lady Members to participate in the ongoing discussion on it. But tomorrow it should be given priority in the list of business.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: But the Bill on women has to be finished today itself.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Please do not look at it from a political angle and leave your habit of blaming others. You are the Minister of Parliamentary Affairs and you want our cooperation so you should realise it that it would be very difficult for the Congress Party to tolerate it if you continue to blame us in all matters all the time.

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: But the cases of atrocities will have to be taken... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY (Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, generally when a discussion takes place under rule 193 its duration is two hours and yesterday two hours were given. But when many Members wanted to speak, it is this side which wanted that they should be given time. On that condition also it was felt that it will be taken up today after 6 p.m. They also said like that. (*Interruptions*). By shouting you are only obstructing the proceedings of the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: You may be an advocate but try to behave in such a way as to help your clients but you are causing harm to them instead. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI (Kota): Yesterday only the six Members of the Congress Party were present at the time of discussion on this subject in this House. It proves that the Congress Party is not serious about it. (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: As some of the

responsible Members sitting beside me have just pointed out that under rule 193 there should have been a discussion only for two hours on the atrocities on Harijans but more than two hours have been fixed for the same. I would like to tell the hon. Members that the day... *(Interruptions)* Please listen to me first. *(Interruptions)* On the 7th itself i.e. on the first day of the current session of the House, I had requested the hon. Speaker to allow a discussion on this important issue in the House and ask the Hon'ble Prime Minister of the Home Minister to come out with a statement on this incident in the House. I had stressed on taking up this issue on the 7th itself. Even at the time of two-hours discussion on this issue the BAHUJAN SAMAJ PARTY was completely ignored yesterday. Mr. Chairman, Sir, through you I would tell Shri P. Upendra if he makes a promise after consulting his supporting parties of passing the Bill on the Commission for Women at 5 O' clock exactly today as he has just stated himself... *(Interruptions)*...Please just listen... *(Interruptions)* This Bill on the Commission for women may be taken up tomorrow if passing this Bill at 5 O' Clock is not possible because of the liking of your supporting parties for a longer discussion on it. I would, therefore, request you first to take up for discussion the issue of the atrocities on the Harijans as it is comparatively more serious and important nature because even today in this rainy season thousands of persons having left their villages are lying in open under the sky on the outskirts of Agra city. *(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I have already listened to you. Do not waste the time. Please take your seat.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Mr. Chairman, These hon. Members who are of the view that there is a provision only for a two hours the discussion on atrocities on Harijans

should come to realise that matter of atrocities on Harijans is not an ordinary issue. The Harijans have remained a suppressed class in this country for centuries. They will never get justice in this country if they continue to be ridiculed by a few persons of this country particularly those belonging to the majority community. We have come to this House with the sole objective of providing justice to all sections of the society. We have to understand the problems of the Harijans to find a solution to those problems. I hope that our friends will not adopt such an attitude on this issue.

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Sir, if we accept Shri Harish Rawat's argument for catching the eyes and ears of the media, from tomorrow Parliament will not sit beyond 2.00 p.m. because after that the media is not available. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA (Dhandhuka): The atrocities on the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is a matter of great sorrow but instead of expression of our grief on it an atmosphere of making fun of it has been created. Yesterday at the time of discussion on the Price rise the Congress Party Members remained sitting till eight p.m. but a discussion on atrocities on Harijans was yet to start, they got the House adjourned while we requested them for holding a discussion on the atrocities on the Harijans.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Do not waste the time of the House.

(Interruptions)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please, order.

May I request the Members to cooperate with the Chair? If you go on discussing like this, I cannot conduct the proceedings of the House smoothly.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VERMA: The atrocities of the SCs and STs is a matter of great sorrow but instead of explosion of our grief on it, here on atmosphere of making fun of it has been created. Yesterday, the time of discussion on the price rise the Congress Party Members remained sitting till eight P.M., but when a discussion on atrocities on Harijans was yet to start they got the House adjourned while we requested them to hold a discussion on the atrocities on Harijans.

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will not allow anybody except the Minister.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I have already announced that we would give prominence to this item tomorrow and let the National Commission for Women Bill be passed today. That is my request again.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: Please tell us at what time it will begin tomorrow.

MR. CHAIRMAN: It will be given priority tomorrow. The Minister has also said about it. The hon. Members have already accepted it.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI MAYAWATI: I would like to suggest that it should be started at 2 O' clock. If they do not start it at 2 O' clock, we will not allow the business of the House to run. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat.

Kumari Uma Bharati.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to welcome the Women Commission Bill which has been brought forward by the new Government. Here I would like to make one thing clear that India should be developed in a way in which there should not be any need to make special provision for anybody by way of reservation as has been done for the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes or setting up a Women Commission or implementing the Mandal Commission report. When we feel the need of such a Commission, it is indicative of the fact that somewhere or the other this section is being exploited in the society and in order to remove these disparities these special methods are being adopted. While expressing my support to the Bill, I would never like to agree that by setting up of a Women Commission, any obligation is being done to the women. Rather, it is an atonement of the offence or mistake committed for centuries to underestimate the women strength, due to mental deformation. No new power is being conferred on the women through this Bill. The women are themselves the source of power. Of course, due to some social conditions they have not been able to assess their own strength. On the other hand people's psyche has taken a shape in which women strength has been underestimated. Otherwise, even today though not physically, the women are far superior to men in terms of their mental strength and emotional values. I would like to cite an example... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): We saw it in Mayawatiji... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI MAYAWATI: I would like to thank Madan Lal Khuranaji who recognised my power... (*Interruptions*)

AN HON MEMBER: He saw the "Shakti" and not the 'Maya'... (*Interruptions*)

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: I would like to tell the hon. Members that there is no harms in making amusement during the course of a discussion on any of the subjects, whether it is on Scheduled Castes or Schedule Tribes

or Woman Commission and sense of humour is treated as a good trait under the Parliamentary etiquettes. But this should not cross the limit beyond such an extent which it reduces the gravity of the subject under discussion. I have been observing this thing since yesterday when the discussion on Women's Bill was started. Yesterday also, during the course of discussion on this Bill I found that amusement among the Members reached such a stage that I was totally stunned by that. I was surprised to see this tendency in the members. What do the hon. Members want to prove by this type of humour? Do they have a parochial and deformed culture about women? I would like to make an appeal to all the hon. Members... *(Interruptions)*... Please let me make my speech in brief and conclude... *(Interruptions)*... As regards making amusements, we can find some other time for this. You can also go to the outer Lobby, cut jokes and laugh at them. I was going to submit that even today the women are more stronger than men emotionally and intellectually, excepting the physical strength. In terms of physical strength, he who is physically stronger, will be regarded strong. But this happens in animal world. It is not applicable to men. In human society, who is stronger, intellectually and emotionally, will be regarded stronger and this thing can be noticed in women. For example, when a woman becomes a widow, we can see her bravely fighting her agony and earning her livelihood, but when a man becomes a widower, everybody knows, how pitiable becomes his condition. It needs no elucidation... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: There is no need for you to say about both... *(Interruptions)*

KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Let me make it clear to you. There are medicines for various diseases like headache, cancer and fever etc. in the Chemist's shop. But it is not binding that the Chemist should also experience these ailments. There is no need for him to undergo these experiments. I was making a submission that through this Bill

the women would be given some opportunities so that they could realise their inner strength. But this Bill will not give any benefit to woman as long as uneducated women living in the villages do not come to know about the introduction of such a Bill for their welfare. I would like to tell the hon. Minister who introduced this Bill to chalk out such a programme or revolve such a scheme through which this message could be reached to the uneducated women living in the villages that the new Government has given them so much of rights. Because, they are the women who are actually being exploited. They have no knowledge of their rights. After the introduction of this Bill in the Parliament, some women expressed their apprehension to me that even after the passing of this Bill, it will take time for the Indian women to come at par with the women of the U.S.A. In this connection, I would like to tell the people that even before the Bill was not brought forward, India is the only country in the world where, I can say with pride, the women were given the highest respect in the society. The respect an Indian women enjoyed as mother, as sister and as daughter cannot be seen anywhere else in the world. Women in our society have all along been commanding high respect. For example, Lord Ram's birth day is celebrated only once in a year. The 'Janmashtami' is also observed only once in a year. Similarly, 'Shivratri' is also observed only one in the year. But the 'Navratri' is celebrated for 9 long days and it is also observed twice in a year. This is the respect being given to Indian women. It is nothing new in the Indian culture.

I appears to me that with advent of Western culture in India, our women are being looked down upon with more parochial look. I also feel that with the passing of this Bill, women who have no knowledge of their power, will enjoy some rights. As for me, I am of the view that the women are not being given nay powers through this Bill, rather they are being given an opportunity to realise their inner strength. This Bill will give them respect for which they were anxious.

Finally, I would like to submit to the hon.

[Kumari Uma Bharati]

Minister that clinics have been opened in big cities like Delhi, Calcutta, Bombay, Lucknow and Kanpur where expectant mothers undergo sex-determination tests. Earlier, there was a belief that people living in villages suffer from blind beliefs and are tied with their old traditions. But what will you call the city dwellers, doctors and engineers of Delhi whose wives undergo sex determination tests in such clinics. When they come to know that the child is a female, they abort the pregnancy. I am of the view that degrees of such doctors should be snatched away. What is the use of these people being educated, I would like to make an appeal to the hon. Minister to enact stringent laws so that the clinics which are conducting sex determination tests could be given severe punishment. If this is not done, the exploitation done to women in the cities will far exceed their sisters in the villages.... (Interruptions)... I also agree to the view that the widows the cities who go for a second marriage are not looked down upon but in villages it is a reprehensible act.... (Interruptions)... The village women keep a veil and put veils over their heads. Even though they keep veil, they make their husbands work according to their wishes and also they manage the affairs of the whole household. On the contrary, the women in the cities like Calcutta arrange sex determination tests in their own houses to know whether the child is male or a female. I call these women very parochials having mean outlooks. These women are a stigma on the country. If the women do not respect the women, how can we expect that they will be respected by men.

I would, therefore, like to submit that the Bill which has been brought forward by a women Minister will give light to women living in dark. They will come to know that they have been given some rights through this Bill.

With these words I conclude.

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA

(Bhilwara): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the National Commission for women Bill was introduced in this House on 22nd May. Thereafter, a Conference was organised by the Government on 28th July. The Conference was attended by the leading women activists representing different women organisations all over the country. This Bill was discussed in detail in this Conference and in the light of the recommendations made in the Conference, the amendments have been moved by the hon. Minister in the House. I listened to the speech delivered by hon. Shri Harish Rawat and it seems that he has not gone through the provisions of the Bill and the proposed amendments thereon moved by the Minister. Several other hon. Members have also pointed to some drawbacks in the Bill. I think that it is a revolutionary step taken by the National Front Government. Earlier, during the period of Congress rule, many Commissions and Committees had been set up for the welfare of women, but no concrete steps were taken by them. This is for the first time that the National Front Government have taken this revolutionary step by introducing this Bill in the House in pursuance of the promises made in its manifesto.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, originally a five member Commission was provided in the Bill and a provision was also made that women belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes might be co-opted in the Commission. Amendments have been moved with a view to increasing the number of members of the Commission from five to seven and ensuring inclusion of at least one member belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. As such, a concrete shape has been given to this Commission. I thank the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill which is a welcome step.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, while participating in the discussion on this Bill, the hon. Members said that constitutional status be given to this Commission as has been given to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. I agree to this view, but it is still a step-stone laid by the Government, even then it is a powerful body because it has

statutory status. I would like to thank the Minister for it. Though the Central Government do not interfere in enquiry of the cases of atrocities committed on women in the States, but a provision has been made in this Bill that Commission would be empowered to make enquiry into atrocities committed on women in any State and submit report to the concerned State Government which would examine it. It would be obligatory on the part of the State Government to lay the report of the Commission on the Table of the State Legislative Assembly. This provision has enhanced the power of Commission. It has also been provided that the full report of the Commission will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

Thus this Commission is a powerful body. We should not doubt the intention of the National Front Government that this Bill has been brought to derive any political mileage.

It has been provided in the Bill that recommendations of this Commission would be kept in mind while taking major policy decision in regard to women either by the State Government or by the Central Government. Thus, a concrete shape has been given to this Commission under the Bill. I would like to urge upon the Minister to do yet one more thing. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I agree with Kumari Uma Bharati who said that women are seen in our society as a wife only. I would like to submit that woman should be seen as mother, sister and daughter also. A mother is an idol of affection in Indian culture and society. As mother, she commands high respect in the family. I fully agree with Kumari Uma Bharati that it is due to influence of western culture that women members of this august House have formed opinion that women are not respected in the Indian Society and justice is not being done to them. But you go to the village and cities, then you will feel the regard for mothers, sisters and daughters in the family. We should not blame entire men-folks in Indian society for the scuffles in the families

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to offer a

suggestion for the consideration of the hon. Minister through this august House. Whenever question of writing parentage of a child arises, only father's name is mentioned. In order to give respect to women in the society, a law should be made or the existing law should be amended so that if a persons wants to write the name of his mother in place of his father for purpose of parentage, he could do so. Once again, I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for bringing this Bill. The massive support this Bill received in the House is an indicative of importance attached to the Bill.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijaywada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the National Commission for Women Bill. But drawbacks in the Bill should not be politicised. I listened to the submissions made in the House by several hon. Members for the last two days. This Bill has not been taken seriously. Each member wants to politicise it. But it is not proper. I want that a comprehensive Bill should be brought regarding women. The Government should seriously consider to remove the problems faced by the women for the last thousand years. Only then I shall feel that the Government is taking it seriously.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to yet another drawback in the Bill. There is no mention of any time-bound programme in the Bill. A time-bound programme should be drawn for the Commission proposed to set up. I would also like to submit that there are several religion and castes in the country. Provisions of the Bill are not applicable to all religions and castes in the country. This is a major drawback. There are different personal laws for different religions. I would like to know for whom this Bill has been brought forward in the House. All women are equal irrespective of personal laws to which they are guided. They suffer due to personal laws. I would like to submit that Muslims are allowed to have four wives under their personal law. There is no one to check them because it is permissible under their personal law. But the Hindu religion does not allow any one to have more than

[Smt. Vidya Chennupati]

one wife. Of course, there are some tribal communities whose members may have more than one wife. It is said that women have been given equal status in the society, but the fact is contrary to it. Still women are confined to home and hearth. I, therefore, request the hon. Minister to bring a comprehensive Bill. Even then, I support the Bill brought by the hon. Minister in the House as it is a very important Bill.

[English]

Irrespective of caste and creed, this Bill should be applicable for every Indian women.

[Translation]

This should be done. This should be applicable for all women citizens. There should be a Common Civil Code for all citizens of the country as all the women citizens will be benefited from it. I requested the hon. Prime Minister to do this, but no mention has been made in the Bill to this effect. I request that the Common Civil Code be included... (Interruptions) Problems of women should be taken seriously. This is all I want to submit. All women citizens of the country are alike. After independence, a Central Social Welfare Board was also set up by Shri Deshmukh. Urban as well as rural areas were much benefited from that... (Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

A lot of work has been done for welfare of women by us and a lot is still to be done by us. We should prepare a perspective plan for development of women. A social awakening programme should be launched for those women who are confined to hearth and home and rearing children. Earlier it was Social Welfare Board which was set up to look after the welfare of women a later Welfare Ministry was formed for this purpose. A women welfare department was set up during the time of Shrimati Indira Gandhi. The year 1975 was observed as international

women year in the country. During that year a Women Finance Corporation was set up to provide financial assistance to create employment opportunity for rural women. These were the works which were done by us for welfare of women. We also got the Anti Dowry Bill and Immoral Trafficking Bill passed by the Parliament. We also got a law passed by this very House under which life imprisonment has been provided for committing rape on women. We held discussion with all welfare family organisations, volunteer organisations and other organisations related to women and sought their opinions on the matter. Under the Panchayati Raj Bill, 30 per cent reservation for women was provided. Law against glorification of Sati was passed during the Congress rule. Now you say that nothing was done for welfare of women during the Congress rule. The works referred to above were done during the Congress rule. But a lot of think is yet to be done in this direction. This is a very important subject, but the hon. Members are not taking it seriously. They are interrupting. As regards personal law, there should be a Common Civil Code. A lot of discussion has already taken place on the subject. It seems that the proposed Women Commission will have five Members. I would like to submit that all States should be given representation in the Commission. If it is not possible, this Commission should have 15 members. After that a wing of the Commission should be set up in each State so that women are benefited. To solve the problems of women each State should have a wing of the Commission. Each State should have at least one representative in the Commission. Members of the Parliament are also represented in the Central Social Welfare Board. Therefore, there must be two M.Ps—one from ruling party and other from opposition in the proposed commission. These two M.Ps can represent Lok Sabha. Therefore, I would like to request that this suggestion should also be taken into consideration. I remember that after becoming Minister Usha ji convened a meeting which we had also attended. In the said meeting she had said that one Government should not defame the other Government. It is a very serious matter and we

should think over it because many things have been said about it earlier also but nothing has been done in this direction. Indira Rozgar Yojana and Indira Awas Yojana were introduced for women and it was also said to follow the principle of equal wages to equal work. Besides, in the field of Industry some other programmes relating to women were also formulated. Therefore, it is a programme for social change through law. The Chairman of the National Commission for women should have the power to make appointments or send a person to any state for enquiry, otherwise there will be no use of the commission.

Therefore, I would request the Government to make full endeavour for the welfare of the women. I support this Bill and request the Government to include my suggestion in the Bill.

[English]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Chairman, Sir, there can be no two opinions on the importance of a Commission for Women.... (Interruptions)... During the last Lok Sabha also, I myself had introduced a Bill in this House for setting up a Commission for Women. The Committee for Private Members' Bills and Resolutions was kind enough to place my Bill in Category 'A' But, unfortunately, despite 'A' classification, the Bill could not come up for discussion I am sure and I hope that the Commission will have a deep understanding of our society. It is most unfortunate that there is no dearth of such people and there are sections of people who consider it to be a course to be a women. Unfortunately, there is no dearth of such people and there are sections of people who believe that when a person commits an unaccountable number of sins, he is reborn as a women. Most unfortunately, such beliefs are held and that speaks about the status and the need for the improvement in the status of women. It has already been said in the House that medical tests are used to know the gender of the child in the womb of the mother and then there are abortions. In 1982 a survey was conducted in Bombay

and it was found that among 8000 abortions, 7991 were those of the female foetus. Such, therefore, is the nature. And, look at the stark ignorance that we have about the status of women among the various sections of the society, and that is why I say there is need to study the question of status of women in our society.

An hon. Member just before me even went to the extent of referring to the Muslim law, the status of Muslim women in the Muslim law, pointing out that it is regrettable law and so on. That shows the ignorance of the entire situation. The heights to which the Muslim law, the heights to which a women is taken by the Muslim law has been unattained anywhere in the civilized world even today. Let there be a study. I, therefore, come forward to say that let there be a Commission. We will sit down to have a study and Inshaallah, there would be light on every aspect of the subject to dispel the darkness of ignorance.

I am afraid our hapless women are given this hapless Commission, a Commission without any powers. This Commission is expected to investigate even matters concerning atrocities on women. A good thing But, then what a light-hearted and what a reluctant measures it is. The Commission is asked to investigate matters concerning atrocities on women, but then, the rights under the Commission of Inquiry Act are not given to the Commission. A hapless and crippled Commission is being given. That is the grouse, the grievance that I have We have the experience of the Minority Commission. What a hapless Minority Commission we have! It writes a letter to a Department of the Government and they do not bother to reply and they have said so in their Annual Reports which have been laid on the Table of the House. Let there be a genuine Commission that can redress the grievances of women. The Commission must also have powers itself to take up projects rather than merely study, investigate and give reports. It must be able to take up projects itself for the welfare of women. We have the question of deserted

[Sh. G.M. Banatwalla]

women in our society. We have the question of low level of literacy among our women. The Commission may itself be given power to take up projects for the welfare of our women.

Mr. Chairman Sir, let us look at the various provisions that are there in this Bill. The Chair-person is to be appointed from a panel of eminent persons comprised by the Government in a manner that it may deem fit. Sir, the appointment of the Chairman; the composition of the National Commission is an important thing. It cannot be so easily dismissed. Certain guidelines ought to have been entered here in the Bill itself as to how that panel is going to be constituted by the Central Government. But no light has been thrown on this aspect. It is, therefore, extremely difficult to pronounce about the efficacy of the provision of the Bill when the Bill is not accompanied by the first set of rules to be framed under the Bill. The matter as to how that panel will be prepared from which Chair-person will be selected is not known; is not given in the Bill and the first set of rules are also generally as a matter of procedure, not attached to the Bill. Therefore, an important areas which would determine the efficacy of the Bill is totally in darkness.

17.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to suggest to the House that whenever a Bill is brought in order to have a proper comprehension of the Bill the first set of rules must always be attached to the Bill. That is the general demand of all those who are interested in the success of the parliamentary democracy in our country and in the rule of law.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Sub-Clause 3 mentions that in case National Commission does not have any member for Scheduled Caste or Scheduled Tribes then such a member should be appointed. This is a good

provision. I would forcefully make a plea for a similar provision with respect to minorities—i.e. the Muslims the largest minority. Let us discuss their grievances in the National Commission and if there is no Muslims lady in the National Commission then one that enjoys the confidence of the community be there on the Commission. Such a provision also ought to have been there.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, we are talking of respect to women but this Bill does not even show scant respect for the women Commission. The services of any member of the Commission—the services of the Chair-person—can be terminated at any time by the Government. Some money is given and you march off. This is how we are going to respect the Commission which is to be appointed. We talk of respect, or raising the stature of women but the marching orders we keep with ourselves. A member may be given three months' salary and asked to quit because his or her views may not be palatable or the working may not be agreeable to the Government in power or to any of their crutches. This is not the way, this is not the respect with which the Commission should be treated.

[*Translation*]

SHRI KAPIL DEV SHASTRI (Sonapat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, does Shri Banatwalla recognise the right of a wife in here husband's property or not? If he does, he should give amendment to this Bill... (*Inter-ruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): I am for full discussion. I am prepared to discuss Sati. I am prepared to discuss the institution of Devdasi. I am prepared to discuss all those incidents which you are referring to.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would request Mr. Banatwalla to wait for a moment. He is speaking on this Bill. Please allow him to speak. Do not bring any extraneous mat-

ters and do not try to derail him. If you have any point to make and if you think that you must and must speak, then I will allow you to speak also. There is no point in just disturbing him.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: You are under some misunderstanding. They cannot derail me. They have derailed themselves. Anyway, thank you very much.

You look at Clause 5.

How many employees they will have? How many officers they will have? Let the Commission decide the strength of its own staff and let the Commission get whatever staff they want to have. Here, the Government will provide to the Commission such staff as the Government may think it necessary. What a wonderful way? This is a disrespect which we have shown to the Commission.

As I pointed out to you, the powers under the Commissions of Inquiry Act also have not been given to the Commission.

Now, you take the question of Commission making Reports on the status of women. A very causal attitude has been taken under Clause 10 (i). But we are told that the Commission may make periodical reports. Let us not dismiss the matter so lightly. Let us make it incumbent upon the Commission—National Commission for Women—that they must give at least one Report per year on the status of women in our society to this House to be able to discuss the same.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): It is there in the Report. You go through it.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: I am not talking about the Annual Report. Please understand the Bill before you even try to derail me. I am not derailed, it is you who are derailed. I am talking of a different Report over here as to how, in a casual manner, the whole thing has been taken up. I am afraid that such a Commission may not be able to

deliver the goods. I wish the Government would have come forward with an effective measure, with a proper concern, with certain appropriate powers to the Commission, to work for the welfare of women.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA (Pali): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, "*Yatra naryastu pujiyante remante tatra devata*". Where women is worshipped, gods live there. It is a 'mahamantra' right from the Vedic period in our country. Matri Devo Bhavah Pitra Devo Bhavah—The mother was used to be worshipped as a god. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the debates on the scriptures in "Yagya-Valkya" shows as to how many great women were there in India and how much respect, they were enjoying in the society. But unfortunately our social values gradually deteriorated during middle ages and at the time of foreign invasion, atrocities on women were started in the name of their protection. It is most unfortunate thing for us. Even during vedic period women used to enjoy great respect in our society whereas the advanced country like America which has installed 'Statue of liberty' has also given rights to women... (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Lodha, please come to the Bill. Nobody is better qualified, probably, than you in the House, to speak about the provisions of the Bill. No general speech, please.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Even in U.S.A., which poses itself as the champion of liberty by installing 'Statue of Liberty', women had to struggle for getting right to vote. But it is a matter of pride that in our country efforts have been made for the upliftment of the women and granting them right to vote just after independence but it is most unfortunate thing that injustice was done and atrocities were committed on women by our own society. Just two days

[Sh. Guman Mal Lodha]

ago some youngment of Bodo tribe came to me and gave a list of 66 girls between the age group of 10—16 years with whom the gangrape was committed by the soldiers of Assam Rifles. This is not a lone gangrape case but such incidents are taking place all over the country.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, it is unfortunate that justice is not done to women in any caste or tribe in our country and it is the biggest curse on our society. There are certain areas in our country where female babies are strangled to death soon after they are born. In a family in Beawar in Rajasthan no female child has survived during last 70 year because they were strangled to death immediately after their birth.

Therefore, the present National Commission for women Bill is a revolutionary step and I welcome the Bill and would like to congratulate the ruling party for taking this revolutionary step to provide justice to women in the year which is being celebrated as the year of social justice. Though it is a revolutionary Bill yet there are certain drawbacks in it towards which I would like to draw your attention. These drawbacks are from the constructive view points and not for the sake of criticism. Though it has been agreed to, as has been told to me that this Commission will be give a Constitutional status like Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission after making necessary amendment in the constitution, yet until it is done there are certain apprehensions about some sections of the Bill which are very much pinching. The Chairperson of such an important commission can be removed from the post after giving three months notice. Nobody can be removed today like this even under Industrial Disputes Act or under Article 311 of the constitution. It is unfortunate because even a casual labour of a mill or a temporary Government servant cannot be removed from service like this. This section should be changed. Similarly I would also say that section 16 of the Bill is dangerous one. Autonomy is a basic necessity of a

commission so that it may function without any fear or favour. But what has been provided in the Bill is that the commission is bound to follow the directives of the Government. I do not say that integrity of the Central Government is doubtful but the commission must have autonomy and section 16 of this Bill which provides for such provision should be deleted.

Sir, I would also like to say that the Chairperson of the Commission should be a woman and some executive and administrative powers should also be given to the Chairperson because mere making recommendations is not enough.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to say that an effective implementation machinery should be provided to the Commission. I do not agree with the version that appointment of Administrative officers and rules prescribed by the Government will reduce the autonomy of the Commission but I certainly agree that the autonomy of the Commission can only be maintained if the power to remove them from service is not given to the Central Government.

This is another major drawback in the Bill. There are only a few union territories in the country and 95 per cent of the country is divided into different States. Therefore, there should be a provision for constituting Commissions and Sub-Commissions for the States also and they should also be given adequate powers. So long as this arrangement is not made the resolve or the political will manifestation to provide justice to women all over the country cannot be implemented.

Sir, I would like to state another point that not only the acceptance of the report of the Commission is required but also a time bound programme should be formulated for its implementation because reports of the Commission remain in almira's only.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, an important points has been raised in this House particularly by lady Members that there should be a uniform Civil Code so that rights of women

can be safeguarded. The great founders of our constitution who had sacrificed a lot for the country and remained in the prisons, had provided for Uniform Civil Code under Directive Principles of the Constitution. Then why it happens that a women of the one community is provided maintenance allowance whereas the women of other community are left on the mercy of fate even for her basic requirements. It is stated that section 125 was not applicable on us according to our religious rules and copies of the decision of the Supreme Court on Shahbano case were burnt openly on the roads of Bombay. Just now an hon. Member Shri Banatwalla of Muslim League Party was challenging and saying that women are given maximum respect under their religious rules. If it is a fact, then I would be very happy and we would also learn something from them. But see how they give respect to women, if women go to cinema or do not remain behind purdah or sit in the House in this way, they will be lashed with whips. Is this the way of giving respect? I would like to say that if he throws any challenge, I accept his challenge with the condition that this debate may be televised and good things related to the rights of women in 60th religions should be adopted by both and lot of Indian women should be improved.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to say one more thing that it is our misfortune that our poets and literature have not done any justice to the women, Not only the writers of our country but also Shakeshpeare had written in Hamlet.

[English]

"Infidelity, thy name is woman."

[Translation]

The great poet Tulsı Das had written:

Dhol, ganwar, shudra, pashu, nari, ye sab taran ke adhikari."

Shri Maithali Sharan Gupta did not consider women as bold but said:

*"Abla jeevan hai tumhari yahi kahani,
Aanchal mein hai doodh aur aakhon
mein pani."*

Similarly, Shri Jalshankar Prasad said "Nari tum Kewal shraddha ho." Alongwith the woman, here rights should also be honoured. But in the case of Mathura the Supreme Court released those persons who raped a woman in prison and a movement was also organised against it in the entire country. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am one of those persons who have given death sentence to those responsible for dowry deaths and death sentence to those responsible for dowry deaths and declared custom of 'Sati' as illegal. You belong to Bombay and you know that in Ulhas Nagar...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please speak on the issue only.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: If we do not express our agony in this House, where else can we express it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can speak at the time of discussion on atrocities.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: An incident of pouring kerosene oil and setting on fire a girl of class Xth in broad day light occurred at a school in Ulhas Nagar, her teachers were present there and two constables were also sitting outside. But nobody could save her. I came across a statement wherein the parents of four girls connived in the murder of their daughters because they considered them as a burden unfortunately this happened at Rani in my constituency Pali. A conspiracy was hatched and they were kidnapped and even one girl was murdered, other three girls are in a very depressed state. Their father declared them as illegitimate children. I want to say that parents can be illegitimate not their children.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may please express your views about effectiveness of this Bill and present your amendment, please do not say in regard to other things. Other hon. Members have discussed

this issue and more Members want to speak on.

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the effectiveness of this Commission can be proved by ensuring the safety of the Chairperson and Members of this Commission. They must be allowed to complete their term of office as is the case of the judges of the High Court and Supreme Court so that they may not be removed from their posts at the whims of any Government or the Minister. This Commission will bring changes in the conditions of women. In addition to it appointments and rules should be made according to a procedure. The powers of appointment of Chairperson should be vested in the President. The President should appoint the Chairperson in consultation with the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court and representatives of various women organisations of the country. I would like to say that this appointment should not be made in a casual manner. Suppose a Governor goes to meet the hon. Minister of Home Affairs and he declares it there and then. Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there should be security of service and constitutional status. If it happens, I believe that the National Commission for Women Bill will be written in golden letters in the history of India and all evils of the society like practice of Sati, Dowry deaths, infanticide of girls and abortion of girl babies through sex tests can be eliminated. The Hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Minister have made a declaration that one more Bill will be introduced to give it a constitutional status at the national level. When the Bill for constitutional status and amendment will be introduced. I will make my submission.

[English]

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN (Ottapalam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am glad that you have conceded some rights for men also in this very important and historic Bill.

This Bill has been described as a historic beginning. I would not like to quarrel with you on this. But I would like to say that

we have had several beginnings in the reform of our society in elevating the rights, condition of women in our country. After all, the Bill itself is primarily for safeguarding the rights given under the constitution-preventing the violation of such rights. Therefore, it is important to remember the historical fact that the founding fathers of our Constitution, and our earlier Parliaments have devoted considerable attention and given a great deal of thought to this vital subject of the status of women in our society. Jawaharlal Nehru used to say quoting Engels that the justness of a society is measured by the status of the women in that society. This was the measure he applied. But the society itself, its own weight, its own evils, its own tradition its own superstitions, had tenaciously held up the efforts of this Parliament and many Governments in implementing the constitutional rights that have been granted to our women.

Nobody can forget the fact how militant orthodoxy had defeated the attempt of Jawaharlal Nehru and Dr. Ambedkar to pass a Hindu Code Bill in this House. Therefore, what we are facing is not just technical problems. We are facing massive social problems of this country. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, on this, I would like to say one or two things which may not be technically relevant to this Bill. But we need a proper social environment for the Commission to function efficiently and properly. If in our society, the forces of feudalism, the forces of communalism, the forces of casteism are rampant and aggressively successful, then, I do not think, whatever wonderful mechanism or status you may give to a Commission like this, it would make any impact at all on the actual status of women in this country. We have to search our own hearts and examine our own society where we are going, whether these forces are not in ascendance in this country today, and why are they in ascendance. I do not want to go more into that. It may be getting into politics. But I want want certainly to emphasise that this Commission would be completely ineffective if the Government and the society are not able to provide for its functioning an

environment that is a sane, not a retrogressive environment generally because the exploitation of women is not a distinct sphere at all. It is part and parcel of the exploitation of the weaker sections of humanity by the stronger section. It may be by male. I think, it is predominantly by the male section of the society. I believe that most of the ills of our society, whether it is communalism, whether it is casteism, whether it is an upsurge of feudalistic forces in this country, are integrally related to the ill treatment of women in our society. Indeed, I feel that discrimination of women is the highest and the most callous form of discrimination invented by man.

When you think a little bit of it, you would understand that this is not discriminating or illtreating another caste, another community, but it is illtreating, discriminating, doing injustice to your own flesh of your flesh, blood of your blood. If men can discriminate and ill-treat not another nationality, not another caste or another community or another religion but somebody in your own family, then you have to ask what is the psychology, what are the facts behind this discrimination. That is why, I feel that while the Commission should be strengthened in various ways it should be given one important function in coordination with the Government and the society as a whole and that is the function of rousing the conscience of the people of this country in order to deal with this injustice and this massive inequality that is practised. I know that Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee mentioned it. Unless we have a popular movement, a social movement in this country—I think it has to be done with the help of Government, political parties and social organisations—and if such a movement is not generated in order to make this commission and its various functions really effective, we would only be going back happily after passing this Bill, but nothing significant would have happened. I feel that the Commission should be strengthened in status, make it a constitutional body. It should be strengthened in terms of its functions and powers. It should have punitive powers. It should have greater status respectability. And everything, to my mind, will

depend on the kind of people who would be appointed as the members and the Chairpersons of this Commission. We have had numerous commissions in this country. Whether they will be able to act independently and strongly will depend on the persons who is chosen to head the Commission and its members. Therefore, a terrible responsibility rests upon the hon. Minister to appoint these people. I feel that he should not take it upon his own shoulders for making these selections. He should have a high power panel to select them. In this country even Vice-Chancellors are selected by such high power panels. Then why not a statutory commission like this? I believe that the success of this Commission apart from its legal and other aspects, will depend upon the kind of people you appoint as chairperson and as members. We have to rise above political considerations and all other considerations and appoint members and chairpersons who are not only distinguished but who are independent, who are challenging in their independent judgement.

I would just like to say one word more. Rangaji mentioned that today is August 9 i.e. Quit India Movement was declared on this day. Today should be a kind of 'stop male domination movement' day.

I should like to end my remarks by quoting something from Mahatma Gandhi about his own understanding of women, their role in society. I really believe that he was the liberator in modern India of Indian womanhood. I would just quote a few lines which he said about women:

"Women is the companion of man and is gifted with equal mental capacities. She has the right to participate in the minutest details of activities of man and has the same right of freedom and liberty as he. By sheer force of vicious customs, even the most ignorant and worthless men have been enjoying a superiority over women which they do not deserve and ought not to have."

I hope this Commission while trying to

[Sh. K.R. Narayanan]

achieve this purpose also can make its functioning as an effective instrument. I would like to congratulate the Government for bringing this Bill. But as I said, it is not strong enough. We have to go further in strengthening this Commission and making it a kind of galvanising force in our society to eradicate the profoundest evil of our society behind which many of our other evil flourish.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: He has made an historical reference about Nehruji and Ambedkarji facing difficulties. May I inform the House that it is one last signatures collected by women's organisations and handed over to Pandit Nehru which enabled him to pass the Hindu Code Bill.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Thank you, Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support and welcome this Bill with the amendments which have been put forward by the hon. Minister, Shri Ram Vilas Paswan. In fact, I myself had placed several amendments to the Bill and I am very glad to notice that these amendments largely coincide with the one brought by the Minister. As a matter of fact, my amendments were based on the consensus which emerged out of the discussions among the different women's organisations and the discussions which these organisations had with the Government and, therefore, I am very glad that this consensus has been reflected in the Government's amendments.

There are a few minor points to which I will come later where this coincidence is not there. But, let me start by saying that we regard the passing of this Bill not as the end of the struggle, but the beginning of a new phase of the struggle for women's rights. As my friend, Shrimati Subhashini Ali, has said earlier, we don't think the Commission to have some magic formula by which it will overnight erase all the problems of women's life, but we regard it as a weapon, a weapon which can be used and which can also be allowed to gather dust. But, it is a weapon not only in the hands of the women's organisa-

tions, the women's movement, it is weapon in the hands of everybody who believes in the principle of human equality.

A lady Member on the Opposition Bench said yesterday that this Bill, when made into an Act, may lead to confrontations between the Government and the Commission. I think she is quite right. Such confrontations would be there and these confrontations would be a part of a democratic process. We are thankful to the Government that they have risen to the occasion and they have take these opportunities for discussions and confrontations... (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Hon. Member over there should not stand like that. You are just showing your back to the Chair, which is not allowed.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I think such confrontations are healthy confrontations, which would enable us to progress on the path of democracy and through these confrontations again and again the case of the forming of rules and regulations, in the case of appointments, in the case of the working of the Commission itself, we may be able to move outside this Parliament and constantly be engaged in discussion with the democratic forces outside.

The real acid test of this Commission, when it starts to work, will of course be, whether it remains a Centralised bureaucratised body, and how far it would be able to spread its branches to the grass-roots to the women, who need the help of such a Commission most. I am thinking of the poorest sections of the women. There could be women from the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. There could be other women also, the women who live behind the *Purdahs* and whose voices are silent, who cannot reach out to the Commission. Will the Commission be able to reach out to them? That is the question that we ask. What about the women in the unorganised sector about whom it can be said, 'A man does work from sun to sun. A woman's work is never done'? These women work so hard that they do not

have the time to voice their grievances. Will the Commission be able to reach out to these women? That is the question and that can only be done provided this National level Commission is able to reach out to the State level and to the district level. Of course, we are aware that in the Bill itself this could not have been introduced because the State Commission is a matter to be instituted by the State, but whether it would be possible to announce some expenditure that will be shared by the Central Government in case the States institute such commissions, that is something which we must find out.

I think that the Government intends to take account of this. There is one clause in the Bill where it is said that where the Report concerns the State Government, it would be laid by the State Government before the State Legislature. I think that is the beginning of the process, but that process has to be carried further not only to the State level, but subsequently to the district level, to the block level also the Commission will have to stretch out its roots. And I think that the States themselves which have to deal with the problems of women at their level also will be benefited if such a Commission is there at the State level except perhaps in cases where the Ruling Party in a State does not wish or wants to obstruct the working of such a Commission where the Ruling Party turns into an attacker of women or where it supports such attacks on women as it happened in the case of Ujjain Maidan in Tripura. Apart from such cases, I think the States would be benefited. (*Interruptions*) Yes, in West Bengal also unfortunately attack on women happen but there is a difference. In the case of Tripura the State shelters and even rewards the culprits. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: What happened in Kerala? (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: You can be rest assured that wherever we are, there will be discussion on it, the culprits will be apprehended, the culprits will be brought to justice, they will not be spared whatever their political affiliations may be.

Can you promise the same thing about Tripura? (*Interruptions*)

Finally, we have asked for autonomy for this Commission, but this autonomy is not an absolute autonomy, it is a relative autonomy so that the Commission can perform its allotted specific functions properly. We wanted autonomy. Now, at this level I feel that it would have been better if this Act had been granted Constitutional status, we will have to see later whether this can be done.

I also feel that the process of appointment of the Members of the Commission including the Chairperson might have been more democratic. We do have great faith in this Government. The way in which it is discussed this Women's Bill—at every level shows that it will maintain this democratic process, but unless there is an infrastructure, there is always a fear that it might be misused.

18.00 hrs.

The demand for a larger body consisting of more than seven persons does not arise from the fact that 11 persons can represent the entire female population of the country better than seven members. That is not the point. The point is that if there had been a larger body, it would have allowed the members to represent more areas in women's life through their particular specialisations. In the list of fields in which the specialisations are required for the members of the Commission, 'women studies and research, and media' have not been included. These are two very important areas of specialisation. And also in clause 10(G) where the purview of inspection by the Commission is mentioned, I think factories and other areas of women's work should have been added, because it is not only in prisons that we find women being ill-treated, but also in their places of work. You can see in the whole problem of the inequality of women's status one important factor in it is lopsided development, development which does not take care of the human resources. We find big projects going on and as a result of that

[Smt. Malini Bhattacharya]

people become marginalised and they become invisible. That is what has happened to women most often. In one particular case, we can show how the view of the erstwhile Central Government had been prejudiced, had been jaundiced by this kind of attitude, that is with respect to the Anganwadi workers. How is it that women are asked to work for 8 to 10 hours and no regular pay is granted to them, when there is a provision in the Constitution for 'equal pay for equal work'? But only a meagre honorarium, a dishonorable honorarium is given. These insults can be done to women precisely because women have been marginalised since they are looked upon as beggars, because they are looked upon as people whose labour power has been devalued. So, this is of course one of the areas in which the Commission will have to work I will not go into this now—but what I wanted to say is that since the question arose regarding the powers that the Commission will have, three very important points have been made in the amendments, it seemed to me that some of the Members, perhaps, have not looked at these amendments properly. One is that the Commission will be given the powers of the Civil Court. This is in the amendments; then they would be involved in the planning process itself—they would be consulted at the stage of planning itself—and the 16th article where it was said that direction would be given to the Commission by the Government, has been substituted by another new article which says that the Commission would be consulted in partake of the planning process. Finally, I want to say that just as it is important to involve the Commission in the planning process, just as it is important to establish the accountability of the Government to the Parliament regarding the recommendations made to it by the Commission, similarly it has to have freedom of investigation. That is very important. Here, I will just say one or two points about some Acts which have come up here in the discussion. One is the prevention of Sati Act. One of the sections of the Prevention of Sati Act says that any person who commits or tries to commit

Sati will be punished. You see, the victim herself has to be punished under the Act. Sati is recorded as a case of suicide rather than a case of murder. I think, those hon. Members who have been eloquent on the issue of Sati should join their voices in removing this particular section from the Act. I think, such a section could not have come in any Act, if a Commission such as this had been there. I think, what the Commission can do is to act as a bridge between the Government and the people. If the voices of women had been heard before such an Act was made, then I am sure, such a section would not have come in the statute book.

Similarly, I think, let us consider the Muslim Women Act. Who have benefited from this Act? Does the Act benefit the Muslim women? The answer is, No. Does the Act benefit the Muslim men? You think of the poor agricultural labour in West Bengal whose daughter or sister has been returned to him and has no means of livelihood. You think of the small-shop-keeper in Aligarh whose daughter or sister is returned to him, without any livelihood. It does not benefit the poor Muslim men either. So, the Act does not benefit even the majority of the minority community. Then, why is it there? It is there precisely because there has been no bridge between the Government and the people. There is a communication gap between the Government and the people.

Since the question of uniform civil code has come up, here again, it is one of the Directive Principles of State Policy of our Constitution and we the Leftists have been agitating for it for a long time. I would say, in the case of uniform civil code also, it is this principle which has to be followed. In the Hindu Code itself, many great injustices have been done to the women. Look at the Guardianship Act; look at the Child Marriage (Prohibition) Act. There are very many discriminations. Similarly, if you take the Muslim Personal Law, Christian Personal Law, Parsi Personal Law, there are discriminations. So, we have to bring together all the good points in the different personal laws in the uniform

civil code and we have to discard all the bad points, retrograde points in the different personal laws.

It is not a question of imposing the code of the majority on the minority. It has to emerge through a consensus. It has to emerge through a discussion between the Government and the people. This National Commission on Women, I hope would act as a bridge at every stage, by continuing to discuss, continuing to communicate its views to the Government, pressing its views on the Government and that pressure will also have to be created from outside Parliament.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Ram Krishan Yadav.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is a saying that "*Durbalta tera hi nam nari hai*" (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I hope, the House agrees to continue to work until we dispose of this Bill. I have a list of four or five Members and the Minister may reply.

I think, we will complete it.

This is an important Bill.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Tomorrow it can be passed.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want me to take the vote?

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: There is no consensus.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want the vote?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We are here from 11 A.M. It is unfair. We can pass it tomorrow.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You should realise the importance of the Bill. Are you going to have consensus?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: We do not agree.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do you want it to be put to vote?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That is not the convention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, please take your seat. I would like to say it very openly that the hon. Members have maintained very high standard while discussing this Bill and specially, all the hon. Members would like to congratulate the lady hon. Members who have raised the standard to a very high level. A very good atmosphere has been created. Why should it spoil that atmosphere? Let us sit for one more hour.

PROF. P. J. KURIEN: We have got very good atmosphere and why do you want to force extension on us? We all support this Bill. We want to pass it tomorrow and we will pass it. Why do you force extension on us? We support this Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is between you. If the ruling party wants to take the vote, I have no objection.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): A little while ago, it was agreed in the House that this Bill should be passed today.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is just the beginning of the Session. If discussions are extended in such a way from the very beginning, how can we take up other items... (*Interruptions*) ...

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You make your point. Tomorrow, there will be some important matter.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: From the very beginning, it is not a good practice.

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, not a single Bill has been passed in this entire week. They do not allow passing of Bills and we are always ready for every discussion. This Bill is going to be passed within an hour... (Interruptions) ...

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I want to make one submission to the Minister of State in the Ministry of Parliamentary Affairs that it should be decided by the Business Advisory Committee whether it is necessary to pass this Bill today itself... (Interruptions)...

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: It is between the ruling party and you. You decide. I leave it to the House whether you want to sit for more time or you want to rise.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is my request to start wrong practices. If voting is allowed then voting will always be necessary for extension of period of discussion ... (Interruptions) ...

[Translation]

Don't set wrong convention. It has always been the convention that the House has been extended. If you act in this manner it would not be a good convention. (Interruptions)

[English]

We are always trying to help you. But this is not a good practice.

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien, when I am standing you should sit. That is the convention. I will appeal to the Members of the different parties not to create an atmosphere in which the importance of the Bill would, in any way, appear to have been reduced. If you sit for one hour, it is not going to affect you. Also, I appeal to all the Members that if you want to decide between yourselves, let the Government and the Opposition decide the issue.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Is this way to seek our cooperation. Is it a proper way to seek our cooperation? Will they be able to suppress our voice in this manner, we cannot be suppress in this way. Kindly teach the members of your own party the way of speaking.

[English]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, you have rightly observed that there is a good atmosphere and we are all supporting the Bill. As the Members on the other side, the Members on our side also want to pass this Bill. But extension of time is a question of consensus. That is what I want to say. For the last 10 years I have been a Member here. Never extension was done unilaterally. (Interruptions) Please let me complete what I have to say. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please sit down. In this House all the Members are

respectable and have considerable understanding. Let them speak.

[*English*]

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I again repeat that we all support this Bill and we want to pass it. We will support it; we will vote for it. This is a commitment. (*Interruptions*)

What else you want? But extension of the Hours till now is a question of consensus. The House is never extended after 6.00 P.M. without the unanimous consensus. You asked for extension. We have our own reasons. We are sitting here, we may have to go out. We have other engagements. Due to our own reasons we said that we did not agree for extension. For that you attributed ulterior motives. I take strong objection to that. If we want to oppose it we will oppose the Bill. We are not afraid of you. We can oppose this. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You address me.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Since the Deputy-Speaker has announced it here and it is his desire also that it may be extended, we are prepared to oblige and agree to it. But on one condition that this should not be a precedent. Hereafter extension should be as per the convention and consensus. I am agreeing to the suggestion and the directive of the Deputy-Speaker only on that condition. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): That means, you have agreed for today. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYAPAL MALIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank Shri Kurien.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have thanked him, I would also like to thank him and tell him that it is not a matter of a condition or a precedent, proceedings will continue as per the conventions and rules. I

am grateful to you for showing wisdom.

[*English*]

Since he is on his legs, I will allow him to speak and immediately after that I will call you. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am going to give him time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM KRISHAN YADAV (Azamgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir,

[*English*]

Frailty the name is women.

[*Translation*]

In one way this definition has also been applied on the women of our country. If a society or an individual has to be emaciated woman should be deprived from all the social, economic and political rights. Taking this fact in view women of our country were also deprived of their social, political and economic rights. This was accomplished by the religions fanatics and they were responsible to bring about this degrading condition of women. The responsibility of all this goes to our religious scriptures and priests. Until our constitution was not framed, it was written in our religious scriptures:-

'Istri shoodro na dheeyatam'

Mahakavi Tulsidas also wrote:

'Dhol ganwar shoodra pashu naari, yeh sab taran ke adhikari,
Nari subhaav satya ko kehani, avgun aath sada ur rehani'.

Our society has been following all these beliefs but the maker of our Constitution Dr. Ambedkar provided women with rights equal to men. However, those who implemented the provisions of the Constitution did not do justice with women, they were not sincere.

[Sh. Ram Krishan Yadav]

My submission is that even today no political leader is sincere in providing political, social and economic rights to women. If we had clear intentions and equal status had been given to women in political sphere, the number of women members in the House would have been equal to that of men, if not equal, half the numbers or one third would certainly have been women members. But so far we observe the number of male ministers in the cabinet is too high whereas the number of women is just only two. In all, the number of women M.Ps is only 25. We do not have clear intentions. My submission is that merely enacting law won't do. So long as true efforts are not made women cannot be provided with equal rights, and thus neither they can make progress nor their condition can improve. Therefore politicians should work sincerely to give them proper political status. They should be elected Chief Ministers even Prime Minister or leader of the Opposition. They should be given opportunities to play significant role in social life. Thus my submission is that the recently formed Commission for Women should be chaired by a woman itself. I would like to point out that atrocities are generally committed on the women of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes and if the chairman is from Scheduled Caste it would be better.

Secondly, I would like to submit that the recently formed commission is expected to be beneficial for women of upper section and not for women belonging to poor sections. Women of backward classes should also be given representation. Atrocities are committed particularly on women of minorities as of Muslim community.

They should also be given place in it. My opinion is that unless this commission is endowed with adequate powers so as to guarantee equal political, economic and social status to women, speeches will have no effect. We appeal to the leader that they should clean their intentions and provide equal rights to women.

18.27hrs.

**STATEMENT BY MINISTER
Position of Indians in Kuwait**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, with your permission and with the permission of the House I am somewhat gratified to convey to the House about the situation in Kuwait. We have been able to contact our Ambassador and we have been told that all members of the Indian community are safe and well. There were unconfirmed reports about 5-6 casualties but the Iraqi authorities have assured him that these are not true but he has not been able to confirm this, which he is trying to do by tomorrow.

Indian national passengers on the British Airways flights are all lodged in a Kuwaiti hotel and are safe and well. There is no food shortage or shortage of water or breakdown of power. All facilities are functioning normally. Shops are open and trade is going on.

The Iraqi commanders and Kuwaitis whom our Ambassador has met are extremely polite and courteous to him and as of today there has been no incidence of any kind, barring a few incidents of looting indulged by some people.

Some local resistance is there but they are very sporadic and therefore they are of no consequence. I wanted to share this brief information with you. Contact has been established and now we are keeping the contact. More information will start coming now and I will keep on sharing it in the House. I thought I should come here because I know the anxiety that was being felt here.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Congratulations for the prompt action.

SHRI I.K. GUJRAL: Because I knew the anxiety of the House and of the nation, I thought before the House rose I must come and share this with you.

18.30 hrs.

**NATIONAL COMMISSION FOR WOMEN
BILL-CONTD.**

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shrimati Jamuna.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA (Rajamundri)
 Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the most pleasing thing is that all the Members have expressed their views on National Commission for Women Bill. Just now Km. Uma Bharati has raised a very important issue. Earlier also she spoke on it. It is regarding immunocentesis test on pregnant women. I had urged the Government to ban it in very state. But I don't know what measures were taken in this regard. Km. Uma Bharati has referred to it and I do agree with her. She submitted that in urban areas educated women commit foeticide. I read in India today that there is a place in Tamil Nadu where village women give poison to newborn girl infants. Some way should be found out to prevent them from doing so. They should be educated. It is a very serious matter. All the women should join to find out some solution. In the first place the Government should think over it and ban it in all the states. Just now Shrimati Malini pointed out that charges were levelled against some women. It was said that when the meeting was called no women participant from the Congress was there. At that time we were touring our constituencies. But that does not mean that we are least concerned about this Bill. When Shrimati Gandhi was alive she took effective measures to take women ahead. When the discussion was going on in the House I informed Shri Kurien before leaving. It is a serious allegation. It does not mean that we are not interested in it. We support the National Commission for Women Bill.

[*English*]

Respected Deputy Speaker, Sir, while we are coming the initiative of the Government in introducing the National Commission on Women Bill, it remains to be seen how effectively it will be implemented.

We have seen, Sir, a frightening increase in the atrocities committed on women over the last few months. The National Front Government sadly, has been unable to do anything to even remotely convince the

Women of our country that there is still hope.

The statement of objects of the Bill states that the commission will study, investigate and review all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women in the Constitution and other laws and make recommendations about the steps to be taken by the Government for effective implementation of safeguards. Non-implementation of laws enacted for the welfare of women would be reviewed by the commission.

All these objectives convey one and the same meaning. The previous Congress regimes also enacted many welfare measures for the Indian women. Among them, the most important one is the 1956 Hindu Code Amendment Bill which confers an absolute right on the childless widowed woman to adopt a son or a daughter of her choice and to alienate all the property in favour of the adopted. Prior to 1956, childless widowed women were subjected to all sorts of degradation and ill-treatment and this change in law brought a ray of hope for them. The 20—point programme enunciated by late Mrs. Indira Gandhi provided several welfare measures for the women.

There must be a committed Government machinery to implement the safeguards provided for women in the Constitution. And it is time for the Government to step beyond rhetoric and show concrete results for the Indian women.

Then, I request the Government to enact a uniform code bill. You know, the Criminal Procedure Code is for all. Why should not have a common Civil Code for women also? For women also, we should have Civil Code. One uniform Code is better for women's progress. I thank you for giving me this opportunity.

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki):
 Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, first of all, I thank you for giving me this opportunity. Since you are very strict about the time, I will be very brief. I will omit all my introduction and I will

[Sh. Palai K.M. Mathew]

not repeat anything which has already been said here.

The basic and ultimate aim of any programme for women in a developing country like India should be the total emancipation by providing a greater participation to women in the nation-building activities. The question is: What is the slavery from which women are to be emancipated now? Their low status in all walks of life, in all institutions of society is the main slavery. I mean, the economic dependence, the social inequality and educational backwardness, cultural lag and also political inequality. In order to emancipate them from this, first of all, we have to increase literacy. We have to give them education. From there, we have to go to employment. Then, we have to provide them help with more income. In order to overcome these difficulties or dependence, first, we have to educate them and then give them employment and thereby income also.

I am making this introduction in order to convey the idea that the Bill is not very serious about these things. An analysis of the status, the powers, the functions and the composition of the commission will bear ample testimony to what I am stating. I will be giving a few examples. And with that, I will cut short. First, I come to the status and the composition. It has already been stated here that it should be made a statutory body with autonomy and powers to take even the Government to task for their acts of omission and commission.

It is the Government which nominates the Members and the Government can terminate their services at their own good will. This means that these Members depend on the good will of the Government for their assistance and funds and so on. So, in order to avoid this, we have to make this body autonomous like that of the Khadi and Village Industries Commission or the Commission for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The whole thing should be recast in a slightly different way.

I would like to say something about the powers and functions of the Commission. As has already been suggested here, the Commission should be able to act as a watch dog on the interest and rights of women and protect them. In this regard, this Bill is very inadequate. Perhaps, this is worse than inadequate. It is just an appendage of the Government as it is not autonomous in any way. If the Bill is passed in this way, without any amendments or changes, then this will surely annihilate what the women's organisations and movements have gained during the last 15 to 20 years. This is what I fear.

This Commission should be able to prevent violation of Constitutional rights and other laws and point out the laws or give their suggestions while making reforms and policies. The Commission should be able to prevent violation of laws and court judgement and restore respect for laws on women. It should have power to investigate and reviews and pursue cases of violation, non-implementation and inadequacies in laws. All these points are not shown in the Bill. The Commission must have full power to get information from Government agencies and it should be consulted by them as and when policies and laws, related to women, are formulated. The Commission should have power to recommend policies to Government. All these points have not been clearly stated in the Bill. It must also have power to move the courts for violation of laws and demand action by the concerned agencies. It should have power to ensure representation of women in all spheres of social life. It should be able to question non-compliance of laws, policies and programmes. It must have the power to identify factors impeding their progress such as lack of housing, drudgery, health hazards, etc. And after identification, the Commission must be able to get help from all the concerned including the Government for implementing them. In short, as has already been stated and repeated by many Members, women are the most vulnerable ones in the family and in the society.

Their low status is due to their dependence. Voluntary organisations also have a

role to play which the Commission must be able to direct. These are the points which I would like to make.

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir... (*Interruptions*) ...

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD (Arrah): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I too had expressed my desire to speak on this issue and my name was there in the list submitted by my party, but you have not given me an opportunity to speak so far.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The time allotted to your party is already over as such it is not possible to accommodate you. It is not possible to allow each and every person.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: When so many people have been allowed to speak, I too would like to give some important suggestions on this Bill. I may also be given an opportunity to speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You may speak on some other subject. It is necessary that you should speak on each and every subject.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: I would give in brief some important suggestions for the welfare of women.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I cannot extend the time allotted to your party. Now, you please take your seat. Small parties are not given much time, please appreciate our difficulty.

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: I am also an elected representative of the House. I want to give only two or three important suggestions on this Bill. If you do not allow me to speak, it would be a violation of my right.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I am allowing you only on this condition that you should put

forward only new points and should not repeat points already made in the House.

[*English*]

Everybody wants me to give time, but where is the time? If there are new points, I would certainly give time, but you should not repeat the points.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, at the moment, we are having a discussion in the House on the National Commission for women but today when we look in retrospect at the social situation, particularly the condition of women, and their status in society, we find that they are being deprived of their social, political and economic rights. Will the National Commission for women be able to play any significant role in removing those circumstances, which are responsible for these rights being deprived to women. However, we find that the commission would not be able to play such a role. In the Bill, there is a provision for removing the Members, after every three years. In this regard, I would suggest that their term of office should be extended to six years. They can be transferred after that. As far as the issue of the appointment of Members to the Commission is concerned, whether they be nominated by the Chairman or the Government, I would suggest that there should be a provision, where in the office-bearers should be elected by women's organisations. Only then, this Commission would be able to play an effective role in safeguarding the interests of women. My third suggestion would be that the commission should have branches throughout the length and breadth of the country, so that they can act as a catalysts in breaking the bondages of a patriarchal society on women. Another suggestion, I would like to make is that whenever the commission presents any report, whether before a court of law, any legislative assembly or even the Lok Sabha, a decision should be taken on its recommendations within a period of three months of the presentation of

[Sh. Rameshwar Prasad]

the report as only then this Commission would be able to play an effective role in protecting and pursuing the interests of our women folk. I sincerely wish this Commission to play a significant role in bringing about radical changes in our society and to take the lead in bringing about the collapse of the existing patriarchal system in our society.

[English]

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I would only make one or two points.

Firstly, the Commission should have powers to initiate inquiries into the way in which certain cases are investigated by the authorities. So, far, we were discussing about the powers which should be given to the Commission with regard to the general atrocities that are committed on women. I suggest that the Commission also must be given further powers to initiate inquiries into the cases which are being investigated even by the police. There are very many instances in India in many places. We had a recent instance, the Gajraula incident took place a few days ago. There one of the complaint was, that is there in the report of the Minister also which has been laid before the House today that the doctor to whom the nuns who were victims of rape were taken to did not look into properly. She reported that there was no sign of rape. If there is a Commission like this, will not that Commission, if it is given powers to investigate into such matters be effective enough to take action, if it so desires.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: You want that the Commission should be given powers to supervise the investigation. Please come to the next point.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Power to investigate should be given. Now, you come to the next point.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: I would rather say that the power to supervise the investigation should be given.

Then Section 16 should be deleted.

SHRIMATI SUBHASHNI ALI (Kanpur): On this an amendment has been given.

SHRI P.C. THOMAS: If there is a Government amendment then it is all right, otherwise I feel this is too much.

In general I would like to say that the Commission should be given some more powers. From the Government Amendment it is seen that some provision is there regarding the power of Civil Court to investigate but I would say that the Commission should be given some broader powers.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would not be taking much time, as I have to rush to attend the cabinet meeting which is going on at the moment. I would like to whole heartedly thank the hon. Members belonging to all political parties for unanimously supporting this Bill. Regarding those friends, who did not support this Bill, I have to say only this much that they may not have gone through the contents of the Amendments, but I do not blame them for that. I do not blame them because the Bill was presented before the House only on the 22nd. As you may be aware, I am trying my level best to fulfil the responsibilities entrusted to me being in charge of this Ministry as soon as possible. Whether it be Bills concerning the Scheduled Castes and tribes, the backward classes, the minorities, the handicapped or regarding labour participation in management, construction labourers etc. or that of the Central legislation or Agriculture, we are actively working on all the points. I had said in the beginning itself that if we are not able to do this work in a years time, we will not be able to do it in the years or 100 years for that matter. The responsibility of looking after this Ministry was put on my humble shoulders in the month of May only

and on the 22nd day of that very month, Government moved this Bill in the parliament. That Bill had many drawbacks in it. At that time also, we had moved an amendment.

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee and other hon. Members would testify to that. Our intention then was to some how get the Bill passed by the Parliament and the defects and drawbacks can be taken care of by bringing in faster amendment in course of time. We felt that first it is necessary to move the Bill, as otherwise, we would get entangled in the whirlpool of uncertainty and in the process will land ourself no where. Our intention was to present the Bill before the Parliament and then to make the necessary changes to rectify the defects and plug the loopholes on the basis of the suggestions put forward by the hon. Members. Today, we have moved in that direction of rectification. Before making changes, before bringing these Amendments, we wanted to have both formal and informal discussion with hon'ble members so that there is no difference of opinion on this issue. There are many issues on which the party viewpoint comes to the tone, but on such issues, all parties think above party considerations. In this connection, to begin with, we organised small meetings and on 28th July, our Ministry organised a National level conference. As we were not aware of the number of organisations working in this field and of their area of activity, I had given specific instructions to the Ministry to the effect that without caring for party consideration and without showing any kind of discrimination, they should invite all the women MPs and important Women's Organisations, irrespective of their party affiliations. At that meeting, we had a free and frank discussion on this subject. I can say with certainty that we had accepted 95 percent of suggestions that were made during that conference. It won't be wrong, even if, we say that we had accepted almost all the suggestions made there because 5 percent of the suggestions which were not accepted are those which cannot be accomodate here. Many additions are required to be made in the rules.

All the amendments brought forward by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, relate to rules. She has also asked about the formation of the committee, I would like to tell her that we would definitely constitute the committee. Many hon. Members have suggested for the setting up of similar commissions in the States as well. We too are firmly of this view but we cannot put pressure on the States in this regard. In this connection, I have written letters to the Chief Ministers advising them to set up similar commissions in their respective States. Apart from that, I would like to clarify here that some of the doubts expressed here have absolutely no ground and there is nothing to worry about them.

A question was raised about the appointment of the Chairman. Earlier, it was decided to appoint the Chairman on the recommendations of a panel. Now it has been decided that panel will not play any role in this. The appointment shall be made directly by the Government. The issue of presenting certain qualifications for the post of Chairman, also came up before us, but we decided to give more weightage to dedication to work rather than presenting educational qualifications etc. for this purpose. Appointing a person with high educational qualifications including PH. D. but with no relevant experience or knowledge of social work would prove to be an exercise in futility.

So far as the question of the S.C. and S.T. commission is concerned, earlier the provision was to grant powers to those belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, even if they were not appointed Members of the Commission. Now we have done away with that system. We have decided to involve persons belonging to the Schedule Castes and Scheduled Tribes in this Commission. It has been decided to increase the membership fee from the existing rupees five to rupees seven. Women belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Tribes would be definitely be taken in this commission.

Earlier, there was a provision under which Members or office-bearers could be

[Sh. Ram Vilas Paswan]

removed by giving them three months notice but Women's organisations were deadly against any such move. Now the procedure giving three months notice has been discontinued. The rules and regulations in force in other service commissions will apply to this commission also. The rules are very strict. It is not easy to terminate the services of any Member or Chairman. The provision of giving three months notice in advance has been done away with. This Commission will also have same powers and authority, as those visited with the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. The Commission also has full investigative powers, similar to that of Civil Courts. The Commission would be actively involved in the schemes and programmes meant for the social and economic betterment of women and will submit its recommendation in this regard. It would also evaluate the progress made by women, in various union territories and states, as a result of the various programmes and schemes launched by these bodies. Anybody who chooses to ignore the recommendations of the Commission will have to furnish an explanation for that. In addition to this such issues would be taken up for discussion in the Parliament and the recommendations accepted by the Government would be made public.

The Central Government shall seek the advice of the Commission on all important policy matters concerning women. The issue of directions was also raised here. Regarding that, I would like to say that it would be issuing directives from time to time and the Centre will name no interference in that the Commission will work as an independent organisation. Reports in respect of matter pertaining to different states Government will be submitted to the respective states. The Governments by the Commission, the State Assembly can have a discussion on that report. All these powers have been given to the Commission.

I also heard the views of Shri P.C. Thomas, Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya and

Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee. If one goes through the Bill carefully and deeply, it would be seen that all the amendments brought forward by the hon. Members have already been incorporated in the Bill. As far as the remaining points are concerned, we will, definitely, include them in the rules.

A reference has also been made to the question of decentralisation. I have written to the State Chief Ministers in this connection. The Commission will be empowered to constitute committees. It can carry on its functions by constituting expert committees for different regions. These people cannot be denied the rights which have been granted to them in various articles of the constitution.

The hon. Members have drawn my attention to Anganwadi. Though it is not concerned with the present subject, it is definitely a serious matter. We are taking it seriously. I would also like to tell that we do not have adequate resources. Personally, I feel that no person should be paid less wages than what has been fixed in the Minimum Wages Act.

19.00 hrs.

It is unfortunate that women workers of Anganwadi and helpers have not been recognised as Government servants. At the time of engaging them they were informed in writing that they were not Government servants. The Anganwadi being treated as a Voluntary organisation and its workers as volunteers. But I would like to assure that as far as I can do, I would definitely look into the problems of women employees and helpers of the Anganwadi, I would also like to assure that the Ministries under my control in the Government...

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj): All money goes in corruption.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: What he is saying is correct.

Shri Ram Dhan ji's charges are correct. Most of the funds sanctioned for this purpose

go waste in corruption. We will look into both the aspects. While we will sanction funds to them, we will ensure the monitoring thereof and would see that the purposes for which these funds are sanctioned are fulfilled. I would like to assure the august House that we are dedicated and determined for this. Whatever we could do, we are definitely determined to do for the weaker sections and the downtrodden people.

As such, while I appreciate the sentiments expressed by the hon. Members, I would like to request them to withdraw all the amendments they have moved in this connection and pass the Bill unanimously. As far as the remaining points are concerned, we will incorporate them in the rules and see that nothing goes wrong. I express my thanks to the hon. Members

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI (Vijayawada): Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether he wants to ensure that the workers of the Anganwadi are paid wages as per the provisions of the Minimum Wages Act.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: This does not come under the preview of this Bill.

SHRIMATI VIDYA CHENNUPATI: Secondly, what will you do if the Personal law poses a hurdle in the way of the Commission for women you are going to constitute?

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: It is about the Women Commission and doesn't attract the personal law

SHRIMATI VIDAYA CHENNUPATI: What will be the functions of the Commission?

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an amendment moved by Shri Girdharilal Bhargava, to the Motion for Consideration. He is not here in the House. I will put it to the vote of the House. The question is:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 31st August, 1990."

The motion was negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill to constitute a National Commission for Women and to provide for matters connected therewith or incidental thereto, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will now take up Clause-by Clause consideration of the Bill.

Clause-2

Amendment made.

Page 2 lines 2 and 3, *omit* and a Member co-opted under sub-section (3) of section 3" (19)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is.

"That Clause 2, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2, as amended, was added to the Bill"

Clause 3

Constitution of the National Commission for women

Amendment made:

Page 2, for lines 10 to 39, *substitute*

"(2)The Commission shall consist of-

- (a) A Chairperson, committed to the cause of women, to be nominated by the Central Government;
- (b) Five Members to be nominated by the Central Government from amongst persons of ability, integrity and standing who have had experience in law or legislation, trade unionism, management of an industry or organisation committed to increasing the employment potential of women, women's voluntary organisations (including women activists), administration, economic development, health, education or social welfare;

Provided that atleast one Member each shall be from amongst persons belonging to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively;

(c) one Member-Secretary to be nominated by the Central Government, who shall be-

- (i) an expert in the field of management, organisational structure or sociological movement, or
- (ii) an officer who is a member of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds a civil post under the Union with appropriate experience." (20)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Malini are you Moving your amendments?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are amendments given by Shri Ramesh Chennithala. He is not present here.

Are you moving your amendments?

[Translation]

SHRI R.L.P. VERMA (Koderma): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to point out that though it is—a Bill for women, yet the women are going to be deprived of their rights by this Bill. There is a proposal in the Bill that a Harijan and a Adivasi will be taken as Member of the Commission, but I feel that in their place a woman should be taken as a member, otherwise it will tantamount to exploitation of women. Instead of taking participation of male member, women should be involved in the Commission. With this I hereby withdraw the amendment. I had moved.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Mr. Yuvraj Are you moving your amendments?

SHRI YUVRAJ (Katihar): No.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause—4

Service of Chairperson and members

Amendment made :

Page 3, for lines 4 to 12, substitute

"(2) The Chairperson or a Member (other than the Member-Secretary who is a member of a civil service of the Union or of an all-India service or holds a civil post under the Union) may, by writing and addressed to the Central Government, resign from the office of Chairperson, or, as the case may be, of the Member at any time.

(3) The Central Government shall remove a person from the office of Chairperson or a Member referred to in sub-section (2) if that person—

- (a) becomes an undischarged insolvent;
- (b) gets convicted and sentenced to imprisonment for an offence which in the opinion of the Central Government involves moral turpitude;
- (c) becomes of unsound mind and stands so declared by a competent court;
- (d) refuses to act or becomes incapable of acting; or
- (e) is, without obtaining leave of absence from the Commission, absent from three consecutive meetings of the Commission; or
- (f) in the opinion of the Central Government has so abused the position of Chairperson or Member as to render that person's continuance in office detrimental to the public interest:

Provided that no person shall be removed under this clause until that person has been given a reasonable opportunity of being heard in the matter." (21)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Shrimati Malini are you moving amendment?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:
No:

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There are

amendments given by Shri Ramesh Chennithala. He is not present here.

The question is:

"That Clause 4, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Clause 5-

Officers and Other Employees of the Commission

Amendment made:

Page 3, line 22, for "employees of ", substitute "employees appointed for the purpose of" (22)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 6

Salaries and allowances to be paid out of grants

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: THERE is an amendment, No. 23 by the hon. Minister.

Amendment made:

Page 3, for clause 6, substitute

Salaries and allowances to be paid out of grants.

"6. The salaries and allowances payable to the Chairperson and Members and the administrative expenses, including salaries, allowances and pensions payable to the officers and other employees referred to in section 5, shall be paid out of the grants referred to in sub-section (1) of section 11." (23)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 6 as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 6, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to Clause-7

The question is:

"That clause 7 stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 7 was added to the Bill

Clause 8

Committee of the Commission

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: There is an amendment by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee, to Clause 8.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): In view of the assurance given by the hon. Minister I am not moving my amendment. I hope that the rules will be forthcoming along with the Act as per the assurance.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 8 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Clause 9. The question is:

That clause 9 Stand part of the Bill.

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

Clause 10

Functions of the Commission

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: To Clause 10 there are four amendments Nos. 24, 25, 26 and 27 by the hon. Minister. The rest of the amendments are not being moved.

Amendments made:

Page 4, line 13, for "10", substitute "10. (1)" (24)

Page 4, for lines 15 to 19, substitute

"(a) investigate and examine all matters relating to the safeguards provided for women under the Constitution and other laws;

(aa) present to the Central Government, annually and at such other times as the Commission may deem fit, reports upon the working of those safeguards;

(aaa) make in such reports recommendations for the effective implementation of those safeguards for improving the conditions of women by the Union or any State;" (25)

Page 5, after line 4, insert

"(ff) participate and advise on the planning process of socio-economic development of women;

(fff) evaluate the progress of the development of women under the Union and any State ;”(26)

Page 5, after line 14 insert

“(2) The Central Government shall cause all the reports referred to in clause (aa) of sub-section (1) to be laid before each House of Parliament along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the Union and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations

(3) Where any such report or any part thereof relates to any matter with which any State Government is concerned, the Commission shall forward a copy of such report or part to such State Government who shall cause it to be laid before the Legislature of the State along with a memorandum explaining the action taken or proposed to be taken on the recommendations relating to the State and the reasons for the non-acceptance, if any, of any of such recommendations.

(4) The Commission shall, while investigating any matter referred to in clause (a) or sub-clause (i) of clause (d) of sub-section (1), have all the powers of a civil court trying a suit and, in particular, in respect of the following matters, namely:-

- (a) summoning and enforcing the attendance of any person from any part of India and examining him on oath;
- (b) requiring the discovery and production of any document;

(c) receiving evidence on affidavits;

(d) requisitioning any public record or copy thereof from any court or office;

(e) issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses and documents; and

(f) any other matter which may be prescribed.”(27)

(Shri Ram Vilas paswan)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 10, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 10, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 11 to 14.

The question is:

“That Clauses 11 to 14 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clauses 11 to 14 were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: I will take up Amendment No. 18 by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya proposing insertion of Clause 14A (New) Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 15 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 15 was added to the Bill

Clause 16

Central Government to Consult Commission

Amendment made:

Page 6, for clause 16, substitute

Central Government to consult Commission

"16. The Central Government shall consult the Commission on all major policy matters affecting women."(28)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I take up Amendment No. 4 by Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee proposing insertion of Clause 16A (New). Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): I am not moving.

Clause-17

Power to make rules

Amendments made

Page 6, omit lines 24 and 25. (29)

Page 6, lines 27 and 28, for " sub-

section (4)", substitute "sub-section (5)". (30)

Page 6, after line 31, insert

' (cc) other matter under clause (f) of sub-section (4) of section 10;"(31)

(Shri Ram Vilas Paswan)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 17, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 17, as amended, was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now I will take up Clause 1. There is an Amendment No. 7 by Shrimati Malini Bhattacharya. Are you moving your Amendment?

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Long Title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, the Enacting Formula, and the Long Title were added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister may now move that the Bill, as amended be passed.

THE MINISTER OF LABOUR AND WELFARE (SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN): I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

[*Translation*]

I wholeheartedly thank all the hon'ble Members.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI USHA SINGH): First all I would like to express my thanks to hon' Paswan Ji who moved the amendments impressively. I would also like to thank all the hon' Members especially the hon' lady Members, who in total disregard of their party affiliations, expressed their views and co-operated in the process of passing of this

Bill. Today is an historical day, as a very important Bill is being passed.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed.

The motion was adopted

19.20 hrs.

The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, August 10, 1990/ Sravana 19, 1912 (Saka)