

Ninth Series, Vol. VIII No. 7 - 1e

Monday, August 20<sup>th</sup> 1990  
Sravana 29, 1912 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Third Session  
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



◊ *Vol VIII contains Nos 1 to 10* ◊

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

### LOK SABHA

Monday, August 20, 1990/ Sravana 29,  
1912 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

#### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

#### Memorandum from Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers

\*143. DR. SUDHIRRAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16 April, 1990 to Starred Question No. 451 regarding transfer of teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan and state:

(a) whether any probe has been made on the points detailed in the memorandum;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the outcome of the probe and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the table of the Sabha.

#### STATEMENT

Transfers and postings of teachers in KVS are done as per Guidelines approved by the Board of Governors. The transfer guidelines for the academic session 1989-90 (1.5.89 to 30.4.90) were approved by the Board of Governors at its 52nd meeting held on 27.12.1988. In the light of these transfer

Guidelines, the Sangathan had drawn up detailed operational guidelines for the academic session 1989-90, with the approval of the then Chairman, KVS.

The Guidelines specify, inter alia, the priorities which will be observed while effecting transfers. The priorities for 1989-90 were as follows:

- (i) Transfer on administrative grounds.
- (ii) Transfer on grounds of serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting.
- (iii) Transfers of spouses for joining the family and similarly transfers of unmarried girls to a place of their convenience.

The transfer guidelines were elaborated by the Sangathan in the form of operational guidelines as mentioned above. The priorities cited above were elaborated in the operational guidelines as follows:

- (1) Transfer on compelling administrative and compassionate grounds.
- (2) Transfer of teaching staff (PGT and above) who have completed three years in the North East Region (excluding those recruited in 1984 specially for this Region).
- (3) Transfer of teachers who have completed three years at the Hard Station as specified by KVS.
- (4) Transfer for reasons serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting.
- (5) Transfer of spouses for joining the family.
- (6) Transfer of unmarried girls to places

of their convenience.

- (7) Cases not covered in (1) to (6) above,—general category cases on completion of 3 years tenure at present place of posting.

The transfer guidelines may be seen at Annexure-I and the Operational Guidelines at Annexure-II.

As stated in the House in reply to supplementary questions to Starred Question No. 451 answered on 16th April, 1990, there were 181 cases in which transfers of teachers were ordered under the specific directions of the then Chairman of KVS. The matter has been locked int in pursuance of the assurance given at the time. The relevant facts have been ascertained by the KVS and are given below:—

The 181 transfers were ordered against clear vacancies i.e. without displacing any other teachers by the then Chairman of the KVS, on the grounds that they involved "extreme compassion and compelling administrative exigencies". On further examination of the records available in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan the grounds mentioned by the applicants for seeking transfers could be identified as follows:

(a) On spouses grounds	47
(b) Unmarried girls	08
(c) North-Eastern Region/ Hard Stations	04
(d) General Category cases	18

of the 181 transfers ordered by the Chairman, KVS, 13 orders were subsequently cancelled on the request of the teachers concerned including 3 cases where vacancies were later reported to be not avialable. Regarding the reasons for transfer in the remaining 91 cases, no further details are available in the records of the office of the Commissioner, KVS.

The number of transfers effeted durin the last two years alongwith the total number of employees is also given below:—

S.No.	Details of teachers	1988-89	1989-90
1.	No. of teachers	22,874	24,528
2.	No. of applications transfer	2,120	3,365
3.	Transfers effected (Till 20.12.1989)	458	923

### ANNEXURE-I

#### GUIDELINES FOR TRANSFER OF TEACHERS 1989-90

- (1) The general policy will be not to transfer teachers including Principals frequently. The normal transfers will be effected only for organisational reasons or on request or on medical grounds.
- (2) There will be no fixed tenure after which it may be necessary to transfer a teacher /Vice-Principal/Principal Education Officer/Assistant Commissioner.
- (3) Transfers will be made after offering promotions every year.
- (4) Transfers will generally be effected during the summer vacations. Transfers will not be effected after 31st October.
- (5) Transfers will be made keeping in view the number of vacancies expected to be filled up by promotions and direct recruitment.
- (6) Transfers will be effected by observing the following priorities:—
  - (a) Transfers on administrative reasons.
  - (b) Transfers for reasons of serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of meeting.
  - (c) Transfer of spouses for joining the family and similarly transfer of unmarried girls to a place of their convenience.

- (7) No request for transfers will ordinarily be entertained unless a teacher has completed three academic session except in the cases mentioned in (6) above.
- (8) PRTs, TGTs and other category of teachers in the identical scales will not normally be posted outside the region in which they were selected.
- (9) Teachers of all categories on appointment will be posted as far as possible to schools in the interior areas.
- (10) Subject to availability of vacancy, PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Assistant Commissioner on promotion or on direct recruitment will be posted to a different State than the one where they are posted, or are domiciled as the case may be and he/she will normally not be moved out of that state for at least 5 years unless there are compelling reasons.
- (11) PGTs/Vice-Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Assistant Commissioners who have 3 years or less to retire would be posted out on promotion/direct recruitment if already working in home State, subject to availability of vacancies.
- (12) Teachers/Vice-Principals/Principals posted to hard stations as identified by the department of Personnel would be given station of their choice subject to availability of vacancies after completion of 3 years stay at the hard station. This would be, however, not applicable to teachers specifically recruited for North-Eastern Region.
- (13) No transfer TA will be paid for request transfers on whatever grounds unless the teacher has completed five years in his existing place of posting.

**ANNEXURE -II**  
**OPERATIONAL DETAILS OF TRANSFER-**  
**GUIDELINES OF TEACHING STAFF**  
**FOR 1989-90**

The operational details of transfer-guide-

lines of teaching staff of KVS for 1989-90, as discussed in a meeting with PS to MOS and Commissioner, KVS on 15.5.89 are listed below:

Board of Governors of KVS in its 52nd meeting held on 27.12.88 approved guidelines for transfer and posting of teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals. Under these guidelines transfers are broadly categorised under two heads:—

A. Transfer in public interest.

B. Transfer on request.

A. *Transfer in public interest.*

Under the category, following types of transfers are contemplated.

(i) Transfer on compelling administrative and compassionate reasons.

(ii) Transfer of Post graduate teachers, vice-Principals and Principals who have completed three years in North-Eastern region (comprising the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Mizoram). This is in accordance with the Government of India Policy. (this, however, excludes PGTs, TGTs and PRTs recruited especially in 1984 for North-East region).

(iii) transfer of teachers/vice-Principals/principals who have completed three years at a hard station. Three years to be reckoned from the date of joining the hard stations. (Hard stations as identified by the earlier KVs Committee, as the Department of Personnel does not maintain such a list).

B. *Transfer on Request:*

The guidelines approved by the BOG provide the following:

(a) Transfer for reasons of serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting.



- (b) Transfer of spouses for joining the family and similarly transfer of unmarried girls to a place of their convenience.

In order to implement the above, the following hierarchy of priorities and details are suggested:—

- (i) Transfer on serious illness requiring treatment away from the place of posting. Under this head we may give consideration to cardiac problems, paralysis, renal failure, cancer, TB, etc. and may include cases of physically handicapped requiring medical treatment/attention. However, only these cases of physical handicap may be considered where the handicap has developed after joining KVS. The list is illustrative only and not exhaustive. The medical certificates in support of serious illness should be from CMD/Civil Surgeon of Distt. hospitals or from Medical Superintendents of Government hospitals or Head of Hospital attached to medical colleges/institutions or from CMO of project hospitals for project schools/officer incharge of Defence Sector hospitals for Defence Sector schools. While transferring, the point to be considered would be facilities for treatment not available at the existing station and their availability at the station where transfer is requested. No minimum stay at a particular station may be required for considering such requests.
- (ii) Transfer on spouse basis:  
Under the aforesaid category following hierarchy is suggested:
- (a) Spouses of a KVS employees. This is suggested as it will ensure smooth functioning of the Vidyalayas.
- (b) Spouse of a Central Government Defence department employee and the employee of the Autonomous bodies and the undertaking of the Central Government and spouses of State Governments and undertakings of State Governments, the

length of stay at the existing station being the determining factor.

- (c) All other spouses.
- (iii) Transfer of unmarried girls to a place of convenience. Minimum stay of one year at the existing station may be required for consideration of transfer. (i.e. for spouse cases/cases of unmarried girls).
- (iv) Transfer of Principals/Vice-Principals/PGTs who have less than 3 years to retire. No minimum stay at a particular station is required. This is suggested because guidelines provide posting a promotee to the same place if promoted within three years of retirement.

The other important part of the guidelines is the sequence to be followed in effecting postings and transfers. In this connection para 3 of the guidelines lays down that "Transfers will be made after offering promotions every year".

From the above, the following sequence of promotional postings, transfers and posting of directly recruited teachers, Vice-Principals and Principals follows:—

- (1) Promotional postings in respect of teachers promoted as TGTs, HMs, PGTs and Vice-Principals may be done first. Similarly the vacancies of Principals are to be filled first by offering the posts of Principals to the promoted Vice-Principals.
- (2) (i) Inter-regional transfers of teachers of all categories, Vice-Principals and Principals.
- (ii) Intara-regional transfer of teachers of all categories.
- (3) Posting of directly recruited teachers and Principals.

May kindly see the above operational details of transfer guidelines for formal approval, so that steps are taken to implement the same accordingly.

A separate note regarding time-sched-

ule of direct recruitment/promotion of posting of teaching staff, determination of staff strength, as discussed with PS to MOS and Commissioner, KVS on 15.5.89, is being put up.

Sd/-  
(D.R. Nangia)  
16.5.89

May kindly see for any further directions from MOS

Sd/-  
(L.R. Mal)  
16.5.89

MOS

The proposals from NSP-1 to 3 are approved subject to the following observations:—

- I. The words "including death of spouse" occurring in A (i) at NSP-1 may be deleted.
- II. In B (i) at NSP-2, sentence may be added to the effect that only those cases of physically handicapped will be considered wherein the physical handicap has developed after the employee has joined KVS. Accordingly, any handicap which existed before a person joins KVS should not be made a ground for seeking transfer. In the same clause the Certificate from the Head of the Hospital attached to Medical College/Research Institution should be made acceptable instead of requiring the Certificate from the Head of the College or the Research Institution.

KVS Sd./-  
(L.P. SHAHI)

Sd./-  
(Y.N. CHATURVEDI)  
30.5.89

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, last year, a large-scale illegal and irregular transfers were made in regard to teachers in Kendriya Vidyalayas. Now, this has been reported. The Additional Secretary, Shri A.S. Gopalan himself noted this thing. But the Minister concerned forgot that advice and he is going on transferring many teachers. Now, the

Minister himself assures that he would be looking into this matter. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there was a probe into this illegal transfer and what is the result of that?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, there was a promise or an assurance that the matter will be looked into. Now, whether you call it a probe or looking into, it depends on the situation. *Prima facie* we have looked into this and then if there is a necessity that probe can be done if required by other agencies also, we have looked into the whole thing and we have found that certainly some irregularities have taken place and there were certain transfers, around 181, which were ordered by the then Chairman himself and, looking to the record, it seems that 77 transfers may be considered eligible. But there were 91 remaining cases of transfer about which there is no detailed record available except that names were sent by the then Chairman to the Sangatan. The reasons were given as compulsory grounds and compelling administrative reasons. But there were no applications from these persons at all and therefore we considered that whatever is available first should be put.

DR. SUDHIR RAY: Sir, the JCM has been called to meet on 22nd of August and the hon. Minister promised that the representative organisations of the teachers would be asked to join the JCM. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister now, whether they would be asked to join the JCM.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, we have told the teachers; organisations that we were prepared to discuss and consult with them and therefore, some steps are being taken. There are three or four organisations, not only one. But things are not moving. Even then, to sort out the whole thing, we have requested their office bearers like President and General Secretary to come and talk with our officers on all these matters. We want their cooperation on transfer guidelines also because it affects them and it is basically their question.

[Translation]

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring it to the notice of the Hon'ble Minister that in spite of

clear cut guidelines in respect of the transfer of a KVS employee, some cases have come to our notice that when the spouse of a woman teacher working in a Kendriya Vidyalaya is transferred, she is not transferred to the place of her husband's posting for long, say even upto one year. Also at the time of next transfer the Ministry comes out with the argument that she has not yet completed the period of 3 years' stay. I would, therefore, like to know from the Hon'ble Minister whether he proposes to issue directions to the Ministry that the spouses of army or air force officers should also be transferred to the place of their husbands' posting at the earliest so that they can live together. In the second part of my question I had asked whether the representations received by the Ministry from those posted in the North-East region will be sympathetically considered on a priority basis by them.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I admit that the issue of transfer of a woman employee to the place of her husband's posting is very delicate and it should be sympathetically considered and they should be given an opportunity to stay at the same place. It is our policy also to post them at the same place at the earliest. However, a Kendriya Vidyalaya should be there at the place, where the husband has been transferred and a vacancy should also be there in that school, otherwise it becomes very difficult to post them at the same place and the case gets delayed. But it is our policy not to separate them for long and let them live together at the earliest. In 1984, we paid attention to the people posted in the North-east region. Posting in the north-east region is not considered as transfer. But in other cases the people are required to complete the period of three years' stay. People do not want to be posted in the north-east region as it is a tribal area and there is no social life. In such cases even the 3 years' period is not completed, and pulls and pressures from VIPs are brought on us for transfer. However we try to consider their cases sympathetically.

**SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI:** It is a serious matter and is related to my State...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seat. All your questions are always very serious.

[English]

**SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY:** These questions were raised in this House in April last and now the Minister says that there are some cases where the guidelines have been violated. In majority of the cases, guidelines have been violated. I want to know whether the Minister is only "looking into it" as we generally get such reply, and not taking speedy action to correct it if the guidelines are violated. What are the difficulties in correcting them?

Is it a fact that there are persons within the organisation who are not allowing them to take any action or creating complications to carry out the necessary correction, or the Minister himself is unable to do it?

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** This is a right suggestion because the list was sent without reasons, without applications and on telephone, orders were given and carried out. We will formulate guidelines and amend some of them and we are meeting on 22nd of this month. Such requests from the Ministry or such orders or instructions should not be carried out unless the Minister himself takes the responsibility to write it down in such an exigency. But the application must follow. Otherwise, it is for the officers to carry it out or not. I personally feel that even if Ministers give oral orders, at least the officers must have that much courage to put it on the file that it is not the correct instruction, if that violates the guidelines. Now that is not available here. It may be the old practice of the last 20 years. Perhaps these courageous officers should put their views on the file. We do not encourage such things. Therefore, in this House, I am committing that we tell our officers that kindly write down the instructions and tell us about the right procedure so that such mistakes do not occur. This has to be correctly mentioned.

**SHRI K.S. RAO:** The hon. Member who preceded me has already put a question to certain extent. I wish to have the attention of the hon. Prime Minister also.

We have been promising a lot of things to the women in this country. But even yesterday I read in the newspaper, in the compartment three post-graduate girls had been

raped by eight anti-social elements in the train itself. I am not finding fault with anybody. Such is the case, in spite of our promise that we are going to give 30% reservation in Parliament, this and that.

The hon. Minister himself says that there are guidelines existing not only now but even earlier also that whenever a spouse, particularly lady is posted to a different place, her transfer to the place of her husband should be given priority. It is our experience even as Members of Parliament that when it is referred to the concerned Ministry, including the Ministry of Human Resource Development, for years, no action has been taken. The spouse is suffering very badly socially by being away from her husband for years, and economically by having a separate family elsewhere which they cannot afford. I wish to know from the hon. Minister and the Prime Minister in specific terms and not just general guidelines. "As far as possible" should not be there. I wish to have from the hon. Minister a clear cut guideline not "as far as possible" and also from the Prime Minister, to consider all those ladies who are working.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The attempt is as "near as possible" but not "as far as possible."

SHRI K.S RAO: I want a clear cut answer. I can understand their inability to post where the women employees are in large numbers in that particular line. But, in education particularly the teaching profession is one where we can encourage women in good number to come to that line. The best incentive or initiative is not reservation. If confidence can be infused among the women, that they will be posted where their husbands or family are living, that itself is a good encouragement. I request the hon. Prime Minister that wherever such case is referred by Members of Parliament at least, it should be immediately effected and ladies should be posted at a place of their choice, particularly where their husbands are working.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: The larger part of the observation is such that no one

would disagree with it. The question is of availability of vacancy in the station where the spouse is stationed. The moment we get the vacancy, we will consider that case on a sympathetic ground and also on a priority basis. There is no harm in accepting the suggestion. This is correct.

PROF. SAVITRI LAKSHMANAN: I myself am an employed housewife. I know the problems of employed mothers. I am very happy the Prime Minister is also here to know the problem. I am sorry to notice that there is no provision for the employed mothers with small kids in considering the transfer cases. My humble question is will you please consider the cases of employed mothers with small kids so that the children will feel the care of the mother. There is provision for unmarried girls but there is no provision for employed mothers. The cases of employed mothers are not being considered.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: I agree with her observation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: The reply is not correct. There is still a lot of corruption in this regard. Shri Laliteshwar Prasad Shahi who hailed from my State, was formerly Education Minister. During his tenure, 181 persons were illegally transferred after taking bribes. I would like to know whether it is a fact or not? It is the height of corruption. These transfers have been done illegally. Besides this, is it also a fact that there have been such cases of transfers even in my State.

MR. SPEAKER: Are you asking about the Kendriya Vidyalayas only?

SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Yes, Sir.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, if there is a specific complaint or a specific case, we will look into it. But unless there is a specific complaint, it is very difficult to do anything in regard to these 181 cases. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Minister is saying that specific cases, if any, may be brought to his notice.

[English]

SHRI BALGOPAL MISHRA: One specific case has been brought to your notice.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: The hon. Member is saying that one specific case has been brought to notice. I will go into the record and definitely look into that matter. That will also be taken into consideration.

### Forest Cover

\*144. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of geographical area covered by forest or vegetation in the country;

(b) whether it has declined or increased in the last five years;

(c) if the area has declined the causes of decline in vegetation cover during the last five years in the country; and

(d) the steps taken to restore the proper land and forest ratio in India?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (d). A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

### STATEMENT

#### FOREST COVER IN INDIA

(a) According to the studies conducted by Forest Survey of India using Lands at Imagery, the extent of forest cover in the country during the period 1985-87 was 64.01 million hectares.

(b) The forest cover has declined from 64.20 million hectares in 1981-83 to 64.01 million hectares in 1985-87. However, the area under dense forest cover with a crown density of over 40% has increased from 36.14 million hectares to 37.84 million hectares.

(c) The causes of decline of forest cover are:—

(1) Higher demand for fuelwood and timber due to increased population.

(2) Overgrazing leading to degradation of forest land.

(3) Requirement of wood based industries.

(4) Insufficient financial outlays for regeneration of degraded forest land.

(5) The problem of shifting cultivation in tribal areas especially the North-Eastern Region.

(d) Steps to restore proper land and forest ratio in India involve forest protection measures and massive afforestation. These include:—

(1) The National Forest Policy, 1988, lays more emphasis on conservation of forests. There are specific provisions for protection of forests from grazing, fires and encroachment.

(2) Forest (Conservation) Act, was amended in 1988 to make it more stringent.

(3) A Centrally sponsored scheme is under implementation to help the States for development of infrastructure for protection of forests.

(4) Alternative sources of energy are

- being developed to replace fuel-wood in domestic and commercial sectors.
- (5) Wood is substituted by alternative materials in packaging, railway sleepers, building construction, furniture etc.
- (6) Import Policy for timber has been liberalised.
- (7) Fiscal incentives are given to industries using wood substitute raw materials such as agrowaste etc.
- (8) Efforts are being made to control shifting cultivation.
- (9) Guidelines have been issued to State/UT Governments from time to time for protection of forests. Some of these guidelines are as follows:—
- (i) To avoid felling of natural forests and where such felling are inevitable for restoration of crop or other silvicultural considerations, it should be restricted to area not exceeding 10 hectares in the hills and 25 hectares in the plains.
  - (ii) To ban felling in the hills above, 1,000 metres, at least for some years.
  - (iii) To identify critical areas in the hills and mountains which require protection from felling of forests and need immediate vigorous afforestation.
  - (iv) To set apart 4% of the geographical area as protection area like wildlife sanctuaries, national parks, biosphere reserves etc.
  - (v) Special guidelines have been
- issued for regulation of saw mills.
- (10) Steps taken for afforestation include:—
- (i) Restructuring of Wasteland development Programme.
  - (ii) Involvement of village communities for reafforestation of degraded forest land on usufruct sharing basis.
  - (iii) Encouragement to private farmers/voluntary agencies in afforestative programme.
  - (iv) Programme of reafforestation of degraded forestland in the Eighth Five Year Plan

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir, you will agree with me that the decrease of the forest cover is a very serious national problem. Experts have opined that if the forest cover comes to below 11 per cent of the total geographical area, a civilisation may completely be wiped out. We have made all-out efforts. We enacted the Forest Conservation Act, 1980 and we again tried to make it more stringent in 1988. There is the National Forest Policy of 1988. All these efforts have been made. But I wonder what has been the result of these efforts. If we look at the figures which are given by the satellite imagery and by the Forest Survey of India, we find that between 1981 and 1986 there has been a net decline of the forest cover of 47675 hectares per year. These are the Government figures which I am quoting. One finds that whatever significant gains have been made, they have been made only in two State areas i.e. in Punjab and then in Sikkim. As far as Union Territories are concerned, it is a very small area with positives gain. But there has been a net decline in the forest cover, particularly in some States. For example, in the State of Gujarat, the decline of forest cover is 14 per cent; in Haryana, it is 12 per cent...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please put your question.

**DR. VENKATESH KABDE:** I am coming to the question. These are the States which have done poorly in spite of the efforts that have been made. I want to know the reasons in this regard. In spite of all these efforts why have these particular States done poorly? What are the efforts of the Government in making these States increase the forest cover? As far as these States are convergent, the forest cover has decreased in spite of the best efforts. Now, what steps are going to be taken by the Government to see that the forest cover increases there. This is my first question.

**SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY:** Sir, it is a fact that the forest cover has decreased. According to the standards laid down by the Forest Policy of our country, the forest cover should be one-third of the geographical area of our country. If we take that into consideration, it is far less because our geographical area is 329 million hectares. If we take this into consideration and the standards prescribed by the Forest Policy, it would come to about 110 million hectares. As against that, our recorded forest area now is 75 million hectares. The actual forest cover, as surveyed by the Satellite imagery, is 64.20 million hectares. Therefore, there has been a decline in so far as the forest cover is concerned. After the enactment of the Forest Conservation Act of 1980, the situation has considerably improved. As against the period beginning from 1951 to 1980 the total loss of forest due to diversification is about four million and thirty three thousand hectares. After this, it has come down, as stated by the hon. Member. Annually, it has now come down to 44,000 hectares. Therefore, the improvement is quite visible if you compare it with earlier period. Now, efforts are being made in various sectors to see how to improve this degradation of the forests. So far as Wasteland Development Board is concerned, it has taken up the work of afforestation in wide areas through various State Government agencies and also with the help of foreign aids, they are trying their best to

recoup this. So, this is the position.

**DR. VENKATESH KABDE:** Regarding my question, "why certain States are not doing well", that has not been answered. However, I will proceed with the second question. In spite of all the efforts, why is our forest cover not increasing? One may bring in the factor of population explosion. Our hon. Minister might say that this does not refer to his Ministry. But this is the most important factor. Our population has increased and, therefore, our need for fire wood has increased and the wood required for housing has increased. Therefore, there is a greater premium on forest. This is a very serious situation. We are trying to make alternative sources of energy available to the people; we are trying to make available the substitution for wood and also the import of timber. But what I would like to know from the Minister is, what is the effect of all this? These are very good measures. But they seem to be in a very small measure. For example, substitution of wood and all these efforts are made only in the cities. I think, may be some subsidy needs to be given. Therefore, what effort the Government is making for that? Are we providing alternatives in the form of solar energy or substitution of wood. What efforts have been made and what are the results achieved?

**SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY:** Sir, I agree with the hon. Member that it is a fact that increase in population is telling much upon the protection of the forest. We are trying our best to provide alternative source of energy so that fire wood that is being brought stealthily from the forest can be stopped and for that also we are encouraging solar energy. The Energy Department are also giving subsidy so far as this solar *Chulha* is concerned. Therefore, this is a fact that increase in population is greatly affecting the conservation of forest.

**SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, is the Government aware that the naxalite in Andhra Pradesh are felling lakhs of acres of forest and are selling away the wood and distributing the land thus

denuded. That way, they are making lot of money for themselves and forest is getting denuded and they are also getting the sympathy of the villagers who are landless and are getting some land for themselves. Government of Andhra is trying to prevent it unfortunately not able to do much about it. Will the Central Government come in a big way to arrest this? Will the Central Government put up a Task Force concerning the forest department to see that this process is arrested. Secondly, all of us are aware, in Bombay High and all the gas producing stations, lots and lots of gas is being burnt away because it is not getting bottles. Will the Government take special efforts to see that the bottling of gas is done in a very big way so that gas is supplied at cheaper cost to the consumers?

MR. SPEAKER: You can reply to the first question.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: So far as information given by the hon. Member about naxalites exploiting the forest in Andhra, I have no definite information with me. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI Y.S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: You do not have information!

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: About the other question of the Hon. Member that if the Andhra Pradesh Government makes an effort whether the Central Government will help them, we will certainly look into the matter. If such a request comes from the Government of Andhra Pradesh, we will do what is necessary. (*Interruptions*)

DR. THAMBI DURAI: We are always speaking about deforestation in our country, because we are losing a lot of trees in the forests. As Shri Rajasekhar Reddy said, some elements are making deforestation and are getting some kind of sympathy also.

In the same way in other States also it is happening. I am not talking about naxalities, but some other anti-social elements are making a lot of deforestation. You might have read in the newspapers about one person called Veerappan. He is operating in different States of Tamil Nadu, Karnataka and Kerala by changing his place. The problem is, our forest officers are not able to tackle him because he is having modern weapons which our police do not have.

I would like to know whether the Central Government will interfere in this and give facilities to the State Government and officials to control all these anti-social elements and to see that our forests will be kept intact.

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: These are the matters which come under the jurisdiction of the State Government.

DR. THAMBI DURAI: I am not telling law and order; I am talking about deforestation. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: In the forest area if something like this happens, if some people bring weapons and kill guards, in that case the State Government should come to the rescue of those people and utilise the State machinery for this purpose.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Through you, I would like to know from the Minister of Environment and Forests whether he is aware of the fact that Himachal Pradesh is called the State of fruits with its 34 thousand apple growers. They depend on wooden boxes for despatch of their produce to the markets. But if this process of sending the entire produce of fruits in the wooden boxes is continued it will cause of an area of about 666 hectares every year. The State Government is trying their best to see that instead of wooden boxes, cartons are used to send the entire fruit produce, but the cartons are so costly that it is impossible for the growers to purchase them. I would like to give an example that a packing carton of 20 kilos costs



Rs. 33. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in order to protect forest cover he proposes to take steps to ensure that the Government provides subsidy on the packing material other than the wooden cases and get the excise duty on this material waived off so that farmers can get packing cases at a concessional rate and the Himalayan forest cover is also duly protected.

[*English*]

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: I agree with the hon. Member; this is a problem with Himachal Pradesh. Lots of fruit packets require wood and they are telling upon the forests. It has become a problem to the forest Department of the Himachal Government. They are making some other alternative arrangements like hard plastic cases etc. Whatever proposal or request comes from the Himachal Pradesh Government, we will certainly try to help them.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: The forest problem is enormous and this is related with the economy of our country. The State Government of West Bengal three years back submitted a proposal to the Central Government for the development of Ayodhya Hill in the District Purulia integrating all the programmes like IRDP and other rural development programmes. Poor people are felling the trees or cutting the trees because of their poor economic conditions. If some of the integrated programmes are adopted and taken, then the forest can be saved, the denudation of forest can be stopped. May I know from the hon. Minister whether the proposal which was submitted three years back—the estimate was about three crores of rupees—to save the forest of Ayodhya Hills, will be taken into account and whether the Government proposes to assist in stopping the denudation of forest of Ayodhya Hills of Purulia District in West Bengal?

SHRINILAMANI ROUSTRAY: Sir, I have no definite knowledge about the proposal which the hon. Member is mentioning. I will

certainly look into, if there is any such proposal; I will discuss and inform the hon. Member of what action has been taken and what action we are going to take. At the moment, I have no specific knowledge about this.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA: I will send you a copy of that proposal. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI D. AMAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in view of the criminal felling and denudation of forest in some parts of Orissa, would the Government think in term so equipping the Forest Department with the power to 'shoot-at-sight' the offenders and also give them powers to seize and arrest the poachers?

SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY: Sir, this is a proposal, which we cannot agree. (*Interruptions*) We will instruct the State Government (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

### Education Policy

\*145. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to abolish the existing dual education policy in the country with a view to bring about uniformity in education throughout;

(b) if so, whether Government are formulating any action plan for making education employment-oriented; and

(c) if so, by what time the draft in this regard is likely to be prepared?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) to (c). Government are of the view that education should serve as an instrument for securing a status of equality for women, economically, socially, and educationally deprived sections of society, and minorities. As soon as possible, we should move towards provision of education of the same standard and type to all students. In keeping with this policy perspective, it is proposed to take a variety of measures towards achievement of the goal of Common School System. These measures will include the upgradation of standards of all schools particularly those in the disadvantaged localities so as to prevent making competitively advantageous education available only to the children of better off families. The possibility of making the mother tongue the only medium of instruction atleast upto Class VIII is being examined. Consultations will be held with State Governments, Central Advisory Board of Education and other concerned people. Eventually we need to move towards the neighbourhood school concept which implies allowing children of the neighbourhood to study together in the school in their vicinity, and improvement of standards in these schools to such a level, that parents would not feel the need to send children to far away schools. The overall impact of all these measures is expected to lead to rectification of elitist aberrations in the educational system.

Education based on productive work helps to prepare students for remunerative work without necessarily having to go for higher education. The objective of vocationalisation of education is to enhance individual employability and reduce the mismatch between demand and supply of skilled manpower. Government proposes to give a work and employment orientation to the entire educational system.

Government have set up a Committee under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurthi on 7.5.1990 to review the National Policy on Education, 1986 with a view to ensuring that the policy better conforms to

the social and economic goals of the country. The Committee is expected to submit its report in November, 1990.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister's reply to my question makes it clear that the Ministry of Human Resources is not only quite indifferent to Education, but also does not have any well framed policy. The content of my question was whether the Government proposes to bring about uniformity in the system of Education in the different States of the country? The syllabi and courses of study in Uttar Pradesh, Kerala, West Bengal, Haryana and Maharashtra are different from one another, to say the least. How can the common cultural traits and thinking be inculcated into the coming generations in the absence of uniform system of education in the whole country? How will a feeling of national integration be infused in them from the level of primary education to the Higher Education in the country? I would like the hon. Minister to tell us about the stand of Government in this regard. It has been said that Acharya Ram Moorti Committee's Report will be submitted by the end of 1990. So I would like to know whether any interim report has been received as yet, if so, the details of the same and in case the report is received in 1990, consider to bring forward a Bill in the House in 1991, to implement the recommendations contained in the report.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I do not have to say much in regard to the comments made by the hon. Member but our reply itself will indicate how actively we are thinking over it and how much interest we are taking in it. There has been frequent discussion on the point of bringing uniformity in the system and pattern of education in the whole country and we too accept that opinion but to this date only 8 states have sent their replies to our frequent enquiries about it, since it is a state subject, we send them telegrams and telex messages. We write and talk...

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** What do you write after all?

**MR. SPEAKER:** Agnihotri ji, have another supplementary why are you losing your patience?

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** I can say only this much that it is the N.C.E.R.T. Syllabi which are being adopted by most of the states in the country with marginal deviations and every effort is being made in this respect. We have given them certain guidelines in this regard that the medium of instruction should be mother tongue at least upto the eighth standard. And then comes the three-language formula which we all have as it was envisaged by Pandit Nehru, but that too is to be implemented rationally as we have not framed any law about how to enforce the three-language formula and how to promote the three languages i.e. Hindi, English and the Regional languages.

There are other things also but I shall not take your time for those. So we are thinking and making efforts on these lines. As far as the Report of Acharya Ram Moorti Committee is concerned it is expected to be submitted two months before the end of this year i.e. on the 6th November and prior to that it is going to submit a perspective report on the 1st September. We think that this committee should finalise its report after ascertaining the views of various sections such as the Members of Parliament, teachers, students, parents and educationists. Acharya Ram Moorti Committee has set up six working groups, which cover all the three points on which members are concerned as also the issue of uniform pattern of education. Zonal meetings are also being conducted all over the country and to this date, they have held three such meetings. Earlier, we had asked them to submit an interim report but we were told that they would be giving the broad outlines of perspective policy so that we might give our opinions, sug-

gestions and instructions in writing and thereafter they would submit their final report on 6th November and it had also been stated that no further extension would be required for that. So we have given a deep thought and the Government has been quite active in this regard...

**SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister may be pleased to state whether the Government has laid down any priority for the State Governments with a view to introduce a uniform system of education and which of the State Governments have conveyed their agreement on that report and which of them have not replied as yet? Secondly, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government, during the last one year of its coming to power, has prepared any draft regarding the employment oriented education, which has to be sent to the State Governments as the Janata Dal had obviously declared its policy of imparting such education in the country which will not make the youth to lead a life without job because that education system would be linked with different trades and also with the industrial and educational policy of the Government.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are laying much emphasis on making our education job oriented for that we have consulted and discussed it many times with the Planning Commission. We have clearly stated that last year a sum of rupees 50 crore had been spent on the vocational education at 10 + 2 level. This year we have sanctioned an amount of Rs. 84 crore to be incurred under that head and we are spending it but we admit that this amount is quite insufficient to meet our requirements. If today we want to introduce vocational education even in 25 per cent of our schools at the level of 10 + 2, an amount of about Rs. 2500 crore would be required to achieve that end in a period of five years. Therefore, a dialogue with the Planning

Commission is quite essential. The Planning Commission has prepared an Approach Paper. There will be a detailed discussion on it when we will go deep into its details. We are also thinking about the engineering colleges also with a view to bringing about uniformity in these colleges, as a peculiar inequality prevails there which is not in the interest of the poor. The rich people have easy access to these institutions because they are in a position to pay capitation fees to get a seat there. Thus, the educational standard of these institutions is very poor. We are also trying to do away with that practice. The Prime Minister has also declared on the 15th August, that an amount of about Rs. 50 crore will set apart to be as loan to the poor students but it can not be utilised for the payment of capitation fees. All those institutions which have been charging capitation fees will be asked to adopt a centralised administrative system in order to meet their expenditure. The loan of Rs. 50 crore will also be helpful. Some more steps are proposed to be taken as in future there will be a provision of about Rs 120 crore for the purpose of loan to the educated persons seeking self-employment.

PROF. VJAYKUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister in his reply has not spoken of any concrete measures except that he is thinking of looking into the matter. I would like to ask the hon. Minister a simple question as to what steps are being taken by the Government to bring to an end the dual education policy for which the Prime Minister and you had given assurance in the Janata Dal's manifesto. You have stated just now that it is a state subject, but what steps have you taken in Delhi, which is a Union Territory, and where your party is in power for the last nine months. No new ordinary schools, but only the Public Schools were setup. Even the Government aided schools are being converted into the Public Schools. They could have decided it earlier that there will be no new Public School. In 1966 the

Kothari Commission had made a recommendation in respect of neighbourhood school which will offer equal opportunities of education to the Prime Minister's son and to the son of a peon. The commission was of the view that son of a millionaire and a poor man's son should receive education in the same school. What steps have been taken by the Government in this direction during the last 9 months? No general school or no common school is being opened by the Government these days. Rather, only public schools are coming up. What steps have been taken by the Government to check this trend? The Ramamurthy Committee may take sometime in submitting its report and further action to implement the recommendations of the Committee will be taken only on receipt of the report. But in the meantime some steps should be taken to open new general schools.

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: The hon. Member made a reference to dual policy. Curriculum is about uniformity of education. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Dual policy as explained in the reply to the question suggests two sets of education— one for the poor and one for the rich *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: We do not adopt dual policy. I am taking of the dual system which is prevalent in the society. If it is there in the manifesto of the National Front Government, we will definitely implement this. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. VJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: What are you going to do in this regard. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: The hon. Member made a mention of 9 months period. With reference to that, I would like to tell him that during these 9 months we have held

consultations a number of times. The Delhi Administration also does not come under the Ministry, Delhi being a Union Territory with a administration. They will have to be consulted, because it has got its own administrative jurisdiction. Talks are being held for this purpose. We are happy to note that all the hon. Members are supporting this proposal. We fully agree to the policy document of 1964. Deliberation should come to an end. We also want that the public school system should be abolished and there should be common schools for all. We are taking concrete steps in this direction. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: I believe, the question is whether the Government is going to end the dual system of education as was promised in the Janata Dal manifesto. You will agree, that we cannot attack the super structure alone and keep the base intact. The education system is the projection and reflection of the economic system that exists in our society, in our State. Unless the economic system changes, it is very difficult to remove the disparity between the rich and the poor. Will the Government consider to take a small step in this direction as being suggested by me? There are certain small colleges in the rural areas. We can have small mills for oil seeds, groundnut oil etc. and can tie up the farmers with them. These small mills can adopt these colleges. The students can thus learn as also earn in this process. This will go a long way and would be a step in the right direction. What is the reaction of the Government to this suggestion?

SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA: This is a question of finding resources and alternative avenues; okay, that will be considered. About the dual policy, in the beginning small steps would be necessary. I can put it on record that we have discussed this question during

the last two months with the Delhi Administration, particularly the question of neighbourhood school concept, common school concept etc. The report has come and they are moving in the direction of action. At this moment, unless the whole plan is ready, I cannot announce it.

PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Sir, in our country the people of rich and affluent society send their children to public school because they can afford to pay huge amount as fees but the poor class who even find it difficult to get a square meal send their children to Government schools which do not even have proper building. So, in our country two types of youngsters are brought up: one is the youngster for being taught in the public schools and the other to be taught in the Government schools where the quality of education is poor. So, my specific question to the Minister is what steps will be taken in consultation with the State Governments to improve the quality of education in Government schools so that the children who come out of them are on par with the public school children.

SHRICHIMANBHAI MEHTA: Sir, I share the sentiments of the hon. Member and I agree that there are two standard of the children and there is disparity between the cities and the rural areas. We have collected a data and according to it there are 30 per cent of villages where there are no *pucca* school building and 28 per cent of schools are such where there is only one teacher. Therefore, they suffer the most and so we have to first think about these children. Simultaneously vertical improvement has to be done and more of the expansion work has to be taken. We are taking all the necessary steps. All the Education Ministers of different States are invited in the Central Board of Education meeting which is probably meeting next month. All these issues will be discussed in that meeting.

**SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV:** In order to overcome the disparity which is being caused by the education policy, the Government of India had passed Assam University Bill to protect the interests of the linguistic minorities of Assam. May I know what is the stand of the present Government on this issue? Are you going to implement it or not? A stand should be taken on it. I know, the Prime Minister has himself ceased of this particular problem. He knows the sentiments of both the regions and he is trying to come to a decision which will overcome the difficulties of both the regions. Will you please interact because it is coming in the newspapers that very soon you are going to visit Assam.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Sir, it seems that Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev is also in agreement that we should look to all the concerned people. Therefore, we have committed ourselves to what was done in the past. There will be a university in Assam and both the regions should be satisfied. We are discussing this issue. But there is no going back on the question of Assam University. That will be done. Moreover, We are giving an IIT to Assam which is going to cost Rs. 400 crores. We are committed to that. We had selected the land but then Government proposed another site. We are inspecting that. We are committed to the welfare of the Assam and also to the upgradation of the standard of education in Assam.

**SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA:** In 1987 a new university was installed in Tripura but in gross violation of the Tripura University Act so far the governing bodies of the Tripura University have not been set up. I am sure, the Minister is aware of this. I would like to know what is being done to set up the Governing bodies as soon as possible.

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** We will

look into this matter and rectify wherever there is delay.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to put a direct question to the hon. Minister as to whether the Government is taking any action to abolish the dual education system? The promise was also there in their election manifesto let us know as to what steps are being taken by the Government to have uniformity education. As regards the Delhi Administration the hon. Minister said that its administration is separate. But now-a-days, Delhi is under Governor's Rule and is therefore fully under Central Government. In public schools huge sums of money extending upto Rs. 1 lakh are being taken as donation from students, but the teachers are not being given any pay. In order to stop this type of exploitation, the Government should clarify. Whether it is in favour of dual education system or not?

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, We are against dual education system. We used to say this thing earlier and we are sticking to the same stand now also. What has not been done during the last 40 years will be done in these 5 years. I can say this much. (*Interruptions*) But you are against this. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Mr. Rahi, take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA:** Sir, we are against the two systems. We want to abolish all the avenues of capitalism which even in the forty years you could not do. But we will do everything before our term is over.

**WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS***[Translation]***Setting up of Nehru Yuva Kendras**

\*146. SHRI HARI SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the places in Maharashtra and other States where Government propose to set up Nehru Yuva Kendras; and

(b) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government has decided to have a quick evaluation of the Nehru Yuva Kendra scheme and its programmes by the Planning Commission. Pending evaluation, no Nehru Yuva Kendra will be set up in any State including Maharashtra.

*[English]***Manipulation of Government Funds in Kanpur Ordnance Factory**

\*147. SHRI M.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come to know about some alleged manipulation of public funds by a group of employees of Ordnance Factory, Kanpur;

(b) if so, whether any enquiries have been held to determine the extent of amount involved; and

(c) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA

RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Board of Enquiry has been set up by the factory management to enquire into the circumstances leading to the fraudulent payments and fix responsibility therefor. In addition, a special Audit Board has been constituted to ascertain the extent of amount involved in such payments. Enquiry/Audit reports are still awaited.

Meanwhile, four employees suspected to be involved in the fraudulent payments have been placed under suspension and criminal cases lodged against them. While two accused persons were arrested by the Police, the two other surrendered themselves in the court of law.

*[Translation]***Anti-Pollution Measures in Factories**

\*148. SHRI DASAI CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of such factories in the country as do not have adequate pollution control measures;

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

(c) the number of persons affected by pollution in the country and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILMANI ROUTARY): (a) to (c). A statement is placed on the Table of the House.

**STATEMENT**

(a) While the Government has information on the major polluting units, a comprehensive list of all such factories that do not

have adequate pollution control measures is not available with the Government.

(b) The Government have taken the following action for pollution control:

- (i) The Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 have been enacted.
- (ii) 32 standards have been notified for major polluting industries; 15 for air pollution, 17 for water pollution.
- (iii) The Central Pollution Board and 23 State Pollution Control Boards have been set up to implement the standards grant consent to establish, and launch prosecution against the defaulting units.
- (iv) 160 air and 400 water quality monitoring stations have been set up in the country.
- (v) Prosecutions have been launched against 3990 defaulting units under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986; 795 cases have been decided in favour of the boards. Three units have been shut down by the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (vi) Concessional rate of customs duty and excise rebate for pollution abatement equipment, high rate of depreciation allowance and exemption from capital gains tax for units which shift from congested urban areas are given as incentive to

industries for controlling pollution. A scheme to give assistance to clusters of small scale industrial units for setting up of common effluent treatment plants has also been instituted. Rebate of cess payable under the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Cess Act, 1974 is allowed if pollution control devices are installed.

- (vii) Research and development programmes are funded.
- (viii) An Action Plan has been formulated which prescribed priorities for controlling pollution from major polluting units in a specified time schedule.

(c) The number of persons affected by pollution is not known.

[English]

#### Regional Languages Library

\*149. SHRILOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Culture which runs the Regional Languages Library treats various languages on different footings;

(b) if so, the yardstick for putting six languages namely Assamese, Oriya, Punjabi, Urdu, Sanskrit and Sindhi as minor languages as compared to others; and

(c) whether different pay scales have been prescribed for the language Librarians, and if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-



VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The question does not arise.

(c) Different pay scales were prescribed on the basis of the number of publications available in each language in the Library at the time. However, by Finance Ministry O.M. No. 19 (1)/IC/86 dated 24.7.90 this difference has been eliminated.

#### **Zirconium Factory**

\*150 SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government for the establishment of a Zirconium Factory in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereon; and

(c) whether it is to be located in a place where there are raw materials?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MANON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. It is proposed to expend the Zirconium production facilities at a new place called Palayakayal in the Chidambarnar District of Tamil Nadu.

(c) The location viz. Palayakayal has been selected keeping in view, among other things, availability of raw materials.

#### **Impact of Anti-Poverty Programmes**

\*151. SHRI LALIT VIJAY SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of anti-poverty programmes on the rural poverty; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken to

gear up these programmes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) During the Six and the Seventh Plan periods reduction of rural poverty was sought to be achieved through the dual process of economic growth and poverty alleviation programmes. The estimates based on provisional results of the National Sample Survey for the year 1987-88 show that the poverty in rural areas has come down to 32/66 per cent as compared to 40.4 per cent estimated for the year 1983.84 and 51.2 per cent estimated for the year 1977-78.

(b) The approach to Eighth Five-Year Plan envisages an accelerated process of reduction in rural poverty primarily through maximising productive employment opportunities. This is sought to be achieved through more dispersed growth, decentralised integrated area development with the involvement of Panchayati Raj Institutions, Voluntary organisations and other groups of social activists. Details would be incorporated in the Eighth Five-Year Plan document.

#### **Formulation of A New Forest Policy**

\*152. SHRI GIRIDHAR GOMANGO: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated a new forest policy relating to tribals residing in and outside the forests;

(b) if so, the concessions and facilities given to them in this new policy; and

(c) by when the policy is going to be announced?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT

**AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY):** (a) to (c). National Forest Policy, 1988 upholds the symbiotic relationship between the tribals and the forests. Meeting the requirement of fuelwood, fodder, minor forest produce and construction timber for the tribals and poor living within and near forest areas should be the first charge on forests. The rights and concessions from forests should primarily be for the bonafide use of the communities living within and around forest areas, especially the tribals. While reinforcing the above goals of the National Forest Policy the present Government have recognised that in order to enable tribals and other poor people living in and around forest area to meaningfully enjoy these rights and concessions, certain steps need to be taken. Accordingly, the following steps are being taken:

- (i) Elimination of intermediaries to protect tribals from exploitation and ensure adequate wages to them.
- (ii) Conversion of forest villages into revenue villages to enable villagers to have the benefits of various development schemes and access to credit.
- (iii) Involvement of village communities/groups living in and around forest areas in re-generation of degraded forest land on usufruct sharing basis.
- (iv) Inter-departmental disputes to be resolved to enable pattas and leases granted to the scheduled tribes and poor people to be honoured.
- (v) Whenever areas have been notified as deemed reserved forests without observing the process of settlement as provided in the Forest Acts, the claims of aggrieved tribals and other rural poor should

be enquired into and settled, provided the claimant is still in possession of the disputed land.

#### **Indian Institute of Technology Council**

\*153. **SHRIMATI JAYAWANTI NAVINCHANDRA MEHTA:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many meetings of the Indian Institute of Technology Council took place during the last three years;

(b) whether Government propose to revalidate the common promotion policy for I.I.T. employees which was discontinued from 13 September, 1986;

(c) whether the Indian Institute of Technology Council and the Board have any representatives of I.I.T. employees on the I.I.T. Council and the Board; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA):** (a) Four meetings of the IIT Council took place during the last three years (1987-1989).

(b) No such proposal is under Government's consideration.

(c) and (d). The composition of the IIT Council and the Board are provided in the Institutes of Technology Act, 1961. The Act does not provide any representation to the employees on the Council.

[*Translation* ]

#### **Increasing Desert In Rajasthan**

\*154. **SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA:** Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

Location	Plant	Capacity	Present status	Plan for augmentation subject to clearances and financial sanction
1	2	3	4	5
Tripura Maharashtra	TAPS-1&2	2X160 MWe	Under Commercial Operation	2X500 MWe (TAPP-3&4)
Rawalbhata Rajasthan	RAPS-1&2	2X22 MWe	-do-	(4x500 MWe) (RAPP 5-8)
Kalpakam Tamil Nadu	RAPP-3&4	2x235MWe	Under Construction	
Narora U.P.	MAPS-1&2	2X235 MWe	Under Commercial Operation	
	NAPP-1&2	2X235 MWe	Unit-1 Operational Unit-2 under commissioning	

Location	Plant	Capacity	Present status	Plan for augmentation subject to clearances and financial sanction
1	2	3	4	5
Kakrapar Gujarat	KAPP-1&2	2X235 MWe	Under Construction	
Kaiga Karnataka	Kaiga 1&2	2X235 MWe	-do-	4x235 MWe (KAIGA 3-6)

Apart from the above, the programme envisages setting up of six additional 500 MWe units. Also in terms of the Inter-Government Agreement between USSR and India, discussions are in progress for setting up of

2x1900 MWe Soviet VVERs in India at Kudankulam, Tamil Nadu. The plan for additional units may have to be modified to suit yearly budget and plan allocation in the 8th and 9th five year plan period.

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TAPS	—	Tarapur Atomic Power Station
RAPS	—	Rajasthan Atomic Power Station
MAPS	—	Madras Atomic Power Station
NAPP	—	Narora Atomic Power Project
KAPP	—	Kakrapar Atomic Power Project
TAPP	—	Tarapur Atomic Power Project
RAPP	—	Rajasthan Atomic Power Project

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(d) The total installed capacity of existing nuclear power plants in commercial operation is 1230 MWe. In addition, the first unit at Narora is presently in operation. With the expected commencement of commercial operation of this unit in 1990, the present installed nuclear capacity will increase to 1465 MWe. The total installed nuclear capacity based on approvals obtained so far is expected to increase to 3110 MWe in the year 1996.

#### **Posting of Spouses at the Same Station in Army Medical Corps**

\*156. SHRI M.S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether both husband and wife serving in the Army Medical Corps, Dental Corps and Nursing Corps under Defence Organisation, are posted at one station to enable them to lead and encourage more womenfolk to join the services;

(b) if so, the number of officers who

have been granted such facility; and

(c) if not, the number of cases in Delhi to whom the above facility has been denied and the grounds thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir, subject to exigencies of service.

(b) Information is being collected.

(c) There are no cases in which such facility has been denied in Delhi.

[*Translation*]

#### **Standard of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

\*157. PROF. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the status of the recommendation of the Review Committee on Kendriya

Vidyalayas and the advice of the Empowered Committee thereon;

(b) the action contemplated in this regard; and

(c) the steps in view to uniform the standard of Kendriya Vidyalayas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) to (c) The recommendations of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee including those regarding academic standards were examined by an Empowered Committee constituted by the Government. The recommendations of the Review Committee together with the advice of the Empowered Committee were sent to the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for the purpose of follow-up action, as per the rules. The matter will be placed before the Board of Governors at their next meeting to be held on 22.8.1990.

[English]

**Navodaya Vidyalayas in Kerala**

\*158. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHA-

MAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the districts in Kerala where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been started;

(b) whether the Government have a proposal to start the Vidyalayas in any other district also; and

(c) if so, whether the proposal includes opening of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Alleppey district?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A list of districts in Kerala where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been started is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). Government have appointed a Committee under the Chairmanship of Acharya Ramamurthy to review the National Policy on Education, 1986. That Committee will also review the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme. The Government have decided not to open any new Navodaya Vidyalaya pending the review.

**STATEMENT**

*District of Kerala where Navodaya Vidyalayas have been opened:*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>Name of the Village</i>
1	2	3
1.	Idukki	Painavu
2.	Pathanamthitta	Vechoochira
3.	Kasargod	Pariya
4.	Ernakulam	Nertiamangalam

1	2	3
5.	Cannanore	Bhagavapadapuri
6.	Kottayam	Bhagavapadapuri
7.	Calicut	Paipad
8.	Trichur	Mayannur
9.	Palghat	Malampuzha
10.	Mallapuram	Dorakam

#### Central Investment in Kerala

\*159. SHRI T. BASHEER. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether central investment in Kerala has been on the decline over the years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the state Government has also taken up this matter with the Union Government and requested for enhancing the quantum of central investment in the state; and

(d) if so, the reaction of the Union Government and the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The estimates of Statewise expenditure of the Central Plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan and

for the first three years of the Seventh Plan are indicated in the statement give below the estimates indicate that the percentage share in central investment in Kerala has gone up from 2.33% during the Sixth Plan period to 2.70% for the first three years (Aggregate) of the Seventh Plan period.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) It has been clarified to the State Government that while the Government of India is sympathetic to the representation, Central plan investment is made for the country as a whole keeping national priorities in view. These programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of the State boundaries. The fruits of these programmes/projects are also spread all over the country.

However, keeping the perspective of the Approach to the Eighth Five Year Plan in view, the States proposals for inclusion of additional projects/programmes in the Eighth Five Year Plan will be considered at the time of finalising the Eighth Five Year Plan.

**STATEMENT***Sixth Five Year Plan 1980-85 — Expenditure (Centre)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>State/U.T's</i>	<i>Amount</i>	<i>Percentage</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5404.57	9.37
2.	Assam	2190.07	3.80
3.	Bihar	4162.40	7.22
4.	Gujarat	3130.33	5.43
5	Haryana	618.63	1.07
6	Himachal Pradesh	369.46	0.64
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	501.58	0.87
8	Karnataka	1999.47	3.47
9	Kerala	1346.22	2.33
10	Madhya Pradesh	4710.56	8.17
11	Maharashtra	6901.16	8.50
12.	Manipur	125.20	0.22
13	Meghalaya	71.01	0.12
14	Nagaland	87.92	0.12
15.	Orissa	2855.05	4.50
16.	Punjab	656.67	1.14
17.	Rajasthan	1675.35	1.14
18.	Sikkim	34.47	2.91
19.	Tamil Nadu	3167.09	5.49
20.	Tripura	135.03	0.23



1	2	3	4
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4302.20	7.46
22.	West Bengal	3480.04	6.04
23.	Total States	45924.41	79.64

S. No.	States/U.T's	Amount	Percentage
1	2	3	4
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	30.21	0.05
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.69	0.09
3.	Chandigarh	52.56	0.09
4.	Dadra & Nagarhaveli	3.65	0.01
5.	Delhi	1170.95	2.03
6.	Goa, Dam & Diu	162.04	0.25
7.	Lakshadweep	1.04	0.01
8.	Mizoram	30.13	0.05
9.	Pandicherry	30/63	0.05
	Total U.T's	1535.20	2.66
	Unallocated	10204.26	17.70
	Total (A+B)		
	States & U.T's	57663.87	200.00

Note: (i) The unallocated amount (Rs. 10204 crores) includes offshore and other investment of Rs. 5500 crores in the Petroleum Sector.

(ii) The total Central Plan expenditure during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 57800 crores. The break-up available portion) for Rs. 57664 crores.

- (iii) As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be best possible assumption to base such an exercise as, their validity is certainly of a limited stature. Some examples are given below.
- (a) Railway investment on new lines, gauge conversion and electrification have been broken up State-wise based on approximate length completed in each State.
- (b) The remaining 50% of Railways Plan has been allocated to different States on the basis of route Kilometres falling in such State.
- (c) Expenditure on purchase of aircraft (Civil Aviation Plan) has been allocated on the basis of the number of landing in each state.
- (d) Expenditure of Air India on requisition of aircraft has been allocated to four international air-ports on the basis of traffic handled by these Airports.
- (e) Regarding Shipping, the State-wise allocations have been done on the basis of traffic marked by the major ports in each of the marlines state.
- (iv) Central investment in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can have only limited relevance in such cases.
- (v) Housing and Urban Development includes provision for six schemes only. For HUDCO the total plan outlay was Rs. 50 crores. The actual releases amount to Rs. 675.57 crores. This is due to market borrowings of the HUDCO.

## STATEMENT

## Statewise Break-up of Central Plan Expn.—1985-86 to 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	(Rs. Crores)			
		Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2105.90 (13.07)	2156.22 (11.23)	2321.37 (11.44)	6583.49 (11.84)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97 (0.10)	28.62 (0.15)	54.49 (0.27)	99.08 (0.18)
3.	Assam	713.69 (4.43)	621.80 (3.24)	730.50 (3.60)	2065.99 (3.72)
4.	Bihar	1133.68 (7.04)	1384.45 (7.21)	1393.82 (6.87)	3911.95 (7.04)
5.	Gujarat	1109.99 (6.89)	1573.98 (8.20)	1585.63 (7.81)	4269.60 (7.68)
6.	Haryana	253.14 (1.57)	249.46 (1.30)	329.64 (1.62)	832.24 (1.50)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Actual Exp 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
7.	Himachal Pradesh	200.71 (1.25)	298.54 (1.56)	325.79 (1.61)	825.04 (1.48)
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	197.11 (1.22)	167.02 (0.87)	230.64 (1.14)	594.77 (1.07)
9.	Karnataka	558.13 (3.47)	687.32 (3.58)	809.89 (3.99)	2055.34 (3.70)
10.	Kerala	441.61 (2.74)	529.34 (2.76)	531.66 (2.62)	1502.61 (2.70)
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1976.29 (12.27)	2508.83 (13.07)	1895.79 (9.34)	6380.91 (11.48)
12.	Maharashtra	1302.28 (8.09)	1522.80 (7.93)	2020.66 (9.95)	4845.74 (8.72)
13.	Manipur	34.33 (0.21)	50.21 (0.26)	69.04 (0.34)	153.58 (0.28)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
14.	Meghalaya	24.50 (0.15)	26.49 (0.14)	34.36 (0.17)	85.35 (0.15)
15.	Mizoram	13.38 (0.08)	22.13 (0.12)	16.45 (0.08)	51.96 (0.09)
16.	Nagaland	27.60 (0.17)	30.08 (0.16)	55.46 (0.27)	113.14 (0.20)
17.	Orissa	1176.75 (7.31)	951.76 (4.96)	1126.29 (5.55)	3254.80 (5.85)
18.	Punjab	254.87 (1.58)	326.03 (1.70)	473.79 (2.33)	1054.69 (1.90)
19.	Rajasthan	532.23 (3.30)	648.12 (3.38)	773.42 (3.81)	1953.77 (3.51)
20.	Sikkim	7.16 (0.04)	7.62 (0.04)	34.56 (0.17)	49.34 (0.09)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
21.	Tamil Nadu	827.80 (5.14)	964.75. (5.03)	1069.64 (5.27)	2862.19 (5.15)
22.	Tripura	56.82 (0.35)	54.75 (0.29)	58.23 (0.29)	169.80 (0.31)
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1702.30 (10.57)	2568.40 (13.38)	2452.45 (12.08)	6723.15 (12.09)
24.	West Bengal	974.70 (6.05)	1234.13 (6.43)	1288.73 (6.35)	3497.56 (6.29)
	Total (States)	15640.94	18612.85	19682.30	53936.09
1.	A & N Islands	16.62 (0.10)	63.62 (0.33)	18.63 (0.09)	98.87 (0.18)
2.	Chandigarh	13.50 (0.08)	12.19 (0.06)	11.58 (0.06)	37.27 (0.07)
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.79 (0.01)	2.10 (0.01)	1.70 (0.01)	5.59 (0.01)

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years
1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Delhi	366.14 (2.27)	442.38 (2.30)	528.19 (2.60)	1336.71 (2.40)
5.	Goa Daman & Diu	56.58 (0.35)	53.10 (0.28)	39.42 (0.19)	149.10 (0.27)
6.	Lakshadweep	1.69 (0.01)	2.43 (0.01)	9.29 (0.05)	13.41 (0.02)
7.	Pondicherry	7.64 (0.05)	9.74 (0.05)	7.00 (0.03)	24.38 (0.04)
	Total (U. Ts.)	463.96	585.56	615.81	1665.33
	Total Allocable Amount	16104.90	19198.41	20298.11	55601.42
	Unallocable Amount	3003.58	4467.82	4977.43	12448.83
	Grant Total.	19108.48 (a)	23666.23 (b)	25275.54 (c)	68050.25

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

## NOTE

As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be the best possible assumptions to base such an exercise as this, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below:

- (i) In the case of Railways where rolling stock is the significant portion of any year's outlay, the distribution is estimated on the basis of route/K.M. of the track passing through a particular State.
- (ii) In the case of Aviation, likewise, where the aircrafts cause the bulk of outlays, the distribution is made on the estimation of number of landings in the territory of the particular State
- (iii) Break-up of expenditure in Postal Services is estimated Circlewise.

As Central investments in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can only have limited relevance in such cases.

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[*Translation*]

**Memoranda on Problems of Ex-Servicemen**

\*160. SHRIDAULATRAMSARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have recently received several memoranda from Ex-Servicemen Organisations about the problems and difficulties being faced by Ex-Servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by Government thereon and the time by which pending issues are likely to be settled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (c). While three major

Organisations of ex-Servicemen with all-India character have been identified for the purpose of projecting the problems/demands of ex-Servicemen, in actual practice a large number of such Organisations have come up at various levels claiming to represent the interests of ex-Servicemen and have been submitting representations/ memoranda projecting problems and demands of ex-Servicemen. Some of the major problems/demands which have been raised in these memoranda and the action taken by the Government thereon are given in the Statement below.

2. Resettlement/rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen is a continuing process and problem/difficulties in regard thereto arise from time to time. These are suitably dealt with. However, it is not feasible to indicate any specific time-frame within which all the problem/difficulties, obtaining at a given time, would be finally settled.

## STATEMENT

*Sl. No. Details of Problems/Demand*

*Action taken by the Government*

1

2

3

1. Providing avenues for resettlement/rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen

There is a comprehensive programme for the rehabilitation of ex-Servicemen. The Central Government has provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Government Departments, as well as Public Sector Undertakings, including Nationalised Banks. Most State Governments have also provided for reservation in civil posts, in varying degrees, in favour of ex-Servicemen. Besides, a number of Schemes are in existence to provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I Scheme which provide financial assistance to ex-Servicemen for setting up small industrial projects; the SEMFEX-II Scheme to encourage ex-Servicemen to take up gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; allotment of petroleum product agencies, allotment of Unit Trust of India agencies, transportation agencies for coal and petroleum products; price subsidy to ex-Servicemen for small scale industrial units for products supplied to Defence Establishments, etc.

2. Reservation of house sites/flats for ex-Servicemen

This comes under the purview of the State Governments. Several State Governments have provided reservation in the allotment of house sites/flats to ex-Servicemen and war widows. The reservation varies from 2 to 20 percent in different States.

*Sl. No. Details of Problems/Demand**Action taken by the Government*

1

2

3

## 3. Grant of Pension to World War-II Veterans

World War-II Retrenchees are not eligible for pension as they were engaged for short periods ranging from 2-6 years and did not have the requisite qualifying service for pension. Several States have, however, instituted Schemes for grant of Old Age Pension to the needy persons which would also cover the World War-II Veterans. In addition, requests of such Veterans for grant of financial assistance from Welfare Funds at the disposal of the Ministry of Defence and Services Headquarters are also considered sympathetically.

## 4. Counting of Military Service for pay fixation, seniority etc. on re-employment and uniformity in the rules governing pay fixation based on the length of service rendered in the Armed Forces

Under the existing Government orders, the basic principle is that a re-employed pensioner should be treated as a fresh entrant in his new post and his pay fixed at the minimum of the scale of pay attached to the post. The re-employed ex-Servicemen receives, in addition, his full Military pension. In the case of non-pensioners, benefit of past Military Service is given by allowing one additional increment for each year of Military Service. Allowing such increments in the case of re-employed pensioners, in addition to the Military pension, would amount to double benefit and is, therefore, not allowed. On the other hand, in the case of Nationalised Banks, Insurance Companies and to some extent in Central Public Enterprises, some form of protection of the last pay drawn is given in addition to ignoring full pension in the case of personnel below officer rank. Further, in the Banks, some weightage is also given to Military

**Sl. No. Details of Problems/Demand**

**Action taken by the Government**

1

2

3

Service for the purpose of seniority for promotion. These apparent differences in the terms of re-employment have given rise to a persistent demand from ex-Servicemen Organisations for uniformity in regard to rules relating to pay fixation based on the length of Military Service, in the case of both pensioners and non-pensioners. This matter has been considered in depth but it has not been found feasible to introduce any uniformity in the rules governing fixation of pay and seniority of re-employed pensioner ex-Servicemen in various sectors of re-employment, in view of the basic differences in the pay/DA structure etc.

5. Grant of 'one rank one pension'

Action to provide relief to pre 1.1.86 ex-Servicemen pensioners is at an advanced stage.

**Environmental Pollution In HADA  
Extension Near Surat**

\*161. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of industrial houses such as Essar, Reliance, Larsen and Toubro are setting up industries in HADA extension near Surat;

(b) whether Government are aware that this had led to the atmosphere being polluted and the greenery of this region being destroyed;

(c) whether adequate pollution control measures have been taken by these industries; and

(d) if not, the action proposed/taken against defaulting units in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Information made available by the Government of Gujarat, does not indicate any adverse impact so far. However, the Government of India will examine this information and take further necessary action.

(c) The industries can operate only after the consent conditions, prescribed by the Gujarat Pollution Control Board for each industry to ensure pollution control, are fulfilled by the industries.

(d) Does not arise.

[English]

**Abandonment of Sriharikota Launching  
Station**

\*162. DR. VISWANATHAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are planning to abandon the Sriharikota Launching Station (Andhra Pradesh) since the work at this place has slowed down and shifted to other place;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) if not, the recent work done at this place and the future plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There is no proposal to slow down or shift the activities at SHAR Centre or to abandon the Centre.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The SHAR Centre at Sriharikota is the main base of Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) for launching satellite launch vehicles and sounding rockets. The ISRO RANGE Complex and the country's largest Solid Propellant Space Booster Plant (SPROB) are at this Centre. The Centre also operates the Static Test and Evaluation Complex (STEX) and the computerised data processing facilities to support the indigenous launch vehicle development and mission.

Recent activities include successful casting and testing of a 125 tonne solid booster (World's third largest booster), erection and commissioning of 3500 tonne Mobile Service Structure for PSLV launch and establishment of Precision Coherent Monopulse C-band (PCMC) System.

The future activities include continued casting and testing of rocket motors, launching of sounding rockets and launch support for Augmented Satellite Launch Vehicle (AASLV), Polar Satellite Launch Vehicle (PSLV) and Geo-stationary Satellite Launch Vehicle (GSLV).

**Implementation of Supreme Court's  
Decision Re: Equal Work Equal Pay**

1648. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court regarding Equal Work Equal Pay for the daily wage casual workers who are working under Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether instructions have also been issued to the States/Union Territories in this regard?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

A copy of O.M. No. 49014/2/86-Estt. (C) dated 7.6.1988 issued in pursuance of the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on 17th January, 1986 in the Writ Petition filed by Shri Surinder Singh and other Vs Union of India is given in the Statement below.

(c) The instructions as contained in the O.M. dated 7.6.1988 have been endorsed to Union Territories also. As regards State Governments, it is for the respective State Governments to issue instructions regulating the service conditions of their employees.

**STATEMENT**

*F. No. 49014/2/86- Estt (C)*

*Government of India*

*Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances  
and Pensions*

*Department of Personnel and Training*

*North Block, New Delhi-110001 Dated, the  
7th June, 1988*

**OFFICE MEMORANDUM**

*Subject: Recruitment of Casual workers and  
person of daily wages—Review of Policy*

The policy regarding engagement of casual workers in Central Government Offices has been reviewed by Government keeping in view the judgement of the Supreme Court delivered on the 17th January, 1986 in the Writ Petition filed by Shri Surinder Singh and others vs. Union of India and it has been decided to lay down the following guidelines in the matter of recruitment of casual workers on daily wage basis:

- (i) Persons on daily wages should not be recruited for work of regular nature.
- (ii) Recruitment of daily wagers may be made only for work which is of casual or seasonal or intermittent nature or for work which is not of full time nature, for which regular posts cannot be created.
- (iii) The work presently being done by regular staff should be reassessed by the administrative Departments concerned for output and productivity so that the work being done by the casual workers could be entrusted to the regular employees. The departments may also review the norms of staff for regular work and take steps to get them revised, if considered necessary.
- (iv) Where the nature of work entrusted to the casual workers and regular employees is the same, the casual workers may be paid at the rate of 1/30th of the pay of the minimum of the relevant pay scale plus dear-

ness allowance for work of 8 hours a day.

- (v) In cases where the work done by a casual worker is different from the work done by a regular employee, the casual workers may be paid only the minimum wages notified by the Ministry of Labour or the State Government/Union Territory Administration, whichever is higher, as per the Minimum Wages Act, 1948. However, if a Department is already paying daily wages at a higher rate, the practice could be continued with the approval of its Financial Adviser.
- (vi) The casual workers may be given one paid weekly off after six days of continuous work.
- (vii) The payment to the casual workers may be restricted only to the days on which they actually perform duty under the Government with a paid weekly off as mentioned at (vi) above. They will, however, in addition, be paid for a National Holiday, if it fall on a working day for the casual workers.
- (viii) In cases where it is not possible to entrust all the items of work now being handled by the casual workers to the existing regular staff, additional regular posts may be created to the barest minimum necessary, with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance.
- (ix) Where work of more than one type is to be performed throughout the year but each type of work does not justify a separate regular employee, a multifunctional post may be created for handling those items of

work with the concurrence of the Ministry of Finance.

- (x) The regularisation of the services of the casual workers will continue to be governed by the instructions issued by this Department in this regard. While considering such regularisation, a casual worker may be given relaxation in the upper age limit only at the time of initial recruitment as a casual worker, he had not crossed the upper age limit for the relevant post.
- (xi) If a Department wants to make any departure from the above guidelines, it should obtain the prior concurrence of the Ministry of Finance and the Department of Personnel and Training.

All the administrative Ministries/Departments should undertake a review of appointment of casual workers in the office under their control on a time-bound basis so that at the end of the prescribed period, the following targets are achieved:

- (a) All eligible casual workers are adjusted against regular posts to the extent such regular posts are justified.
- (b) The rest of the casual workers not covered by (a) above and whose retention is considered absolutely necessary and is in accordance with the guidelines, are paid emoluments strictly in accordance with the guidelines.
- (c) The remaining casual workers not covered by (a) and (b) above are discharged from service.

2. The following time limit for completing the review has been prescribed in re-

spect of the various Ministries/Departments:

(a) Ministry of Railways 2 Years

(b) Department of Posts,  
Department of  
Telecommunications  
and Department of  
Defence Production 1 Year

(c) All other Ministries/  
Department/  
Offices 6 months

appropriate authorities for taking prompt and suitable actions against the defaulter.

(D.P.Bagchi)

*Joint Secretary of the Government of India*

All Ministries/Department/Offices of the Government of India as per the standard list.

No. 49014/2/86-Estt (C)  
the 7th June 1988

Dated

Each Ministry should furnish a quarterly statement indicating the progress of the review in respect of the Ministry (proper) and all Attached/Subordinate offices under them to the Department of Personnel and Training in the proforma attached. The first quarterly return should be furnished to this Department by the 10th October, 1988.

3. By strict and meticulous observance of the guidelines by all Ministries/Departments, it should be ensured that there is no more engagement of casual workers for attending to work of a regular nature, particularly after the review envisaged above is duly completed.

Each Head of Office should also nominate an officer who would scrutinise the engagement of each and every casual workers and the job for which he is being employed to determine whether the work is of causal nature or not.

4. Ministry of Finance etc. are requested to bring the contents of this Office Memorandum to the notice of all the appointing authorities under their respective administrative control for strict observance. Cases of negligence in the matter of implementing these guidelines should be viewed very seriously and brought to the notice of the

As copy is forwarded for information and necessary action to:

1. All the Attached and Subordinate offices of the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pensions.
2. Comptroller and Auditor General of India with 200 Spare copies.
3. Ministry of Finance (Controller General of Accounts) Lok Nayak Bhavan, New Delhi.
4. Ministry of Finance (Department of Expenditure), Their U.O.No. S-45/EIII/88 dated 9.3.1988 refers.,
5. Chief Controller Accounts/Controller of Accounts of all Ministries and Departments of the Government of India.

(A. Jayaraman)

*Director*

Copy to all officers and sections in the Ministry of Home Affairs and the Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievance and Pension.



*Quarterly Statement showing the progress made in the review carried out by various Ministries etc. about the casual workers engaged by them.*

- (1) Name of Ministry/Department
- (2) No. of casual worker engaged as on 1.6.1988.
  - (a) in the Ministry proper
  - (b) Attached and Subordinate offices

**Total**

- (3) No. of casual workers who have been given regular appointment as a result of review.
- (4) No. of casual workers whose services have been discontinued.
- (5) No. of casual workers whose services have been retained at the end of the quarter—[July-September, 1988, October to December, 1988 etc.]

**Note:** *The first return for the quarter July, 1988 to September, 1988 should be furnished by the 10th October, 1988. Similarly subsequent returns should be furnished by the 10th of the month following the quarter.*

**Closure of Polluting Industrial Units**

1649. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of industries or factories in the country closed down so far for polluting

environment indicating the names and locations;

(b) the action taken against polluting industrial units in Orissa;

(c) the names of the new industries and factories the setting up of which have been banned in Orissa due to environmental reasons; and

(d) whether any loss of life and property has been caused by the polluted environment during the last three years; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) The following industrial units have been closed down for polluting the environment, by the Central Government under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986:

- (1) Jineshwar Chemicals, Nandesari, Gujarat.
- (2) Basant Paper Mill, Ramnagar, Varanasi, U.P.
- (3) Papyrus Paper Limited, Nadia, West Bengal.

(b) Action under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974. Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 are taken against the defaulting industrial units to ensure that they do not violate the standards laid down for emissions and effluents, by the Orissa State pollution Control Board. Closure orders have been issued against three units, namely, The Hira Cement Limited, Bargarh, Dyes and Chemicals Limited, Baripada; and East Coast Fertilizers and Chemicals Limited, Kalam by the Orissa State Pollution Control Board. The last named unit

has restarted operations after installing the required pollution control devices.

(c) (i) Establishment of all categories of polluting industries in the industrial estates of Mancheswar and Chandka, at Bhubnaneshwar has been banned by the Orissa State pollution Control Board.

(ii) Establishment of new stone crushers, Brick kilns, Lime Kilns and Coal briquetting units close to highways and human habitations has been prohibited by the Orissa State Pollution Control Board.

(d) There is no information of loss of life and property caused by the polluted environment.

### **Agro Forestry**

1650. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the main components of Agro Forestry Scheme;

(b) whether Government are aware that in Madhya Pradesh a very large area of land is lying vacant under the Revenue Department; and

(c) whether Union Government propose to lease out such lands to voluntary organisations for agro forestry so that environmental imbalances may be done away with?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) The main component of the

Agro-forestry Programme is the distribution of seedlings of useful species to the farmers for planting on their own lands and providing technical and other assistance for this purpose.

(b) It is estimated that Madhya Pradesh has over 129 lakh hectares of non-forest wastelands, including land belonging to the Revenue Department.

(c) No, Sir.

### **Closure of Konark Temple**

1651. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of that world famous main Konark Temple continues to be closed and is in a bad shape;

(b) if so, the reasons therefore indicating the period for which this remained closed; and

(c) whether the restoration work is being taken and the time by when the temple is likely to be opened for tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The remains of the Sun Temple Konarak, (built in the 13th Century A. D) were protected as a monumnet of national importance by the Government of India in 1915, when it was not under worship and was already in a ruined State, with a part of it filled up with sand for its structural stability.

The temple complex is maintained, conserved and preserved by the Archaeological Survey of India. This complex is open to visitors from sunrise to sunset.

**People Below Poverty Line**

1652. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state the State-wise number of people living below the poverty line at the end of the Seventh Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): The State-wise number of people below the poverty line for 1987-88, the latest year of the Seventh Plan for which estimates have been made, is given in the Statement below.

**STATEMENT**

*Number of Persons below poverty line: Statewise, 1987-88 (Povisional)*

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>No. of persons (Lakhs)</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	195.05
2.	Assam	52.51
3.	Bihar	335.75
4.	Gujarat	46.61
5.	Haryana	18.29
6.	Himachal Pradesh	4.50
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	9.41
8.	Karnataka	136.13
9.	Kerala	48.65
10.	Madhya Pradesh	223.31
11.	Maharashtra	213.27
12.	Orissa	114.47
13.	Punjab	13.58
14.	Rajasthan	96.20
15.	Tamil Nadu	178.76

1	2	3
16.	Uttar Pradesh	422.01
17.	West Bengal	173.31
	All India	2324.04

2. These calculations are based on the provisional results of 43rd Round of National Sample survey data on household consumer expenditure.

3. State-wise poverty ratios have been estimated using the same methodology as was used at the time of the formulation of the Seventh Five Year Plan. Since then, a number of issues have been raised about the methodology of poverty estimation and these issues are being considered by an Expert Group headed by Dr. D.T. Lakdawala.

4. The estimates presented here are tentative and are likely to get revised in the light of the recommendation of the Expert Group. Finalisation of the results of 43rd Round by the National Sample Survey Organisation may also necessitate some changes in the Estimates.

5. Number of poor have been estimated using the projected population as on 1st of March, 1988.

#### **Proposal to Enhance the Commutation Value of Pension**

1653. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to enhance the commutation value on the admissible amount of pension of the retired Central Government Employees commensurate with increasing price rise and erosion of value of money; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Commutation value of pension is calculated on the basis of a Table of Values prescribed under the Commutation Rules. These Values are based only on life expectancy and the rate of interest on Government borrowings and are not affected by the increase in price rise. The present commutation table is in force from 1971. If the Commutation table is revised on the basis of current rate of interest, despite marginal increase in life expectancy, it will have the effect of lowering the commuted value instead of enhancing it.

#### **UGC Allocation for New Project to Kerala**

1654. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the University Grants Commission has made any allocation for new projects under State Plan of the Government of Kerala or of any other State; and

(b) if so, the details of allocation and proposed projects in the State of Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Commission provides development assistance for strengthening institutional infrastructure such as buildings, books and journals, equipment and other facilities designed to promote the quality and level of teaching and research. The Commission also provides grants under various schemes of special assistance. The U.G.C. has not finalised the allocations to universities in the 8th Plan. However, the allocations are not likely to be less than in the 7th Plan.

[*Translation*]

#### **Artificial Hockey Surfaces at Ranchi**

1655. SHRI SHIBU SOREN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 30 the April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No 6921 regarding Astro-Turfs in India and State:

(a) the reasons for the delay in laying artificial hockey surfaces at Ranchi, Bihar; and

(b) the kind of facilities proposed for the training of the players there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Government of India sanctioned an amount of Rs. 40.00 lakhs to Bihar State Sports Authority in November 1988 for the laying of an artificial hockey surface at Ranchi. The installation of the surface is the responsibility of Bihar State Sports Authority, which appears to have taken time to execute the Agreement with the Supplier and also in taking other consequential action like installation of sub-base. This appears to be the cause of the delay.

(b) Bihar State Sports Authority is the owner of the surface. Therefore, primarily, it is their responsibility to develop the facilities for the training of the players.

Sport Authority of India has, however, decided to establish its Special Area Games (SAG) Hockey Centre at Ranchi. It has already taken up the construction of the Hostel for the SAG trainees who will also be utilising this Artificial Hockey Surface.

#### **Poaching of Elephants in Karnataka**

1656. SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) what is the number of elephants killed by ivory smugglers in Karnataka so far during the current year;

(b) the steps taken to protect the elephants; and

(c) the action taken against guilty persons?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) It has been reported by the Karnataka Forest Department that during the current year five elephants have been killed by poachers.

(b) Steps taken by Government to protect elephants in Karnataka include:

(i) Coordination between the Chief Wildlife Wardens of Karnataka, Kerala and Tamil Nadu by regular meeting and exchange of information of protection of elephants and illegal trade in ivory.

(ii) Police cell has been created under the Forest Department of Karnataka State for control of poaching

and smuggling of ivory.

- (iii) The existing staff engaged in anti-poaching activities has been strengthened for this purpose. Tribal trackers have also been engaged.
- (iv) Improvement in the communication system through the provision of telephone and wireless-sets has been effected.
- (v) Patrol Guards are being suitably armed.
- (vi) A centrally sponsored scheme viz. "Control of Poaching and Illegal Trade in Wildlife: is being implemented.
- (vii) The Wild Life (Protection) Amendment Act, 1986, has imposed a total ban on the trade and manufacture of articles made from Indian ivory.

(c) In respect of the five elephants killed by poachers as mentioned in answer to part (a) of the question, the Police have instituted cases which are under investigation.

#### **Air Crashes of IAF**

1657. SHRI SANT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a spate in the crashes of the Indian Airforce aircraft in recent years;

(b) if so, whether any expert enquiry has been instituted to probe into the causes;

(c) whether there had recently been a significant mis-match between the induction of aircraft and availability of first and second line servicing facilities; and

(d) the effective measures being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Every accident is investigated by a Court of Inquiry to ascertain its cause and to suggest such remedial measures as may be necessary.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### **R & D on Dehydration of Flowers and Follage**

1658. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow has been engaged in Research and Development work on dehydration of flowers and foliage which was, also exhibited in Kerala in September, 1989; and if so, the details thereof indicating commercial implications and relevance of the findings; and

(b) whether similar work is being done in any other CSIR laboratory and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. Dehydrated flowers and foliage form excellent raw-materials for making several saleable items like greeting cards, wall hangings, landcapes and floristic arrangements in sealed transparent containers. Cottage scale production of these items can come up with institutional support.

(b) Yes, Sir. CSIR Complex, Palampur

has taken up extension of this technical knowhow, as a result of which 150 women entrepreneurs have been trained. The extension work has further facilitated setting up of 10 units during the last 3 years.

#### **Tree Plantation Target**

1659. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the tree plantation target achieved by the National Waste Land Development Board during the last three years;

(b) whether any monitoring mechanism has been evolved by the National Waste Land Development Board to ascertain the survival of seedlings planted; and

(c) the plantation target achieved in the State of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) The afforestation/tree plantation targets and achievements for the country reported under the Twenty Point Programme, during the last three years, are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
	<i>(Seedling in crores)</i>	
1987-88	360.39	355.11
1988-89	400.26	423.66
1989-90	336.85	342.37

(b) Regular monitoring of the afforestation and tree planting activities is the direct responsibility of the State Government concerned. Overall monitoring is carried out by the National Wastelands Development Board and also by the Ministry of Programme

Implementation. As a part of such monitoring, special studies have been undertaken from time to time to assess the survival rate of seedlings planted.

(c) The afforestation/tree plantation targets and achievements in the State of Rajasthan reported under the Twenty Point Programme, during the last three years, are given below:

<i>Years</i>	<i>Targets</i>	<i>Achievements</i>
	<i>(Seedling in Lakhs)</i>	
1987-88	1200.00	1173.87
1988-89	1300.00	1310.00
1989-90	900.00	916.00

#### **Survey of Tehri Dam Project by BSI**

1660. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Botanical Survey of India have undertaken any survey regarding environmental aspect of the Tehri Dam Project;

(b) if so, the finding of the survey;

(c) whether Government have examined these findings; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) and (b). The Botanical Survey of India carried out a preliminary study of flora in the Tehri submergence area and reported some rare and endangered species likely to be affected by inundation.

(c) and (d). The Tehri Dam Project

Authorities are to prepare a conservation plan on the basis of a detailed study.

### **Shortage of Medical and Technical Institutions**

1661. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the problems and shortage of medical and other technical institutions in the country;

(b) if so, measures Government propose to take;

(c) whether Government have made any assessment of the situation in various parts of the country in this regard;

(d) if so, whether Government would consider bringing out a white paper in the matter; and

(e) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). The Government is aware of the problems and shortage of medical and technical institutions in some parts of the country and in some specialised disciplines. Government has instituted several schemes and programmes to overcome the shortages. Manpower assessment is conducted periodically by the Central and State Governments. In order to assess the existing medical and para-medical manpower in the country a study is being undertaken by the Indian Society of Health Administration under the auspices of Ministry of Health and Family Welfare and World Health Organisation.

### **Books Published by National Book Trust**

1662. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of books published by National Book Trust which have been lying in the Godowns of the Trust for the last three years or more and which have not been sold so far and the total value of these unsold books; and

(b) action being taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) A total number of 605035 copies of 1791 titles published by National Book Trust, India in various languages published in 1986 and before, valued at Rs. 28.01 lakhs, are in stock with them.

(b) Through improvements in organisation and marketing the Trust was able to increase sale of its publications in 1988-89 to Rs. 120.31 lakhs from the annual average of around Rs. 17.50 lakhs only. During the year 1989-90 the sale exceeded Rs. 200 lakhs.

### **Pre-School TV Project Run By U.G.C.**

1663. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the relevance and rationale of running pre-school TV project for production films through puppet shows for the education of pre-school children by the University Grants Commission at Lady Irwin College, New Delhi;

(b) whether the project has been envisaged under the UGC Act or mooted with the approval of Union Government;



(c) the amount spent on this project during the last three years; year-wise and head-wise; and

(d) the details of staff provided for this project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) In September, 1987, the University Grants Commission (UGC) approved a proposal for production of a pre-school TV series. Preschool education is a part of the comprehensive Home Science curriculum at the University level. The Project has been

set up at Lady Irwin College, New Delhi, keeping in view the fact that the College has strong Department of Child Development and Education as well as an extensive Communication Cell. The College also has a laboratory nursery school and, most importantly, under-graduate and post-graduate students specializing in areas of study of importance to the project.

(b) The Project has been envisaged under the UGC Act.

(c) The details of grants sanctioned year-wise by the UGC for the Project are as under:

<i>Year</i>	<i>Grants sanctioned</i>	<i>Purpose</i>
1988-89	9.00	Project cost which includes Adm. charges, honoraria, contingent and overhead charges.
1989-89	14.00	As above
1989-90	15.00	For video animation equipment and editing table.

(d) Under the Project, there is a provision for a full time Research Scientist and an Administrative Officer. The other Staff like script writer, cameraman, producer are appointed on contractual basis.

#### **Construction of Goregaon-Mulund Link Road Maharashtra**

1664. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government of Maharashtra have asked permission to use a part of land of the Borivli National Park for construction of Goregaon-Mulund Link Road in Mumbai (Bombay); and

(b) if so, the total length of the proposed

link road and what is the length of the road which is to be constructed on forest land?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Submergence of Forest Area Due to Rampura Khurd Irrigation Project of Madhya Pradesh**

1665. SHRI S.C. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the year in which the proposal in regard to submergence of forest areas due to the commissioning of Rampura Khurd

Irrigation Project in Sehore district of Madhya Pradesh was first submitted to the Union Government;

(b) the action taken by Government is this regard; and

(c) if sanction has not been granted to this project by the Union Government, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY):** (a) Madhya Pradesh State Government submitted proposal for diversion of 286.570 ha. forest land for Rampura Khurd Irrigation Project in Sehore district on 17.4.1989.

(b) Diversion of 286.570 ha. forest land has been approved by Central Government under Section 2 of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 on 6.8.90.

(c) Doesn't arise.

#### **Export of Electronic Items In Eighth Plan**

1666. **SHRI B.N. REDDY:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have fixed a target of Rs. 6,000 crores for export of electronic items during the Eight Five Year Plan; and

(b) If so, the main electronic items likely to be exported and to which countries these are likely to be exported?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):** (a) The Eighth Plan Working Group on the Electronics Industry has recommended an export target of Rs. 6300 crores for the terminal year (1994-95) of the VIII Plan.

(b) The main electronic items proposed for export include consumer electronic products like Black & White and Colour Televisions, Electronic Components, communication and broadcast equipments, computer hardware, electronic instruments, computer software and services. These items will be exported to various countries including USA, USSA, West and East European Countries as well as several developing countries.

#### **Amount Allocated for Adult Education**

1667. **SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAM DAS PATEL:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated for the adult education programme during the Seventh Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the amount spent for adult education programme in the country so far, State-wise;

(c) the number of persons covered under the programme during the period;

(d) the target fixed under the national literacy mission for Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(e) the amount likely to be allocated for the purpose, State-wise?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA):** (a) and (b). A Statement-I showing state-wise allocation of funds and the actual expenditure in the State Sector for Adult Education during the 7th Five Year Plan is given below. Statement -II showing the amount of grant released to various States/UTs under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Rural Functional Literacy Programmes, Strengthening of Administrative Structures and Post Literacy and Continuing

Education during the 7th Five Year Plan period is given below.

(c) An estimated 399.24 lakhs were enrolled in the programme during the 7th Five Year Plan period.

(d) The National Literacy Mission aims at imparting functional literacy to 50 million adult illiterates during the 8th Five Year Plan.

(e) The allocation for the NLM during this period will have to await the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan.

## STATEMENT-I

## 1 (a) Allocation of Funds State-wise Under State Sector

		<i>(Rs. in lakhs)</i>						
Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	215.00	400.00	290.00	300.00	367.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	30.00	65.00	50.00	70.00	75.00		
3.	Assam	110.00	140.00	227.00	230.00	285.00		
4.	Bihar	400.00	700.00	800.00	800.00	875.00		
5.	Goa	4.00	12.00	14.00	10.00	15.00		
6.	Gujarat	155.00	150.00	168.00	275.00	308.00		
7.	Haryana	25.00	30.00	35.00	50.00	107.00		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	25.00	11.00	11.00	21.00	40.00		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.00	37.00	40.00	47.00	60.00		
10.	Karnataka	120.00	275.00	250.00	241.00	240.00		

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	40.00	—	5.00	5.00	5.00
12.	Madhya Pradesh	200.00	232.00	365.00	396.00	374.00
13.	Maharashtra	390.00	440.00	430.00	400.00	569.00
14.	Manipur	35.00	35.00	45.00	50.00	75.00
15.	Meghalaya	10.00	8.00	20.00	28.00	35.00
16.	Mizoram	14.00	5.00	6.00	7.00	12.00
17.	Nagaland	15.00	9.00	9.00	11.00	10.00
18.	Orissa	110.00	37.00	69.00	105.00	206.00
19.	Punjab	10.00	10.00	10.00	25.00	60.00
20.	Rajasthan	100.00	100.00	110.00	120.00	144.00
21.	Sikkim	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00	10.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	128.00	190.00	209.00	256.00	405.00

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura	16.00	20.00	22.00	25.00	30.00
24.	Uttar Pradesh	150.00	225.00	430.00	483.00	840.00
25.	West Bengal	267.00	150.00	130.00	150.00	377.00
26.	A & N Islands	3.00	3.00	3.00	4.00	5.50
27.	Chandigarh	6.00	6.00	4.00	5.00	9.00
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1.00	3.20	2.00	5.00	2.80
29.	Daman & Diu	*	*	*	1.50	1.50
30.	Delhi	30.00	54.00	27.00	25.00	42.00
31.	Lakshadweep	1.00	1.00	1.60	1.20	2.75
32.	Pondicherry	2.00	3.00	4.00	5.00	4.50

\* Outlay for Daman & Diu included in Goa.

**1 (b) State-wise Expenditure in the State Sector**

		<i>(Rs in lakhs)</i>						
Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	<i>Anticipated</i>	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	110.25	151.21	248.50	275.49	367.00		
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	28.00	33.69	20.65	65.35	75.00		
3.	Assam	110.00	140.00	173.49	142.63	257.00		
4.	Bihar	650.00	790.00	750.00	800.00*	875.00		
5.	Goa	5.71	8.72	12.18	21.72	20.36		
6.	Gujarat	122.73	141.46	109.65	195.96	200.00		
7.	Haryana	—	1.50	9.68	6.74	58.65		
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.26	5.34	11.98	21.21	50.26		
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	24.95	31.10	40.00	45.75	44.07		
10.	Karnataka	133.27	195.87	157.84	207.04	240.00		

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Kerala	30.00	—	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	151.52	151.68	179.32	214.75	344.25
13.	Maharashtra	21.63	111.57	249.83	377.88	560.48
14.	Manipur	35.00	33.00	40.08	43.36	52.25
15.	Meghalaya	10.00	12.00	20.00	28.00	35.00
16.	Mizoram	13.00	5.00	6.00	7.00*	15.26*
17.	Nagaland	8.00	8.50	9.20	10.02	11.00
18.	Orissa	32.76	47.94	65.74	95.09	206.05
19.	Punjab	1.57	8.71	8.86	11.65	22.88
20.	Rajasthan	78.06	96.86	100.00	107.39	120.00
21.	Sikkim	3.00	3.44	1.84	10.00*	10.00
22.	Tamil Nadu	173.51	192.60	237.17	222.36	421.70



Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90 Anticipated
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	Tripura	19.92	11.47	16.07	19.51	56.45
24.	Uttar Pradesh	183.15	275.00	310.38	366.15	764.78
25.	West Bengal	149.86	58.00	—	150.00*	383.00
26.	A & N Islands	1.26	3.00	—	5.80	5.50
27.	Chandigarh	5.40	3.37	2.71	8.27	4.67
28.	D & Nagar Haveli	2.68	1.40	1.10	1.26	1.94
29.	Daman & Diu	—	1.37	0.95	1.50*	1.50
30.	Delhi	11.77	17.65	10.74	2.44	40.00
31.	Lakshadweep	0.61	0.62	0.34	0.53	2.75
32.	Pondicherry	1.42	1.88	3.07	4.50*	4.20

\* Anticipated Expenditure

\* Recommended Outlay

**STATEMENT-II***Grants Released State-wise Under Central Sector**(Rs in lakhs)*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the State/UTs</b>	<b>1985-86</b>	<b>1986-87</b>	<b>1987-88</b>	<b>1988-89</b>	<b>1989-90</b>
<b>1</b>	<b>2</b>	<b>3</b>	<b>4</b>	<b>5</b>	<b>6</b>	<b>7</b>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	238.67	211.51	245.11	289.19	409.94
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	12.57	18.65	30.19	36.45	42.63
3.	Assam	99.16	164.60	165.99	211.46	217.69
4.	Bihar	384.03	436.57	471.67	417.83	592.07
5.	Gujarat	148.02	110.44	316.17	353.15	230.21
6.	Haryana	87.35	104.60	135.54	178.09	105.70
7.	Himachal Pradesh	29.55	26.87	39.44	75.09	4.90
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	32.81	27.31	52.15	111.49	4.90
9.	Karnataka	203.12	217.63	277.55	406.38	305.91
10.	Kerala	83.93	100.61	107.22	91.86	281.60

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UTs</i>	<i>1985-86</i>	<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
11.	Madhya Pradesh	168.55	328.75	450.32	527.78	658.60
12.	Maharashtra	341.33	274.35	330.48	565.75	577.91
13.	Manipur	39.01	38.31	52.00	75.32	64.21
14.	Meghalaya	35.97	26.65	33.03	39.06	66.57
15.	Nagaland	30.00	32.46	59.53	18.02	42.00
16.	Orissa	188.93	218.03	254.49	179.05	299.65
17.	Punjab	46.85	63.08	84.13	124.76	152.01
18.	Rajasthan	307.43	282.21	323.75	541.40	411.33
19.	Sikkim	4.48	22.99	23.67	4.38	38.84
20.	Tamil Nadu	273.48	322.22	374.46	397.01	444.20
21.	Tripura	31.09	21.23	34.93	29.49	45.78
22.	Uttar Pradesh	471.68	491.35	539.79	1004.57	522.63

Sl. No.	Name of the State/UTs	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
23.	West Bengal	119.28	103.30	163.63	390.03	212.50
24.	A & N Islands	5.13	7.08	7.22	11.96	16.00
25.	Chandigarh	2.97	5.84	8.04	5.94	6.41
26.	D & N Haveli	1.06	1.23	2.59	3.54	4.30
27.	Delhi	6.14	7.79	9.81	4.83	1.95
28.	Lakshadweep	1.38	1.32	4.57	4.83	1.95
29.	Mizoram	12.16	8.92	6.25	12.40	15.19
30.	Pondicherry	7.86	7.30	14.84	18.50	29.59
31.	Goa	0.72	0.94	2.17	11.26	40.48
32.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—	0.79	0.73

**Orissa Sand Complex**

1668. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the target date fixed for the construction of the Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) near Chhatrapur in Ganjam district of Orissa;

(b) the time taken for the completion and commissioning of the plants;

(c) whether there was considerable delay in the completion of that project; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The Orissa Sand Complex (OSCOM) was originally scheduled for completion by December, 1982, which was subsequently revised to December, 1984.

(b) The project was commissioned in October, 1986. It took about eight years for completion and commissioning.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The major reasons for the delay are:

- i. Difficulties in procurement of structural steel and consequent delay in completion of civil and structural works.
- ii. Delay in supply and erection of equipment such as roasters, calciners, rotary digesters and piping work by the contractors.
- iii. Technical problems encountered in the acid regeneration plants during commissioning.

**Youth Hostels**

1669. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of youth hostels constructed with central assistance during last three years; and

(b) the names of places where such youth hostels were constructed, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Eight.

(b)	S. No.	Name of the Youth Hostel	State
	1.	Dimapur	Nagaland
	2.	Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
	3.	Kurukshetra	Haryana
	4.	Ernakulam	Kerala
	5.	Kozhikode	Kerala
	6.	Hassan	Karnataka
	7.	Madurai	Tamil Nadu
	8.	Namchi	Sikkim

**Clearance to Visakhapatnam Coastal Power and Vijayawada Thermal Power Projects**

1670. SHRI ANBARASU ERA:  
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has given clearance to Vishakhapatnam Coastal Power Station and Vijayawada Thermal Power Station Projects of Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The necessary clearances/inputs for the projects are yet to be tied up by the concerned authorities.

**Strengthening of State Pollution Control Boards**

1671. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to strengthen the State Pollution Control Boards as well as the Pollution Control Boards at the Centre;

(b) whether Government have sought World Bank assistance for strengthening the Pollution Control Boards; and

(c) if so, the amount of World Bank aid sought or expected for the aforesaid purpose?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government is negotiating with the World Bank for financial assistance of about Rs. 500 Crores to strengthen State pollution Control Boards of four States viz., U.P. Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu and to provide a line of credit to industrial units installing pollution control equipment. The quantum of funds to be made available to the Pollution Control Boards has not been finalised.

**Revival of the Post of Chief of Defence Staff**

1672. SHRI SHANTARAM POTDUKHE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some Defence experts have suggested the revival of the post of "Chief of Defence Staff" and early formation of the National Security Council to achieve maximum coordination between the three Services; and

(b) if so, Government's thinking on this vital aspect particularly in the context of the futuristic battle scenario?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). There is no proposal before Government regarding the setting up of "Chief of Defence Staff".

The Government proposed to set up a National Security Council under the chairmanship of the Prime Minister to consider all aspects of national security in a fully coordinated manner.

**Conversion of Cochin University of Science and Technology into Central University**

1673. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW:  
SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR:  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any Memorandum for conversion of the Cochin University of Science and Technology into a Central University;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The Cochin University of Science and Technology has been established under an Act of the State Legislature of Kerala. As a matter of policy, the Central Government do not convert State Universities into Central Universities.

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

[*Translation*]

**Shifting of Meerut Cantonment**

1674. SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to shift Meerut Cantonment to Village Aaswa Bad, Quila Paribshat Garh at Tehsil Mewana;

(b) if so, by what time; and

(c) the time by which notices for acquiring land are likely to be issued to farmers of

the area and the limit of the area proposed to be acquired?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

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

[*English*]

**News Item Captioned "Orissa Lake is no More an Attraction"**

1675. PROF. RAM GANESH KAPSE:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item appearing in the Hindustan Times dated 2 July, 1990, under the caption "Orissa lake is no more an attraction";

(b) whether Orissa lake is being fast depleted following severe erosion of its catchment area;

(c) whether this has also resulted in considerable fall in tourists and migratory birds; and

(d) if so, the corrective measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) The Government have seen the news item under reference.

(b) to (d). It is true that Ansupa Lake is facing a lot of problems like siltation due to deforestation in the catchment area, encroachment, etc. The State Government of Orissa have stated that they are preparing a scheme for conservation of this lake which will be sent in due course for financial support. As it is, this Lake is not in the list of 16

wetlands identified for conservation and preparation of management action plan under the wetland programme of this Ministry. The proposal will be considered on merit as and when it is received from the State Government.

#### **Appointment of Teachers in B.H.U.**

1676. SHRI RAM DHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether regular teaching work in the Banaras Hindu University is suffering because of shortage of teachers;

(b) the number of posts of teachers lying vacant as on 1 August, 1990 and for how long;

(c) the reasons for keeping the post vacant; and

(d) the steps taken to fill up the vacant posts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). The information is being collected and shall be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Survey of India Office at Kotwara, U.P.**

1677. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open a office of the Survey of India in Kotwara, Pauri Garhwal, U.P. ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Not applicable.

#### **South Zone Cultural Centre Thanjavur**

1678. SHRI S. SINGARA VADIVEL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether no land has so far been acquired for the South Zone Cultural Centre at Thanjavur in Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the steps take to get the site for the same;

(c) whether any time limit has been fixed to get the site; and

(d) the details of the money spent on the activities of this centre during last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Government of Tamil Nadu has promised to give, free of cost, 25 acres of land at Thanjavur for the South Zone Cultural Centre. Formal orders in this regard are, however, awaited.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Details of expenditure incurred by the Centre on its activities during the last 3 years are as under:

1987-88 — Rs. 80.94 lakhs

1988-89 — Rs. 43.54 lakhs

1989-90 — Rs. 102.40 lakhs

#### **Universities on Islamic Studies**

1679. SHRI ABDUL SAMAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Universities in India



which have Post-Graduate Department of Islamic Studies or Islamic history or Islamic Culture or Islamic philosophy or Islamic theology;

(b) the names of Universities in India which have a Post-Graduate Department of Arabic and/or Persian; and

(c) whether any of these Departments have been accorded the Status of Centres of Advanced Study by the UGC?

MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by UGC, Statement-I indicating the names of the universities which have postgraduate departments of Islam Studies or Islamic History or Islamic Culture is given below.

(b) A Statement-II indicating the names of the universities which have a postgraduate department of Arabic and/or Persian is given below.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

(c) No, Sir.

#### STATEMENT-I

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Subject</i>
1	2
Aligarh Muslim University	Islamic Studies
Bombay University	Islamic Culture
Calcutta University	Islamic History and Culture
Calicut University	Islamic History
Gujarat University	Islamic Culture
Jamia Millia Islamia	Islamic Studies
Osmania University	Islamic Studies

#### STATEMENT-II

<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Postgraduate Course (s) offered in Arabic or Persian or both</i>
1	2
Agra	Persian
Aligarh Muslim University	Arabic, Persian
Allahabad	Arabic, Persian

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<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Postgraduate Course (s) offered in Arabic or Persian or both</i>
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*1**2*


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Banaras Hindu University	Arabic, Persian
M.S. University of Baroda	Persian
Bhopal (Barkatual University)	Arabic, Persian
Bihar	Persian
Bombay	Arabic, Persian
Calcutta	Arabic, Persian
Calicut	Arabic
Delhi	Arabic, Persian
Gauhati	Arabic, Persian
Gorakhpur	Persian
Gurunanak Dev University	Persian
Jamia Millia Islamia	Arabic, Persian
Kanpur	Arabic, Persian
Karnataka	Persian
Kashmir University	Arabic, Persian
Kerala	Arabic
Lucknow	Arabic, Persian
Madras	Arabic, Persian
Magadh	Persian
Mysore	Persian
Nagpur	Arabic, Persian

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<i>Name of University</i>	<i>Postgraduate Course (s) offered in Arabic or Persian or both</i>
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1

2

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Osmania	Arabic, Persian
Panjab	Arabic, Persian
Poona	Persian
Patna	Arabic, Persian
Panjabi	Persian
Shivaji	Persian
Shri Venkateswara	Arabic, Persian
Vikram	Arabic, Persian

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#### **Central Assistance to Punjab to Check Water Pollution**

1680. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to provide special assistance to Punjab for checking water pollution;

(b) if so, when and the extent thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTARY): (a) to (c). The Central Government has released Rs. 19.55 lakhs to the Punjab State Pollution Control Board and Rs. 3.644 lakhs to the State Department of Environment, Punjab as grant-in-aid for

pollution control purposes during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Apart from this, during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period Rs. 3,52,500/- were also released to augment the resources of the State Pollution Control Board. This assistance has been given for pollution control in general, of which, control of water pollution is a part. It is proposed to continue the assistance during the Eighth Plan Period; the amount has not yet been finalised.

#### **Results of Electrical Engineering Course of R.E.C. Srinagar**

1681. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the results of the electrical engineering students who wrote their exami-

nations in December, 1989 in Regional Engineering College, Srinagar are likely to come out; and

(b) steps taken so far to publish their results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

#### **Advertisement of Nuclear Power Projects**

1682. SHRI AMAL DATTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Nuclear Power Corporation has been advertising certain nuclear power projects as being under operation, under construction and planned;

(b) if so, please state the manner in which such advertisements have been made and the funds spent on such advertisements; and

(c) what objects are sought to be achieved through such advertising?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) As part of its public information programme, while describing the Indian Nuclear Power Programme till the turn of this century, Nuclear Power Corporation has been publishing information regarding atomic power stations in operation, atomic power projects under construction and planned.

(b) The advertisements were published in some of the daily news papers and magazines in English, Hindi and some regional languages. The readership is expected to be

about 30 million. The entire series of ten articles covering major aspects of nuclear power will cost about Rs. 55 lakhs.

(c) The objective is to promote public awareness of the nuclear power development, and to provide facts in an authentic manner especially on safety and environmental aspects of the nuclear power programme which are of public concern.

#### **Killing of Elephants in Idukki Forest Area of Kerala**

1683. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether several elephants have been recently killed in the Idukki forest area in Kerala;

(b) whether any inquiry has been ordered into these killings; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) to (c). No elephant has been killed recently in the Idukki forest area in Kerala. However, it has been reported that one elephant died after it fell accidentally from a hill-top into the reservoir. Whereas a post-mortem examination was conducted to establish the cause of death, no further inquiry was ordered because the death had resulted from an accident.

[*Translation*]

#### **Maintenance of Lal Qulla**

1684. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Govern-

ment has been drawn to the news item appearing in 'Hindustan' dated 21 May, 1990 under the caption 'Lal Quila Apna Vaibhav Khota Ja Raha Hai';

(b) if so, the reasons for the bad condition of many places in Lal Quila; and

(c) the drastic steps proposed to be taken by Government in future for the maintenance of these places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes Sir,

(b) and (c). Lal Quila is in a good state of preservation. The work of structural and chemical preservation besides the normal maintenance and upkeep is in progress.

[English]

#### Security Grading on official Documents

1685. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any instructions/orders on security gradings to be applied on official documents;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether transfer policy relating to civilian employees of Defence in Delhi has been given security grading thereby keeping the employees unaware of the transfer policy;

(d) if so, the reasons/justification for applying security gradings on transfer policy of civilian employees in Delhi;

(e) the steps taken to remove the secu-

urity gradings on transfer policy; and

(f) whether a copy of the transfer policy of the civilians in Defence is proposed to be laid on the Table of the House?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Ministry of Defence general instructions on security are contained in the Departmental Security Instructions, 1965, as amended from time to time. This classified document includes, *inter-alia*, the criteria for classifying documents into different categories, depending upon the sensitivity of the information contained therein.

(c) Defence Civilian employees in Delhi serve in different establishments, depending on their service/specialisation/discipline/cadre. The guidelines governing their transfers depend on the administrative and operational requirements of the establishments they serve. However, a sizeable number of Defence Civilian employees in Delhi, serving in the three Service Headquarters and the Inter-Services Originations, belong to the organised services of the Armed Forces Headquarters, which come under the administrative control of the Chief Administrative Officer, Ministry of Defence. There is a transfer policy governing their postings and transfers. This policy is of a classified nature and it has been decided to make its contents open in its entirety. Nevertheless, the employees are aware of the operative parts of the policy to the extent it concerns them.

(d) This policy was devised primarily in the interest of security and efficiency of the participating constituents of the Armed Forces headquarters. It has been given a security classification because it also contains certain internal administrative instructions to the three Service Headquarters and

the Inter-Services Originations which do not directly concern the employees and the divulgence of which may lead to compromise of security, especially in respect of certain sensitive segments of the Defence Headquarters.

(e) and (f). There is no proposal presently to de-classify the existing transfer policy concerning the Armed Forces Headquarters cadres. However, the basic features of this policy have already been laid on the Table of the House on 21.5.90, while replying to the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question 9567.

[*Translation*]

**Representation of SCs/STs In Selection Committee for Grant of Scholarships**

1686. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether there is any member of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in the Selection Committee under his Ministry for grant of Scholarships and other grants in order to study in foreign countries; and

(b) the total number of applications of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes candidates received by the Ministry so far for higher education in foreign countries and the number of candidates sent abroad for study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) There is no standing Selection Committee for the purpose. *Ad hoc* Selection Committees including experts in the relevant subjects are constituted in each case. However, the caste status of member is not being checked.

(b) A statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

*Scholarships under Cultural Exchange Programmes/Schemes for studies abroad from 1.1.1990 to 31.6.1990*

Sl. No.	Name of CEP/Scheme	No. of applications received		No. of Scholars selected		No. of Scholars sent abroad	
		General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Czechoslovakia Government Scholarships 1990-91	21	2	5	—	—	Acceptance from donor Government still awaited
2.	Bulgarian Government Scholarships, 1990-91	25	2	8	—	—	—do—
3.	Polish Government Scholarships for Practical Training, 1990	14	2	3	1	—	—do—
4.	Hungarian Government Scholarships, 1990-91	38	1	6	—	—	—do—
5.	USSR Government Scholarships, 1990-91	357	—	35	—	—	—
6.	Japanese Government Scholarships, 1991-92	542	1	14	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of CEP/Scheme	No. of applications received		No. of Scholars selected		No. of Scholars sent abroad	
		General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
7.	Indo-US Fellowships, 1990-91	81	1	3	—	—	—
8.	Chinese Government Scholarships, 1990-91	40	1	12	—	—	—
9.	Turkish Government Scholarships, 1990-91	25	—	7	—	—	—
10.	Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Scheme of UK/Canada/Nigeria/Trinidad Tobago and Hong Kong, 1991-92	—	—	—	—	—	—
11.	Commonwealth Scholarship/Fellowship Scheme of Newzealand/Cyprus, 1990-91	70	—	9	—	—	—



Sl. No.	Name of CEP/Scheme	No. of applications received		No. of Scholars selected		No. of Scholars sent abroad	
		General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
12.	Confederation of British Industry Overseas Scholarships, 1990-91	43	1	5	—	—	—
13.	Jawaharlal Nehru Memorial Trust (UK) Scholarships	—	—	—	—	—	—
14.	Nehru Centenary British Fellowships	—	—	—	—	—	—
15.	British Tech. Co-op. Training Programme	—	—	—	—	—	—
16.	Greek Government Scholarships	42	3	5	—	—	—
17.	Austrian Government Scholarships	44	2	9	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of CEP/Scheme	No. of applications received		No. of Scholars selected		No. of Scholars sent abroad	
		General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST	General	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
18.	Portuguese Government Scholarships	18	4	2	—	—	—
19.	Italian Government Scholarships	65	2	19	—	—	—

**Renovation of Monuments in Punjab**

1687. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names and number of buildings, forts and inns of regional historical importance in Punjab which need renovation;

(b) whether Government have formulated some specific scheme for their renovation and maintenance;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the details of buildings, forts and inns and other properties of regional historical importance in Punjab;

(f) the number of State Government offices functioning in such buildings of historical importance;

(g) whether Government propose to shift these offices to maintain these buildings in their original form and in view of their importance for tourism; and

(h) if so, by what time these offices are likely to be shifted and if not, the reasons there-for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Fifty-one monuments of regional historical importance are protected by State Government. Besides these there are twenty-four Centrally protected monuments in the State of Punjab which are being conserved as per archaeological norms in addition to upkeep and maintenance. For effective control, supervision and maintenance a Circle office has been established at Chandigarh.

(b) and (c). The following Centrally protected monuments have been included in special case under progress for the year 1990-91: (i) Gateway of old Sarai in Amritsar (ii) fort Bhatinda (iii) Sarai including Gateway at Nurmahal and Dakini Sarai (iv) Tombs of Muhamad Momin and Haji Jamal at Nakodar (v) Shamsher Khan's Tomb and (vi) Baradari at Batala.

(d) does not arise.

(e) The Monuments/Sites of regional historical importance in the State of Punjab comprise Forts, Palaces, Houses, Temples, Tombs, Masjids, Sarais, Samadhis, War Memorials, Mounds, Wells, Caves, etc.

(f) to (h). Various State Government offices in occupation of the centrally protected monuments of Nurmahal Sarai at Village Nurmahal for the vacation of which the Punjab State Government has already been addressed by the Archaeological Survey of India and the matter is being pursued. Time by which these offices are likely to be shifted is not possible to be indicated.

**Committee for Formulating Education Policy**

1688. SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received suggestions from Members of Parliament for inclusion of academicians in the Committee set up to review the Education Policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) (c). The members of the

Committee set up by Government on 7.5.1990 to review the Education Policy, were selected based on their experience in different areas of education. A copy of the Government Resolution, which contains the names of the Members of the Committee and other details, is given below as a Statement.

### STATEMENT

**NO. F.1-6/90-PN (D.I.)**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

**(Department of Education)**

*New Delhi, the 7th May, 1990.*

### RESOLUTION

**Subject:** Appointment of a Committee to review the National Policy on Education, 1986.

Despite efforts at social and economic developments since attainment of Independence, a majority of our people continue to remain deprived of education, which is one of the basic needs for human development.

It is also a matter of grave concern that our people comprise 50% of the world's illiterate, and large sections of children have to go without acceptable level of primary education. Government accords the highest priority to education—both as a human right and as the means for bringing about a transformation towards a more humane and enlightened society. There is need to make education an effective instrument for securing a status of equality for women, and persons belonging to the backward classes and minorities. Moreover, it is essential to give a work and employment orientation to education and to exclude from it the elitist aberrations which have become the glaring characteristic of the educational scene. Educational institutions are increasingly being influenced by casteism, communalism and obscurantism and it is necessary to lay special emphasis on struggle against this phenomenon and to move towards a genuinely egalitarian and secular social order. The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) needs to be reviewed to evolve a framework which would enable the country to move towards this perspective of education.

2. Government have therefore decided to set up NPE Review Committee with the following composition:

- 
- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Acharya Ramamurti<br>Khodigram, Distt. Mungher.  | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. C.N.R. Rao,<br>Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.                     | Member   |
| 3. Dr. Sukhdev Singh<br>Formerly Vice-Chancellor<br>Punjab & MP Agricultural<br>Universities. | Member   |
| 4. Dr. M. Santappa<br>Formerly Vice-Chancellor<br>Madras University.                          | Member   |

5. Dr. Obid Siddiqui  
Tata Institute of Fundamental  
Research, Bombay. Member
6. Dr. Bhaskar Roy Chaudhary,  
Vice Chancellor  
Calcutta University,  
Calcutta. "
7. Shri M. G. Bhativadekar  
Formely Principal  
Maharaja College, Jaipur. "
8. Professor Usha Mehta  
Political Scientist and Teacher, Bombay. "
9. Professor Sachhidanand Murthy  
Sangam Jagarlamudi, Guntur. "
10. Dr. Anil Sengopal,  
Kishore Bharati  
Hoshangabad. "
11. Father T. V. Kunnunkal  
Chairman  
National Open School,  
New Delhi. "
12. Professor Mrinal Miri  
Professor of Philosophy  
North Eastern Hill University  
Shillong. "
13. Dr. Vidya Niwas Mishra  
Vice Chancellor  
Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi. "
14. Shri S. Z. Quasim  
Vice Chancellor  
Jamia Millia Islamia  
New Delhi. "
15. Shri Veda Vvasa  
Chairman  
DAV College Management Committee  
New Delhi. "

16. Shri Manubhai Pancholi,  
Lok Bharati, Sanosara  
Distt. Bhavnagar.

Member

17. Shri S. Gopalan  
Additional Secretary  
Department of Education,  
New Delhi.

Member-Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

(a) To review the National Policy on Education 1986 and its implementation;

(b) To make recommendations regarding revision of the Policy; and

(c) To recommend action necessary for implementation of the revised Policy with a timeframe.

4. The Committee will devise its own procedure of work and submit its report as soon as possible. But not later than six months from the date of issue of the order. It may submit interim reports as may be considered appropriate.

SD/-

(S.P. Tuli)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

ORDER

ORDERED THAT A COPY of the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Also ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, All State Government/Union Territory Administration, University Institutions/Organisations

of the Deptt. of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, etc. for information.

Sd/-

(S. P. Tuli)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

[English]

**I.O.A. Dispute**

1689. SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR  
REDDY:  
SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA  
MURTHY:  
SHRI RAMESHWAR PATI-  
DAR:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative for resolving the dispute in the Indian Olympic Association keeping in view the forthcoming Beijing Asian Games;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) which IOA Group has been recognised by Government and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI

MEHTA): (a) to (c). In order to avoid any deadlock in the functioning of the Indian Olympic Association (IOA), particularly in view of our participation in the forthcoming Beijing Asian Games, being held in September-October, 1990, Government has decided to deal with Shri Vidya Charan Shukla as President, IOA on interim basis, till such time final decisions are taken in respect of any matters pending in court between Shri Shukla and others. These matters are sub-judice.

**Rural Fuelwood Plantation In Nasik District of Maharashtra**

1690. SHRI DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total hectares of land in Nasik district of Maharashtra that has been brought under the centrally sponsored Rural fuelwood Plantation Scheme; and

(b) the details of the fuelwood and fodder species being planted on the said land?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Total area of 1062 hectares has been covered under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme for Rural Fuelwood Plantation in Nasik District of Maharashtra.

(b) The main species planted are *Azadirachta indica* (Neem) *Dalbergia sissoo* (Sissoo), *Acacia nilotica* (Babul), *Prosopis juliflora* (Prosopis), *Leucaena Leucocephala* (Sababul), *Acacia auriculiformis* (Australian Babul), and *Cassia Siamea* (Kashid),

**Strengthening of Indian Coast Guard**

1691. PROF. K. V. THOMAS:  
SHRI GOPINATH GAJAPATHI:  
SHRI N. DENNIS:

SHRI YADVENDRA DUTT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to develop and strength the Cost Guard Organisation in the country in view of the large scale smuggling and militants movement from the Tamil Nadu Coast to Sri Lanka; and

(b) if so, the steps taken in that direction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). The development/strengthening of the Coast Guard is an on-going process and is being achieved in a phased manner, under successive 5-Year Coast Guard Development Plans. The requirements of the Coast Guard for maintaining surveillance/patrolling off the Tamil Nadu coast have been kept in mind while formulating the Coast Guard Development Plans. Recently, in view of the increased smuggling and other unlawful activities in the Palk Straits, both the Coast Guard and the Navy have stepped up their surveillance/patrolling in the area.

**CBI Cases Against Public Servants**

1692. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases taken up against public servants by the Central Bureau of Investigation during the month of May, 1990;

(b) the action taken against those held responsible; and

(c) the number of cases in which charge-sheets have been filed?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) 38 cases.

(b) As a result of investigation, on, case has been sent up for trial in the Court, three cases have been referred to the concerned Departments for regular departmental action and one preliminary inquiry has been converted into a regular case.

(c) One case.

[*Translation*]

**CBI Raids at Public Sector Establishments**

1693. **SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:**  
**SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:**  
**SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the raids carried out at the public sector establishments and residences of senior officers under anti-corruption drive by Central Bureau of Investigation from January to June, 1990;

(b) the details of the cases filed against the persons found guilty during this drive;

(c) the details of the policy being followed in this regard for completion of this work; and

(d) the number of Government and public sector officials whose premises were raided by CBI during the last three years, year-wise?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on

the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Filling up of Backlog Vacancies for SC/ST**

1694. **SHRI K. D. SULTANPURI:**  
**SHRI K. PRADHANI:**  
**SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any initiative to fill up the backlog of reserved vacancies for Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in the different Ministries/Departments of Union Government; and

(b) if so, the details of vacancies in different groups separately at present and when these are likely to be filled up?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) A Special Recruitment Drive has been launched to fill up the backlog of vacancies reserved for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes as on 31.3.1990.

(b) The carried forward reservations identified in Ministries/Departments of the Central Government as on 31.3.1990 are as follows:-

<hr/>	
Group	
<hr/>	
A	1581
B	1444
C	17053
D	11850
<hr/>	
Total=	31928
<hr/>	



It is expected to fill up the backlog reservations to the extent of available vacancies by 31.10.1990.

**Development of National Highway No. 31-A**

1695. SHRI NANDU THAPA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a demand for development of national highway No. 31-A and its double laning between Siliguri to Gangtok for a long time; and

(b) if so, the plans chalked out for development of this vital road for the state of Sikkim and the stage at which the matter stands at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b) National Highway 31-A starts from Sevoke and runs upto Gangtok. The road from Siliguri to Sevoke is part of National Highway 31. National Highway 31-A is fully developed to single lane National Highway specifications. The present traffic intensity does not justify double laning of the road.

**Recommendations of Transport Safety Board**

1696. SHRI K. S. RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the major recommendations made by the Transport Safety Board for improving the safety in the road, rail and civil aviation sectors; and

(b) the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to implement the recommendations of the Board?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Na-

tional Transportation Safety Board had made 47 recommendations for improving the safety in the road, rail and civil aviation sectors. The details of the recommendations are given in the statement below.

(b) While some recommendations have already been implemented, others are under various stages of examination and implementation by the respective sector Ministries.

**STATEMENT**

*Recommendations Made in the Road Sector*

- |     |  |
|-----|--|
| 1.0 | <b>RECOMMENDATIONS MADE</b>  |
| 1.1 | Massive Drive for provision of road signs at potential dangerous locations like, sharp curves on hill roads.                         |
| 1.2 | Design guidelines for construction of pedestrian footpaths in urban areas.   |
| 1.3 | Safety precautions of Causways   |
| 1.4 | Safety infrastructure to be provided on roads running parallel to rivers or canals.  |
| 1.5 | Restriction on use of hump type speed breakers at the approach to Railway level crossings and use of rumble strips at such locations |
| 1.6 | Provision of automatic slack adjusters on all new medium & heavy commercial vehicles equipped with air mechanical brake systems.     |
| 1.7 | Provision of suitable emergency exits in buses   |
| 1.8 | Provision of fire resistant upholstery in buses.   |

- 1.9        Provision of simulators for training purposes.
- 1.10      Highway Code for India
- 1.11      Use of mobile vans with VCR facilities for recording traffic violations in metropolitan cities.
- 1.12      Uniformity in sequence of traffic signals as at various traffic intersections.
- 1.13      Keeping or head lights on by all motorised two wheelers during day time also.
- 1.14      Conversion of police patrol vans in metropolitan cities into police patrol van-cum-mini-ambulances through provision of suitable equipment.
- 1.15      Extension of training facilities in on-site resuscitation procedures by the National Association of Critical Care Medicine (NACOM) to truck and bus drivers and bus conductors.
- 1.16.     Training in on-site resuscitation procedures of volunteers who would be later available on call for rendering first aid at the site of an accident taking place in their area.

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE RAILWAY SECTOR**

- 1.0        **RECOMMENDATION MADE**
- 1.1        Derailment due to rail fractures-commissioning of a study to bring down the number of derailments due to rail fractures in relation to number of rail fractures.
- 1.2        Provision of lifting barriers on gates on branch lines where normal

- position is open to road traffic.
- 1.3        Provision of emergency exits in Railway coaches.
- 1.4        Provision of fire resistant upholstery in Railway Coaches.
- 1.5        Provision of radio communication facilities on train engines as a safeguard against collision with infringements on the adjacent line on a double line section. A perspective plan to be made for implementation over a 15 year period.
- 1.6        Review of the Red Tariff of the Railways for movement of hazardous goods in the light of latest developments in this area.
- 1.7        Additional precautions to be taken during shunting of LPG Tank Wagons.
- 1.8        Pre-planned use of helicopters for relief operations in case of serious Railway accidents in isolated areas through preparation of a master plan in this connection pertaining to each station.

**RECOMMENDATIONS MADE IN THE CIVIL AVIATION SECTOR**

- 1.0        **RECOMMENDATIONS MADE**
- 1.1        Banning of regular passenger services of helicopters to destinations not having communication facilities and observance of Visual Flight Rules in respect of non regular flights.
- 1.2        Laying Down of 'Approach and Go-round Procedure' in respect of each helipad.

- 1.3 Revision of the existing Standard Call Out Systems including introduction of "engine power" call outs.
- 1.4 Inclusion of route guidance in the operation manuals of the airlines.
- 1.5 Separation of the crew deployed on Airbus 320 and fixation of their minimum flight experience.
- 1.6 Upgrading of the Flight Despatch Systems in the Airlines so as to bring them up to a more meaningful level of professional efficiency.
- 1.7 Practice of pre-approach briefing of pilots to be made a standard procedure.
- 1.8 AS should incorporate the VDP on the Approach Plate itself.
- 1.9 Flight and duty time limitations for Executive Pilots.
- 1.10 Review of weather minima in respect of airfields where there are no ILS/VASI Approach Lights so as to increase the safety margin.
- 1.11 Raising of weather minima where strobe lights are not provided for runway threshold.
- 1.12 Raising of visibility minimum where Visual Descent Point not established.
- 1.13 Precautionary action regarding older Boeing 737 like altitude restrictions and replacement of accident fuselage rivets.
- 1.14 Rationalisation of procedure for action on the deficiencies relating to airfields and the landing aids as reported by the pilots.
- 1.15 There is need for a more rigorous system of practice and back up of training. The airlines and the DGCA should draw an immediate plan of action.
- 1.16 Greater emphasis during pilot training on the need for awareness amongst pilots to guard against internal distraction of a personal nature in the cockpit in the interest of flight safety.
- 1.17 Training and checking arrangements in Vayudoot should be strengthened drastically and a report in regard to the present status of training facilities particularly in respect of ILS procedure and action proposed to be taken by Vayudoot, may be sent to NTSB.
- 1.18 Massive random sample checks of flight tape recording so as to identify deviations from safety rules and practices.
- 1.19 Observance of DGCA's stipulations in respect of proficiency tests to be passed by Pawan Hans pilots.
- 1.20 Pilots who have not made a non-precision approach within the preceding 3 months, either on the aircraft or on the simulator, should not be authorised to make a non-precision approach on route flying.
- 1.21 Laying down of more stringent procedure for giving PIC (Pilot-in-Command) rating to those pilots who fail to obtain it in their first attempt, including the setting up of a Board of Examiners for such cases.
- 1.22 Schedule of general surveillance inspections to be laid down in the

four airlines and in DGCA.

- 1.23 DGCA should immediately appoint a Committee of Experts to examine the candidate whose names are sent up by the Airlines to the DGCA for appointment as DGCA's approved examiners.

#### **Admission Facility to Students From Kashmir**

1697. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI L. K. ADVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any instructions have been issued to Delhi educational institutions for admission of students who have migrated from Kashmir;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the date of issue of such instructions;

(c) how many applications from students of Engineering and Medical Colleges have been received for transfer to colleges in Delhi;

(d) the action taken and proposed on these applications; and

(e) how many such applications have been received for transfer to Colleges to states other than Delhi, State-wise and what guidelines have been issued to the State Governments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). In view of the prolonged disturbances in the Kashmir Valley, the Government decided to allow transfer of

students from the Regional Engineering College (REC), Srinagar to other engineering colleges in the country. All States and Union Territories including Delhi were requested on 26.6.1990 to accommodate their students studying in the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar in their own Engineering Colleges. The Regional Engineering Colleges in various States were advised to accommodate the students belonging to Jammu and Kashmir, foreign students and students from educationally deficient States studying in the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar. The States/Union Territories and the Regional Engineering Colleges have initiated action in the matter.

2. In respect of students of Government Medical College, Srinagar the Government decided to try their admission firstly in Jammu, failing which, in states/UT other than Delhi. Accordingly the State Governments of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Orissa, Uttar Pradesh and the P. G. Institute, Chandigarh have been requested to accommodate the students.

#### **Hot Spring at Bakreswar in West Bengal**

1698 PROF. RADHIKA RANJAN PRAMANIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the hot spring at Bakreswar in West Bengal is due to cold fusion; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There are many hot springs which give out helium gas. This helium gas is supposed to be present at depths within the earth and gets released alongwith the hot springs. It is known that helium is one of the products arising in the decay chains involving the very

heavy radioactive elements. Cold fusion is a recent phenomenon under investigation in the laboratories. There is no direct evidence to say that cold fusion is responsible for the production of the helium gas being released also with the hot springs.

#### **Governing Bodies of Delhi University Colleges**

1699. KUMARI UMA BHARTI:  
DR. Y. S. RAJASEKHAR  
REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the governing bodies for 18 Delhi University Colleges run by Delhi Administration have been appointed:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The term of the existing Government Bodies of 18 Colleges run by Delhi Administration expired a few months ago. According to the information furnished by the Delhi University and Delhi Administration, the process of re-constitution of these Bodies is in progress.

#### **Caste Column in Admission Forms**

1700. SHRINARSINGRAOSURYA-  
WANSHI:  
SHRI T. BASHEER:  
SHRI VAKKOM PU-  
RUSHOTHAMAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided

to remove the caste affiliation column from admission forms of schools and colleges in the country; and

(b) if so, what are the counter-checks to detect false/unauthorised caste certificates by non-Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe Students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). While Government have decided to exclude any mention regarding caste/community from the admission forms for schools, colleges and the institutions run by Central Government, this exclusion is not applicable in respect of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes students. The system applicable in respect of them hitherto is being continued.

[*Translation*]

#### **Preservation of Forests and Environment In U. P.**

1701. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state the steps taken during last one year for the conservation of forests and protection of environment in Gangotri, Uttarkashi and Jamunotri in Garhwal region of Uttar Pradesh?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

#### **Helium Gas Reserves**

1702. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:  
SHRI MANJAY LAL:

**SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Helium gas reserves have been discovered in the country recently;

(b) if so, names of such places;

(c) whether this gas is being imported at present;

(d) if so, whether Government have formulated any programme to exploit it from these reserves on a priority basis;

(e) the time by which the import of this gas is likely to be reduced/stopped;

(f) the amount being spent on the import of this gas every year at present; and

(g) the estimates of Government in regard to the cost of production of this gas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The Natural Gas Deposits located by ONGC in Jaisalmer district of Rajasthan have been found to contain Helium gas. The Helium gas content of the samples of these natural gases varies between 0.09 to 0.13% in the natural gas from the Chotaru field.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) There is no priority programme with the Government for exploitation of these reserves. Deptt. of Atomic Energy are to examining the feasibility of setting up a plant for Helium, considering ONGC's interest in Methane, which will be a by product. Prima facie, the product Helium gas will be a by product. Prima facie, the product Helium gas

will cost about four times the landed cost of imported Helium.

(e) There is no likelihood that in the near future the import of this gas can be reduced or stopped.

(f) About Rs. 18 lakhs is spent per annum by Bhabha Atomic Research Centre on the purchase of Helium through local suppliers who import the gas in liquid form and subsequently convert it into gas which is compressed into cylinders in their local plants.

(g) The estimated cost of local production of Helium is likely to be in the range of Rs. 900-1000 per cubic metre, which is far in excess of the imported cost.

**Admission Policy in Jawaharlal Nehru  
University**

1703. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether prior to 1984, the admission policy followed by Jawaharlal Nehru University ensured that adequate weightage was given to students coming from socially deprived sections and backward regions;

(b) whether this admission policy was changed in 1984 in keeping with the new Education Policy; and

(c) whether Government propose to modify the admission policy of Jawaharlal Nehru University so as to give preference to students suffering from economic, social and regional handicaps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by Jawaharlal Nehru University, admissions to the University from 1974-75 to 1983-84 were made on merit

determined on the basis of previous academic record, performance in written test and an interview. A weightage of upto 20 points on a 100-point scale was given for economic, social and regional deprivations. This was in addition to 15% reservations of seats for SCs, 7 1/2% for STs and 35 for physically handicapped students.

However, feeling that there was a decline in admission of academically meritorious students, the Academic Council of the University after extensive deliberations, approved the new Admission Policy which came into effect from 1984-85 academic session and is still in operation. This was before the National Policy of Education, 1986 was approved by Parliament. Admissions to JNU are now made on the basis of merit adjudged in an All India Entrance Examination held at 24 Centres situated in different parts of the Country. Though the weightage for economic, social and regional deprivations has been done away with, reservation of 15% for SCs, 7 1/2% for STs and 3% for physically handicapped students are provided as hithertofore.

The Academic Council of the University, in its meeting held on 14.3.90, discussed the demand of the JNU Students' Union (JNUSU) for restoration of the Old Admission Policy at length and resolved that the Admission Policy and procedures of the University be reviewed periodically every 4 years. Since the last review was made in 1986, a fresh review is due this year.

#### **Computer Course in Senior Secondary Schools in Delhi**

1704. SHRI R. JEEVARATHINAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the students undergoing two years' vocational course in computer science in senior secondary schools in Delhi would be eligible for admission in College/

Polytechnics for higher education in Computer Science; and

(b) whether this course will be equivalent to 10 Plus 2 for applying for Government service?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Delhi Administration have informed that the Vocational Course in Computer Science was introduced at +2 stage in the vocational stream under 10+2 pattern of education in few Senior Secondary Schools under the Directorate of Education. The emphasis in imparting vocational education is on development of vocational skills rather than facilitating admission in higher education institutions. However, in order to provide vertical mobility to those who pass this course, provision for their admission to various undergraduate courses in Colleges exists as per rules of the University of Delhi.

(b) Yes, Sir.

#### **IAS Officers in J&K**

1705. SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of direct recruits and local promotees as on 1 July, 1990 in Jammu and Kashmir in IAS cadre; and

(b) the number of direct recruits or promotees from State Administrative Cadre in IAS, who have never served outside the State and reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) As on 1st July, 1990 the position is as under:

Direct Recruits	67
Promotees	31

(b) 36 direct recruits and 27 promotees have not served outside the State. The State Govts. offer officers for Central deputation each year; and from those who are offered, the Central Govt. selects officers for various assignments under the Central Govt. according to their suitability.

[*Translation*]

### **Employment of Unemployed**

1706. SHRI C. D. GAMIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of literate and illiterate unemployed persons in the beginning of the Seventh Five year Plan;

(b) the target fixed for providing employment to them in the Seventh Five Year Plan and the number of persons out of them who have been actually provided employment;

(c) the reasons for not achieving the target, if any, and

(d) the details of the steps being taken or proposed by Government to provide employment to all of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) According to the Seventh Plan document, overall unemployment at the beginning of Seventh Plan was 9.20 million, and unemployment among the educated (Matriculates and above) was 3.7 million at the beginning of 1985.

(b) and (c). The Seventh Plan was expected to generate additional employment of the order of 40.36 million Standard Person Years, a Standard Person Year being 273 man days of work at the rate of 8 hours a day.

Assessment of the employment actually generated during the Seventh Plan period is not available.

(d) The Approach to the Eighth Plan proposes employment as the central thrust of the Plan. The target will be to achieve on the average a 3% annual rate of increase in employment over the next decade. The details would be incorporated in the Eighth Plan document.

[*English*]

### **Archaeological Survey of India Excavation in Andhra Pradesh**

1707. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the last excavation done by Archaeological Survey of India in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) whether it is proposed to conduct any other excavation in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) if so, details thereof; and

(d) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The last excavation carried out by the Archaeological Survey of India was at peddavegi in District West Godavari which yielded structural remains and antiquities datable from 4th to 11th century A.D. pertaining to ancient Vengipura, the capital city of the ancient dynasties of Salankayanas Vishnukundins and Eastern Chalukyas that ruled over Andhra. Apart from fortifications, remains of an extensive stupa and a temple complex were brought to light at the ancient Dhanamdibba site.

(b) No. Sir.



(c) does not arise.

(d) There is no specific Archaeological problem which warrants taking up any excavation at present.

### **Grants to Voluntary Agencies in Imparting Education to the Rural Adults**

1708. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the role assigned to voluntary agencies in imparting education to the rural adults as well as to rural children;

(b) whether any guidelines have been laid down for giving grants and other aids to such agencies by the Union Government;

(c) the procedures and penalties prescribed to ensure proper utilisation of such grants; and

(d) whether rural educated youth are being encouraged to implement child and adult literacy programmes in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) National Literacy Mission envisages involvement of voluntary agencies on a large scale for eradication of illiteracy among adults in the age-group 15-35. Similarly, National Policy on Education clearly spells out that much of the work of running of Non-Formal Education Centres will be done through voluntary agencies and Panchayat Raj Institutions for children.

(b) As regards Adult Education Programme, there is a Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies in the field of Adult Education under which financial assistance is rendered to voluntary agencies, public trusts and non-profit making companies to organise adult education centres and

post-literacy activities, etc. Similarly there is a scheme for assistance to voluntary agencies for Non-Formal Education for elementary age-group children under the programme of universalisation of elementary education & scheme for assistance for experimentation and innovative programmes for the education at the elementary stage, including Non-Formal Education. Both these schemes contain detailed guidelines relating to objective, eligibility, financial pattern etc.

(c) As regards, voluntary agencies involved in Adult Education, following steps have been envisaged to ensure proper utilisation of grants-in-aid sanctioned to voluntary agencies:-

- (i) Identification and selection of voluntary agencies through respective State Governments and subsequent screening of these voluntary agencies by a Central Grants-in-Aid Committee.
- (ii) Submission of prescribed returns/progress reports, namely initial report, quarterly progress reports and annual progress reports.
- (iii) Submission of audited accounts of the Government grant duly certified by Chartered Accountants at the conclusion of the project.
- (iv) External evaluation of Adult Education Programmes by Institutions of Social Science and Research and Institutes of Management.
- (v) Requesting the State Government also to oversee the implementation of the projects of voluntary agencies.

- (vi) Investigation of complaints alleging misappropriation of grants by State Governments or a Joint Evaluation Team consisting of a representative each from the Central Government and State Government, in addition to an outside expert.

As regards Non-Formal Education Programme, following steps have been envisaged to ensure proper utilisation of grant:-

- (i) Applications are invited through State Governments and thereafter the same are scrutinised by a Central Grants-in-Aid Committee.
- (ii) Voluntary Agencies are supposed to submit progress reports under the monitoring system prescribed in the scheme.
- (iii) Submission of audited accounts of the Government grant duly certified by Chartered Accountants at the conclusion of the project.

(d) both the schemes envisage involvement of rural educated youth in implementation of the programmes by voluntary Agencies.

#### **Sanskrit University at Kalady**

1709. DR. A. K. PATEL:  
SHRI L. K. ADVANI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has since been taken for establishment of a Sanskrit University at Kalady, the birth place of Shri Jagat-guru Shankaracharya;

(b) whether Union Government of India had sanctioned an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 1.00 crore for the purpose; and

(c) if so, details of the progress made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Government of Kerala has planned to establish a Sanskrit University at Kalady. The Central Government has sanctioned an ad-hoc grant of Rs. 1.00 crore to Government of Kerala for setting up of this University. According to the information furnished by the State Government, the Bill to establish the University has so far not been introduced in the State Legislature.

#### **Qualification for Lecturer/Reader**

1710. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Ph. D. is to essential for the post of Lecturer or Reader in the Universities but for the post of Professor; and

(b) if so, the steps University Grants Commission propose to take to remove this anomaly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. The Scheme of revision of pay scales, announced by the Government of India on 22nd July, 1988, inter alia, provides that generally, the minimum qualifications for appointment to the post of Lecturer shall be Master's degree in the relevant subject with at least 55% marks or its equivalent grade, and good academic record. The Scheme also provides that Lecturers who have completed certain speci-

fied years of service, are eligible for promotion to the post of Reader provided they have obtained a Ph. D. degree, or equivalent published work.

[*Translation*]

**Libraries in Resettlement Colonies in Delhi**

1711. SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open libraries in the resettlement colonies of Delhi; and

(b) if so, the number of colonies where these libraries are proposed to be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Delhi Administration has already opened 49 libraries in the resettlement colonies of Delhi and proposes to set up more such libraries in the areas inhabited by weaker sections of society. In addition, the Delhi Public Library, an autonomous organisation fully financed by the Central Government, has established 31 libraries and Reading Rooms in various resettlement colonies of Delhi but has no proposal at present to set up any more libraries of this type in the remaining resettlement colonies.

[*English*]

**Pay Scales of Employees of BSI**

1712. PROF. RUPCHAND PAL:  
SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether employees of Botanical Survey of India have submitted any memorandum recently regarding their demands in respect of pay scales etc; and

(b) if so, the demands of the employees of Botanical Survey of India for which they decided to resort to mass casual leave in the month of June, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY) (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The main demand of Botanical Survey of India Employees Association was that the benefit of the higher scale of Rs. 550-900 (pre-revised) should be given to all Scientific Assistants with effect from 1.1.73 including those who have retired, promoted/transferred to other Departments etc. though the Supreme Court judgement made it clear that it should be given only to the existing Scientific Assistants. Later the mass casual leave campaign was withdrawn by the Association after discussion by Botanical Survey of India authorities.

**Hostels Attached to Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1713. SHRI RAJ MANGAL MISHRA:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether some hostels attached to Kendriya Vidyalayas are run by the Sangathan;

(b) if so, details of places where located and details of staff recruited for each of them alongwith dates of recruitment and payscales;

(c) whether hostel staff are provided free boarding and lodging; and

(d) If so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The details of places are given in the statement below. The details of hostel staff, date of recruitment and pay scales etc. is being collected and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

(c) and (d). The kitchen staff working in Kendriya Vidyalaya hostels are entitled to free meals and lodging in addition to wages.

#### STATEMENT

*List of Kendriya Vidyalayas where Hostel Facilities are Available*

1. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1, Delhi Cantt.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya Jhajjar.
3. Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya Ghazia-  
bad.
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Ferozpur.
5. Kendriya Vidyalaya Pachmarhi.
6. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Kirkee,  
Pune
7. Kendriya Vidyalaya AFS Nagpur.
8. Kendriya Vidyalaya Lansdowne.
9. Kendriya Vidyalaya Jalandhar No. 1
10. Kendriya Vidyalaya ASC Bangalore
11. Kendriya Vidyalaya IIT Madras.
12. Kendriya Vidyalaya Jawahar Nagar,  
Bihar.

*Sports Hostels are Available at the Following Stations:*

1. Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1  
Gwallor.
2. Kendriya Vidyalaya BEG, Kirkee  
Pune.
3. Kendriya Vidyalaya No. 1 Delhi Cantt.
4. Kendriya Vidyalaya IIT Madras.

[Translation]

#### Theft in Defence Establishments in Kanpur

1714. SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the fact that frequent thefts are committed in defence establishments in Kanpur (Uttar Pradesh) in which valuable spare parts are stolen;

(b) if so, the number of such thefts that took place in other defence establishments in the country during 1989-90 uptill now together with the particulars of such defence establishments;

(c) whether officers and employees of these defence establishments are also found involved in these thefts; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the measures taken to prevent such thefts and apprehend the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA) (a) to (d). No, Sir. Except for one case of a petty theft from a scrap yard of the Air Force Station at Chakeri, Kanpur, which was promptly detected and the accused arrested, there have been no other

cases of theft in the recent past.

### **Grants to Colleges/Universities in U.P.**

1715. SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of grant provided by the University Grants Commission to the universities and colleges of Uttar Pradesh during the last two years;

(b) the amount of grant likely to be sanctioned in the coming two years;

(c) whether any enquiry has been conducted to ascertain that the said amount is being utilised properly; and

(d) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The University Grants Commission do not provide grants to universities and colleges on a year to year basis but for a five year plan. According to the information furnished by the UGC, the Commission sanctioned grants amounting to Rs. 3334.73 lakhs to universities (State) and Rs. 2105.71 lakhs to colleges in Uttar Pradesh.

(b) The UGC has not finalised 8th Plan allocations to Universities and colleges. However, these allocations are not expected to be less than the allocations for the 7th Plan.

(c) and (d). The UGC had appointed mid-term Appraisal Committees to assess the impact of development grants given to Universities during the 7th Plan. The UGC also appoints Expert Committees to monitor the progress of schemes and utilisation of funds for Special Assistance Programmes.

For colleges, further grants are released only on receipt of utilisation certificates for previous grants.

### **Grants to Organisations Connected with Hindi**

1716. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken by Government to provide grant at the beginning of the financial year to voluntary organisations connected with Hindi;

(b) the grant provided to Hindi Institutions of North Eastern region last year;

(c) why this grant is less than that given to such institutions in other regions of the country;

(d) the reasons for not providing grant to certain Hindi Institutions of Manipur during the last two years; and

(e) the steps being taken by Government to provide pending financial grant of previous years to the aforesaid Institutions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Proposals for financial assistance from voluntary organisations working in the area of Hindi are invited in December/January every year so as to consider sanctioning of grants in the beginning of following financial year.

(b) following grants had been sanctioned to Hindi organisations/Institutions of North-Eastern region during the last financial year i. e. 1989-90:

	<i>(In Rupees)</i>
1. Assam	4,86,145
2. Manipur	6,14,750
3. Meghalaya	38,525
4. Nagaland	42,000
5. Mizoram	1,01,475

(c) and (d). The amount of grant-in-aid to the voluntary organisations is decided on recommendations of the Central Grants-in-Aid Committee (Hindi) based on their past performance as well as proper utilization of grants released to them in previous years. Since a few institutions in the State of Manipur and North-Eastern States have not rendered proper utilization certificate for grants released to them and their proposals were not forwarded by the State Government/State level Regional Committees, the Central Grants-in-Aid Committee (Hindi) did not recommend their cases.

(e) All the pending requests as well as fresh proposals for grant-in-aid received from Hindi Voluntary Organisations/Institutions are placed before the Central Grant-in-Aid Committee (Hindi) for consideration after soliciting recommendations of the State level Regional Committee.

#### **Per Capita Expenditure in Bihar**

1717. SHRI YUVRAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the per capita expenditure was the lowest in Bihar from the first to sixth Five Year Plan periods;

(b) whether any steps have been taken to revive most of the closed public sector industries because the funds allocated in the Plan were negligible;

(c) if so, whether the Eighth Plan is likely to be formulated keeping in view the factors like backwardness, population and other social factors; and

(d) if so, the details thereof; if not the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The Board for Industrial and Financial Reconstruction (BIFR) is reviewing the case of all 34 sick/closed industries of Bihar. In Bihar's annual Plan for 1990-91 there is a provision of Rs. 6 crores for rehabilitation of sick industries.

(c) and (d). Eighth Five Year Plan of Bihar is still to be formulated. Factors like backwardness, population and other social factors are generally kept in view while formulating a plan.

[English]

#### **National Commission of Education**

1718. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to set up a National Commission for formulating the education policy;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) our national priorities for education?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). On 7-5-90, the Government have set up a Committee to review the

national Policy on Education, 1986 and its implementation; make recommendations regarding revision of the Policy; and recommend action necessary for implementation of the revised Policy within a time-frame. A copy of the Government Resolution, which contains necessary details in this regard, is given in the statement below.

### STATEMENT

**NO. F.1-6/90-PN (D.I.)**

**Government of India**

**Ministry of Human Resource Development**

**(Department of Education)**

*New Delhi, the 7th May, 1990.*

### RESOLUTION

**Subject:** Appointment of a Committee to review the National Policy on Education, 1986.

Despite efforts at social and economic developments since attainment of Independence, a majority of our people continue to remain deprived of education, which is one of the basic needs for human development.

It is also a matter of grave concern that our people comprise 50% of the world's illiterate, and large sections of children have to go without acceptable level of primary education. Government accords the highest priority to education—both as a human right and as the means for bringing about a transformation towards a more humane and enlightened society. There is need to make education an effective instrument for securing a status of equality for women, and persons belonging to the backward classes and minorities. Moreover, it is essential to give a work and employment orientation to education and to exclude from it the elitist aberrations which have become the glaring characteristic of the educational scene. Educational institutions are increasingly being influenced by casteism, communalism and obscurantism and it is necessary to lay special emphasis on struggle against this phenomenon and to move towards a genuinely egalitarian and secular social order. The National Policy on Education, 1986 (NPE) needs to be reviewed to evolve a framework which would enable the country to move towards this perspective of education.

2. Government have therefore decided to set up NPE Review Committee with the following composition:

- 
- |   |          |
|---|----------|
| 1. Acharya Ramamurti<br>Khodigram, Distt. Mungher.  | Chairman |
| 2. Prof. C.N.R. Rao,<br>Director, Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.                     | Member   |
| 3. Dr. Sukhdev Singh<br>Formerly Vice-Chancellor<br>Punjab & MP Agricultural<br>Universities. | Member   |
| 4. Dr. M. Santappa<br>Formerly Vice-Chancellor<br>Madras University.                          | Member   |

<b>201</b>	<b>Written Answers</b>	<b>SRAVANA 29, 1912 (SAKA)</b>	<b>Written Answers 202</b>
5.	<b>Dr. Obaid Siddiqui</b> <b>Tata Institute of Fundamental</b> <b>Research, Bombay.</b>		<b>Members</b>
6.	<b>Dr. Bhaskar Roy Chaudhary,</b> <b>Vice Chancellor</b> <b>Calcutta University,</b> <b>Calcutta.</b>		"
7.	<b>Shri M. G. Bhativadekar</b> <b>Formerly Principal</b> <b>Maharaja College, Jaipur.</b>		"
8.	<b>Professor Usha Mehta</b> <b>Political Scientist and Teacher, Bombay.</b>		"
9.	<b>Professor Sachhidanand Murthy</b> <b>Sangam Jagarlamudi, Guntur.</b>		"
10.	<b>Dr. Anil Sengopal,</b> <b>Kishore Bharati</b> <b>Hoshangabad.</b>		"
11.	<b>Father T. V. Kunnunkal</b> <b>Chairman</b> <b>National Open School,</b> <b>New Delhi.</b>		"
12.	<b>Professor Mrinal Miri</b> <b>Professor of Philosophy</b> <b>North Eastern Hill University</b> <b>Shillong.</b>		"
13.	<b>Dr. Vidya Niwas Mishra</b> <b>Vice Chancellor</b> <b>Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.</b>		"
14.	<b>Shri S. Z. Quasim</b> <b>Vice Chancellor</b> <b>Jamia Millia Islamia</b> <b>New Delhi.</b>		"
15.	<b>Shri Veda Vyasa</b> <b>Chairman</b> <b>DAV College Management Committee</b> <b>New Delhi.</b>		"



16. Shri Manubhai Pancholi,  
Lok Bharati, Sanosara  
Distt. Bhavnagar.

Member

17. Shri S. Gopalan  
Additional Secretary  
Department of Education,  
Department of Education,  
New Delhi.

Member-Secretary

The terms of reference of the Committee will be as follows:

(a) To review the National Policy on Education 1986 and its implementation;

(b) To make recommendations regarding revision of the Policy; and

(c) To recommend action necessary for implementation of the revised Policy with a timeframe.

4. The Committee will devise its own procedure of work and submit its report as soon as possible. But not later than six months from the date of issue of the order. It may submit interim reports as may be considered appropriate.

SD/-

(S.P. Tuli)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

#### ORDER

Ordered that a copy of the Resolution be published in the Gazette of India for general information.

Also ordered that a copy of the Resolution be forwarded to all the Ministries/Departments of the Government of India, all State Government/Union Territory Administration, University Institutions/Organisations

of the Deptt. of Education, Ministry of Human Resource Development, etc. for information.

Sd/-

(S. P. Tuli)

Joint Secretary to the Govt. of India

#### Amendment to School Act

1719. SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI PHOOL CHAND  
VERMA:  
SHRIMATIGEETA MUKHER-  
JEE:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn towards the new-items published in Indian Express dated 25 July, 1990 under the caption "Move to amend School Act stalled";

(b) if so, whether Government propose to check irregularities being committed in private Schools in Delhi by Making amendments in Delhi School Education Act, 1973; and

(c) if so, the reasons for not making amendments in the said act so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The matter is being looked into.

[*Translation*]

#### Allocation for Rural Development in Madhya Pradesh

1720. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount demanded by Government of Madhya Pradesh for 1990-91 from the Planning Commission for rural Development and the amount allotted by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether Special component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan of Madhya Pradesh are covered in this amount; and

(c) if so, the amount allocated for Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan during the year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The proposed outlay of Rs. 105.64 crores by the Government of Madhya Pradesh under the head of Rural Development in the agreed outlay for Annual Plan 1990-91, was fully approved by the Planning Commission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Government of Madhya Pradesh has proposed an outlay of Rs. 1992.45 lakhs for special component plan (SCP) and Rs. 3679.53 lakhs for Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP) as

flow of funds from the State's Draft Annual Plan 1990-91 under the head Rural Development.

[*English*]

#### National Scholarship Scheme

1721. SHRI SATYANARAYANJATIYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) when the Nation Scholarship Scheme was started by the University Grants Commission to give scholarships to brilliant students;

(b) the aims and objectives of this scheme and the details of the achievements made so far; and

(c) the enhancement in the amount of National Scholarships so far and the measures being adopted to make it more rational in the present economic situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). National Scholarships Scheme is of the Government. of India. The scheme was started by the Department of Education in 1961-62. The objective of the scheme is to enable brilliant but poor students to pursue an academic career. The scholarships under the scheme are awarded for post-matric studies on merit-cum-means basis. So far nearly 4.75 lakhs students from poor sections of the society have been benefitted under the scheme. The rates of scholarships for hostelers studying in B. E., B. Tech., M. B. B. S., LL.B., B.Ed., diploma in professional and engineering studies and all post-graduate courses including post-graduate diploma courses etc. were enhanced from Rs. 170/-p.m. to Rs. 300/-p.m. w.e.f. 1-12-1988. The rates of scholarship are reasonable considering that higher

education in the country is highly subsidized.

**Amount of Advances of Kendriya  
Vidyalaya Employees**

1722. SHRI AMRATLAL VALLABHDAS  
TARWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether amounts available with  
Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for grant of  
House Building Advance and vehicle Ad-  
vances is meagre according to All India  
Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers Association;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any efforts are underway to  
enhance the amount substantially; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI  
MEHTA): (a) to (d). The All India Kendriya  
Vidyalaya Teachers Association have rep-  
resented this matter on 9.8.90. There has  
been substantial enhancement in House  
Building and Conveyance Advances. The  
details of funds for three years are given  
below:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Funds Allocated (Rs. in lakhs)</i>		<i>Funds Utilised (Rs. in lakhs) (Excluding Cycle Advance)</i>	
	HBA	CA	HBA	CA
1988-89	45.00	15.00	45.00	13.90
1989-90	100.00	25.00	85.20	23.95
1990-91	100.00	27.00		

**Revamping of Nehru Yuva Kendras and  
NSS**

1723. DR. C. SILVERA:  
SHRI SURESH KODIKKUN-  
NIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether some requests to revamp  
Nehru Yuva Kendras and National Service  
Scheme have been received;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI  
MEHTA): (a) A Working Group constituted  
during the last National Youth Leaders con-  
ference held in New Delhi on 18-20th May  
1990 had recommended the revamping of  
Nehru Yuva Kendra and National Service  
Scheme.

(b) Apart from suggested revamping of  
the Kendras, the following important recom-  
mendations were made by the Working  
Group:-

**Nehru Yuva Kendras**

- (i) Critical evaluation of Nehru Yuva Kendras.
- (ii) The Kendras should be made accountable to the members of State and District Council.
- (iii) A person with experience and knowledge of the problem of rural youth and who is committed to the national social and economic objectives may be appointed as office-bearer of the Kendras.
- (iv) The appointment of the office-bearers may be done by an autonomous and neutral body.
- (v) The Kendra may be extended down to the village level.

**NATIONAL SERVICE SCHEME:-**

- (i) NSS should be made compulsory.
- (ii) The Scheme should devote its whole energy only for eradication of illiteracy.
- (c) Planning Commission has been entrusted with the task of evaluation of the Scheme and programmes of the Nehru Yuva Kendra Sangathan. Other recommendations are under consideration.

**Service Selection Bodies in Punjab**

1724. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of Service Selection Bodies with the Punjab Government, its Autonomous Bodies and Co-operative Institutions;

(b) the details of litigation against the selection of these bodies;

(c) whether complaints of forging of appointment letters, accepting forged certificates etc. have been received during this year;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) the reasons for having multiple selection bodies and not depending on the Punjab Public Service Commission; and

(f) whether Government propose to reduce the selection bodies, and to make the selection impartial and if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (f). The required information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Lok Sabha.

**Number of Colleges in Delhi**

1725. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Medical, Engineering and B. Ed. Colleges in Delhi;

(b) whether the number of such technical colleges is inadequate to the population of Delhi;

(c) whether many students go to different State for such technical education; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to overcome this difficulty of students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) There are four medical institutions, four engineering institutions at degree level and three B. Ed. colleges in Delhi.

(b) No, Sir. The facilities are comparable to those available in other parts of the country.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. The students are free to avail facilities available in other parts of the country and as such no steps are proposed.

#### **Eviction of Tribals from Reserved Forests**

1726. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to evict tribals who have encroached on forest land;

(b) whether any of them have been evicted so far and if so, the details thereof, State-wise in the last two years;

(c) whether they have been rehabilitated; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (d). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Poaching by Nepalese Poachers in Uttar Pradesh**

1727. SHRI ANAND SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of large scale poaching of tigers, leopards and other animals on the Indian side of Indo-Nepal border in Gonda, Bahraich, Khiri district of Uttar Pradesh by the Nepalese poachers;

(b) whether this matter has been taken up by the Indian authorities with their counterparts in Nepal; and

(c) the preventive action taken to stop the poaching?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) It is reported that sporadic instances of poaching of wild animals by persons living in Nepal take place in Gonda, Kheri and Bahraich districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, no incident of poaching of tigers and leopards by such persons has been reported from these districts in the recent years.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps taken to prevent poaching include strengthening of the anti-poaching infrastructure and intensive patrolling of the vulnerable areas.

#### **Reservation in Promotions under Time Scale Promotion Scheme**

1728. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Personnel and Administrative Reforms have issued any instructions regarding introduction of reservation in promotions under Time Scale Promotion Scheme as per the verdicts of High Court of Karnataka dated 12 January, 1990 and Supreme Court (AIR 1989 SC 189) which have held that whatever be the method by which promotions are made the extent of reservation in favour of SC and ST, should not be reduced;

(b) if not, whether Government would issue instructions to implement the judgement; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). The Department of Personnel and Training has issued instructions to the Department of Posts and Telecom to implement the judgement of the Supreme Court (AIR 1989 SC 139). As regards the judgement of the Karnataka High Court, it will be examined in consultation with the Department of Telecom and suitable instructions will be issued, if necessary.

[Translation]

#### Maintenance of Forts and Temples In Udaipur

1729. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to take over the maintenance of important ancient historical forts and temples in Udaipur (Rajasthan);

(b) whether unconquered fort of Kumbhalgarh, fort of Chittorgarh, temple of Sasbahu and the remains of Ahad Civilization are the properties of Archaeological Department; and

(c) if so, the details of the steps taken by Government for their maintenance?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The following monuments/sites in District Udaipur are already under Central protection:-

1. Ancient ruins at Kalyanpur;
2. Fort of Kumbhalgarh as a whole;

3. Sas Bahu temples at Nagda;

4. Ghat with inscriptions, pavilions and Toranas, Nav Chowki Rajsamand; and

5. Archaeological site and remain at Gilund (Bhagwanpura).

Besides, there are 23 monuments in this District under protection of the State Government.

(b) While the forts of Kumbhalgarh, Chittorgarh and temples of Sas Bahu are under Central Protection, the remains of Ahad are under the State Department of Archaeology.

(c) The monuments under Central protection are being conserved by the Archaeological Survey of India as per archaeological norms. This is a regular and continuing process and repairs are undertaken from time to time according to the requirement and urgency.

#### Opening of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Badwah

1730. SHRI RAMESHWAR PATIDAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a decision has been taken to open a new Kendriya Vidyalaya in Civil Sector in Badwah town of Khargone district of Madhya Pradesh where Central Recruit Training Centre of Central Industrial Security Force is located and where all the facilities of building, boarding, play grounds etc. are available;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue orders to start this school immediately in this academic year of 1990-91; and

(c) the reasons for not issuing orders so far even after completion of all formalities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Decision to open new Kendriya Vidyalayas in 1990-91 session has not been finalised so far. A proposal to open a new Kendriya Vidyalaya at Badwah town of Khargone District of Madhya Pradesh is under consideration of the Sangathan.

[English]

**Vesting of forest Officials with Powers at Par with Police**

1731. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH.  
SHRI D AMAT:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to equip forests officials with powers at par with Police regarding Search, Seizure and arrest of poachers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Under Section 50 of the Wild Life (Protection) Act, authorised Forest officers have already been given powers at par with Police officers in respect of search, seizure and arrest of persons committing an offence under the Wild Life (Protection) Act.

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

**Regional Engineering College under Central Scheme**

1732. SHRI C. SHRINIVASAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Regional Engineering Colleges functioning in various States are under the Central Scheme;

(b) the criteria followed for giving admission to these Engineering Colleges;

(c) whether Government will consider holding entrance Test for admissions to these Regional Engineering Colleges; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d) The Regional Engineering college (RECs) are a joint venture of the Central Government and the respective State Governments, where these are located Fifty percent of seats in each Regional Engineering College are earmarked for admission of students passing their qualifying examination from the State where the Regional Engineering College is situated, and the remaining fifty percent seats are earmarked for admission of students from other States/ Union Territories. The Regional Engineering Colleges are affiliated to various State Universities and admissions are made by each Regional Engineering College on the basis of entrance test or on the basis of merit in the qualifying examination as per the procedure adopted by the State. For this reason, there is no proposal to conduct an entrance test for admission to the Regional Engineering Colleges.

[*Translation*]

**Compensation for the Land Acquired in  
Mhow, Madhya Pradesh**

1733. SHRIMATISUMITRAMAHAJAN:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to  
state:

(a) whether Government have ac-  
quired land for the Berchha and Hema Range  
situated at Mhow in Madhya Pradesh;

(b) whether the compensation for the  
said land has been given to the farmers;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA  
RAMANNA): (a) The possession of land in  
2 villages, namely Badarkha and Badar  
Topkhana, for the Beircha firing range has  
been taken over. The acquisition proceed-  
ings in respect of the remaining land are in  
progress.

(b) to (d) Rs. 11,75,12,131.00 has been  
deposited as full compensation for the 370  
families who will be affected by the acqui-  
sition of land for the Beircha Field Firing Range.  
The Collector has made payments to certain  
landowners of the two villages (Badarkha  
and Badar Topkhana) from whom the land  
has been taken over.

Acquisition proceedings in respect of  
the land for Hema Field Firing Range have  
not so far been finalised on account of the  
State Govt asking for excessive rehabilita-

tion grants and because of financial con-  
straints.

[*English*]

**Haksar Committee Report**

1734. SMT. GEETA MUKHERJEE:  
SMT. BASAVA RAJESWARI:  
SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD  
VARMA:  
SHRI SANT KUMAR MAN-  
DAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether the P. N. Haksar Commit-  
tee set up to review the functioning of some  
of the Country premier Cultural organisa-  
tions has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details of the findings and  
conclusions of the committee;

(c) Government's reaction thereto; and

(d) whether Government propose to  
evolve a new cultural policy in the light of the  
Report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI  
MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) and (d). The Government is exam-  
ining the Report with a view to implementing  
the recommendations. It will consider them  
while formulating a National Policy on Cul-  
ture.



**STATEMENT***Haksar Committee Report*

Shri P.N. Haksar, Chairman of the High-Powered Committee appointed to review the performance of the three national Academies and the National School of Drama presented his Report to Shri Chimanbhai Mehta Minister of State for Human Resource Development 18th July, 1990. Minister while receiving the Report praised the comprehensive Report presented by Shri P.N. Haksar. He appreciated the stupendous work which went into the formulation of recommendations by the Committee.

2. This Committee was appointed in March, 1988 to reappraise the working of four important autonomous institutions in the Department of Culture. Its terms of reference related to an evaluation of their working in the context of their objectives. One of its tasks was to recommend structural and other changes in those autonomous bodies as also to take an overall view on their networking with similar institutions and bodies in the States. Apart from the Chairman, the other Committee members included, Shri E. Elkazi, Prof. Gulam Sheikh, Dr. Prem Lata Sharma, Prof. Indira Parthsarthy, Shri H.Y. Sharda Prasad, Shri K.V. Ramanathan and Shri M.V. Ramakrishnan as Member Secretary.

3. This Report comprises nine Chapters. Beginning with a background note on the constitution of this Committee in the first introductory chapter, the Report also deals with previous two Committees, Bhabha and Khosla, appointed for reviewing the working of autonomous institutions. In the second Chapter on "Indian Society, an approach to Culture, Arts and Values," the Committee goes into the question of conceptual and Semantic articulation of various terms like culture and creativity with particular reference to the role of the State in promoting culture. This has been placed in a historical

perspective going back as it does, to the roots and heritage of Indian culture. In yet another Chapter on common issues, observations have been made by the Committee on the impact and interaction of these Institutions, question of grants, governance and the imperative linkages between culture and education. This is followed by specific Chapters on Sahitya, Lalit Kala, and Sangeet Natak Akademies and National School of Drama.

4. Before making specific recommendations, the Committee devoted a whole Chapter to concluding observations. These relate a vital questions like conceptual approach towards art and culture, taking culture to the people and the alienation between education and culture. In this Chapter many vital questions like the role of the state in the field of culture and creativity have been asked and attempts made to answer them with a great measure of precision.

5. The Haksar Committee in their enunciation of an overall impression have conceded that the "three Academies have done good work, but could have done better." They have defined the primary objective of the Academies to be the promotion of excellence in the fine arts and literature and to help in the process of conserving and disseminating our cultural heritage. Financial constraints of these Institutions have been referred to as also the necessity of having persons of the highest eminence as Chairpersons of these institutions. While on the question of funding, the Haksar Committee have urged the need to invest public funds in creating an environment in which artistic pursuits become easier and more rewarding.

6. The Haksar Committee have also in a separate sequence of 22 appendices collated valuable information on such subjects as Central and State expenditure on art and culture, languages recognised by Sahitya

Akademi, compilation of awards given by Central and State Institutions and staff strength of four Institutions under review. One of the appendices deals exclusively with the list of more than 900 eminent personalities in various creative disciplines that the Committee interview in 18 cities.

7. In a critical review of Zonal Cultural Centres, the Committee have felt that the formation of these Centres was now well thought out. The main points of their evaluation relate to the possibility of duplication of efforts and the size of the sums of money provided for them which are against the norms of equitable distribution among cultural organisations. While referring to a great spurt of folk and tribal performances, the Committee have urged that the Zonal Cultural Centres should take up documentation and dissemination of authentic folk art forms. They have also suggested that a substantial portion of the resources available to them may be set aside for the creation of infra-structural facilities. They have recommended that these Centres should develop closer linkages with cultural institution in the States and the Centre. While accepting that they have their right to exist, the Committee have felt that Zonal Cultural Centres have become entities which have already made their present felt.

8. In far reaching recommendations regarding finance and autonomy, the Committee have referred to the marginal share of cultural activities in relative terms. This was typified by the proportion on culture to the total expenditure of the Government being only one-tenth of one percent. This was true of the budgetary percentages of culture in the States also. The Committee have, therefore, proposed flow of larger funds and greater measure of autonomy to the cultural institutions in utilising the available resources.

9. In a reference to proliferation of festivals, Haksar Committee have referred

to mindless frenzy of cultural extravaganzas within the country. The Committee have taken a view that this does not help culture and have urged the need to nourish performing arts in an authentic environment. The Committee have expressed strong reservation about the value of the big impact festivals whether held abroad or within the country. On the subject of projection of folk arts, the Committee have stressed the need to view these in relation to their ritual or social significance. The Committee have, however, accepted that a process of change has affected the life styles of the folk artists and have recognised the need to encourage these arts in refined ways for wider appreciation.

#### Reconstitution of JCM

1735. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to reconstitute the Joint Consultative Machinery (JCM) for Central Government employees at National and other levels in view of the fact that quite a large number of new unions have been formed after the JCM was constituted;

(b) whether Government have framed any rules/method for verification of membership of the unions/associations for admission in the JCM; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) No, Sir. All the Associations/Unions recognised for J.C.M. purposes have been given due representation.

(b) and (c). There are no separate rules or guidelines for verification of membership for admission in the J.C.M.

### **Indian Institutes of Information Technology**

1736. SHRI BABANRAO DHAKANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Indian Institutes for Information Technology in different parts of the country; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the number of such Institutes proposed in Maharashtra and the type of courses proposed to be offered at the Institutes;

(c) whether discussions in this regard are underway with the various State Governments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) to (d). Under the policy on Computer Software Exports, Software Development and Training (1986), Four Indian Institutes of Information Technology (IITs) were proposed to be set up at Bhubaneswar (Orissa), Delhi, Hyderabad (Andhra Pradesh) and Pune (Maharashtra). Initial groundwork towards setting up the IITs has been done. In view of the large investments involved and the need to provide well defined directions in the establishment of the IITs, Department of Electronics had invited views from a cross-section of academics and those engaged in the areas of implementation and application of Informatics and related disciplines, regarding objectives, scope, logistics and administration of these institutions. Their views have been received. In order to develop a convergent perspective on these aspects, Department of Electronics held a Workshop where different facets relating to the setting up of the institutes were discussed. The recommendations are being further exam-

ined. The main objective of setting up IITs is to develop expertise and manpower in the emerging area of Informatics and its wide spectrum of applications.

The courses proposed to be conducted at these Centres are of an inter-disciplinary nature i.e. relating to the use of information technology in various sectors.

The matter has been discussed with Government of Orissa who have shown interest in the programme and are willing to participate in it and to provide the necessary facilities. Discussions with other State Governments will be held after approval of the Scheme.

### **Financing of Public Sector Plans**

1737. SHRI NATHU SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) the pattern of financing the Public Sector plan outlays during the Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plans;

(b) whether Government are depending more on borrowings and deficit to finance the plan outlays;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) whether Government are evolving any strategy in the Eighth Five Year Plan for reducing dependence on those sources of finance; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) The share of market borrowings and deficit financing in total plan outlays was 25.1 per cent in Sixth Plan and was at 24.8

per cent in the Seventh Plan as originally planned. However, actually realised dependence on borrowings and deficits was higher in the Seventh Plan than the Sixth Plan.

(c) The higher dependence on borrowings and deficit was primarily due to a significant deterioration in the balance from cur-

rent revenues and lower surpluses from Government enterprises, in real terms.

(d) The Eighth Plan is under formulation. One of the important financial implications of the Approach Paper for the Eighth Plan is reduced dependence on borrowings (internal and external).

## STATEMENT

## Pattern of financing the Public Sector Plan outlays during Sixth and Seventh Five Year Plan

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	Items	Sixth Plan			Seventh Plan		
		Original at 1979-80 prices	Latest Estimates (Current prices)	Original at 1984-85 prices	Latest Estimate (current prices) @		
1	2	3	4	5	6	6	
1.	Balance from current revenues	14478	1893	(-) 5249	(-) 14594		
2.	Contribution of public enterprises	9395	5810	35485	24394		
3.	Market borrowings (net)	19500	22120	30562	51659		
4.	Small Savings	6463	9912	17916	20395		
5.	Provident Funds	3702	3956	7327	10759		
6.	Term-loans from financial institutions	2722	2582	4639	5743		
7.	Miscellaneous capital receipts (net)	4009	7365	12618	29529		

Sl. No.	Items	Sixth Plan		Seventh Plan	
		Original at 1979-80 prices	Latest Estimates (Current prices)	Original at 1984-85 prices	Latest Estimate (current prices) @
1	2	3	4	5	6
8.	Additional Resource Mobilisation	21302	32970	44702	42538
9.	Net Capital inflow from abroad	9929	8529	18000	19912
10.	Drawing down of foreign exchange reserves	1000	—	—	—
11.	Deficit financing	5000	15684	14000	34669
12.	Aggregate resources	97500	110821	180000	225004

@ Provisional; includes Annual Plan estimates for 1989-90

[*Translation*]

**Central Investment in Madhya Pradesh**

1738. SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated by Union Government in Madhya Pradesh in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) the per capita Central investment made in Madhya Pradesh in comparison to other States in all the Five Year Plans; and

(c) the per capita investment proposed by the Union Government for the development of the said State in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). An

aggregate outlay of Rs. 7,000 crores was agreed for the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) of Madhya Pradesh including an allocation of Central Assistance of Rs. 1879.06 crores Central Plan investment is made for the country as a whole keeping national priorities in view. These programmes/projects in most cases transcend the limits of the State boundaries. The fruits of these programmes/projects are also spread all over the country. Data on Central Investment, State/Union Territory-wise are not available. However estimates of State-wise expenditure of the Central Plan for the Sixth Five Year Plan and the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, viz., 1985-86 (Actuals), 1986-87 (RE) and 1987-88 (BE) have been worked out in consultation with the Ministries and are indicated in the Statement given below.

(c) The per-capita investment during the Eighth Plan will emerge from the exercises, relating to the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan, which are underway and will be incorporated in the Plan document.

## STATEMENT

*Statewise distribution of Central Plan Expenditure and its per capita during Sixth Five Year Plan—(1980-85)*

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Central Plan expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure (Rupees)
		Amount (Rs. Crores)	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5404.57	9.37	1010.2
2.	Assam	2190.07	3.80	1100.5
3.	Bihar	4162.40	7.22	595.5
4.	Gujarat	3130.33	5.43	918.0
5.	Haryana	618.63	1.07	479.6
6.	Himachal Pradesh	368.46	0.64	856.9
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	501.58	0.87	836.0
8.	Karnataka	1999.47	3.47	538.9
9.	Kerala	1346.22	2.33	527.9
10.	Madhya Pradesh	4710.56	8.17	902.4



Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Central Plan expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure (Rupees)
		Amount (Rs. Crores)	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Maharashtra	4901.16	8.50	780.4
12.	Manipur	125.20	0.22	894.3
13.	Meghalaya	71.01	0.12	546.2
14.	Nagaland	87.92	0.15	1099.0
15.	Orissa	2855.08	4.95	1081.5
16.	Punjab	656.67	1.14	390.9
17.	Rajasthan	1675.35	2.91	488.4
18.	Sikkim	34.47	0.06	1149.0
19.	Tamil Nadu	3167.09	5.49	654.4
20.	Tripura	135.93	0.23	647.3

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Central Plan expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure (Rupees)
		Amount (Rs. Crores)	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Uttar Pradesh	4302.20	7.46	388.0
22.	West Bengal	3480.04	6.04	637.4
23.	Total States	45924.41	79.64	680.0
1.	Andaman & Nicobar	30.21	0.05	1510.5
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	50.69	0.09	844.8
3.	Chandigarh	52.86	0.09	1057.2
4.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	3.65	0.01	365.0
5.	Delhi	1170.95	2.03	1888.6
6.	Goa, Daman & Diu	162.04	0.28	1473.1
7.	Lakshadweep	4.04	0.01	1010.0

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Central Plan expenditure		Per Capita Expenditure (Rupees)
		Amount (Rs. Crores)	Percentage	
1	2	3	4	5
8.	Mizoram	30.13	0.05	602.6
9	Pondicherry	30.63	0.05	510.5
	Total U.Ts.	1535.20	2.66	1582.7
	Unallocated	10204.26	17.70	
	Total States & U.Ts.	57663.87	100.00	841.6

Note: (i) The unallocated amount (Rs. 10204 crores) includes offshore and other investment of Rs. 5500 crores in the Petroleum Sector.

(ii) The total Central Plan Expenditure during the Sixth Plan was Rs. 57800 crores. The break-up available in the statement is (including the unallocated portion for Rs. 57664 crores.

(iii) As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted Statewise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While they seem to be best possible assumption to base such an exercise, as, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below:

(a) Railway investments on newlines, gauge conversions and electrification have been broken up Statewise based on approximate length completed in each State.

- (b) The remaining 80% of Railways Plan has been allocated to different States on the basis of route Kilometres falling in each State.
  - (c) Expenditure on purchase of aircraft (Civil Aviation Plan) has been allocated on the basis of the number of landings in each State.
  - (d) Expenditure of Air India on acquisition of air has been allocated to four international air-ports on the basis of traffic handled by these Airports.
  - (e) Regarding Shipping, the State-wise allocations have been done on the basis of traffic earned by the major ports in each of the maritime State.
  - (iv) As Central investment in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can have only limited relevance in such cases.
  - (v) Housing and Urban Development includes provision for six schemes only. For HUDCO the total plan outlay was Rs. 50 crores. The actual releases amount to Rs. 675.87 crores. This is due to market borrowings of the HUDCO.
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## Statewise Break-up of Central Plan Expn.—1985-86 to 1987-88

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	(Rs. Crores)					Per capita Expenditure for three years
		Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years	6	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2105.90 (13.07)	2156.22 (11.23)	2321.37 (11.44)	6583.49 (11.84)	1230.56	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	15.97 (0.10)	28.62 (0.15)	54.49 (0.27)	99.08 (0.18)	1651.33	
3.	Assam	713.69 (4.43)	621.80 (3.24)	730.50 (3.60)	2065.99 (3.72)	1038.19	
4.	Bihar	1133.68 (7.04)	1384.45 (7.21)	1393.82 (6.87)	3911.95 (7.04)	559.65	
5.	Gujarat	1109.99 (6.89)	1573.98 (8.20)	1585.63 (7.81)	4269.60 (7.68)	1252.08	
6.	Haryana	253.14 (1.57)	249.46 (1.30)	329.64 (1.62)	832.24 (1.50)	645.15	

Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years	Per capita Expenditure for three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
7.	Himachal Pradesh	200.71 (1.25)	298.54 (1.56)	325.79 (1.61)	825.04 (1.48)	1918.70
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	197.11 (1.22)	167.02 (0.87)	230.64 (1.14)	594.77 (1.07)	991.28
9.	Karnataka	558.13 (3.47)	687.32 (3.58)	809.89 (3.99)	2055.34 (3.70)	554.00
10.	Kerala	441.61 (2.74)	529.34 (2.76)	531.66 (2.62)	1502.61 (2.70)	589.26
11.	Madhya Pradesh	1976.29 (12.27)	2508.83 (13.07)	1895.79 (9.34)	6380.91 (11.48)	1222.40
12.	Maharashtra	1302.28 (8.09)	1522.80 (7.93)	2020.66 (9.95)	4845.74 (8.72)	771.61
13.	Manipur	34.33 (0.21)	50.21 (0.26)	69.04 (0.34)	153.58 (0.28)	1097.00

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years	Per capita Expenditure for three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	Meghalaya	24.50 (0.15)	26.49 (0.14)	34.36 (0.17)	85.35 (0.15)	656.54
15.	Mizoram	13.38 (0.08)	22.13 (0.12)	16.45 (0.08)	51.96 (0.09)	1039.20
16.	Nagaland	27.60 (0.17)	30.08 (0.16)	55.46 (0.27)	113.14 (0.20)	1414.25
17.	Orissa	1176.75 (7.31)	951.76 (4.96)	1126.29 (5.55)	3254.80 (5.85)	1232.88
18.	Punjab	254.87 (1.58)	326.03 (1.70)	473.79 (2.33)	1054.69 (1.90)	627.79
19.	Rajasthan	532.23 (3.30)	648.12 (3.38)	773.42 (3.81)	1953.77 (3.51)	569.61
20.	Sikkim	7.16 (0.04)	7.62 (0.04)	34.56 (0.17)	49.34 (0.09)	1644.67

Sl. No.	States/U. Ts.	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years	Per capita Expenditure for three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	Tamil Nadu	827.80 (5.14)	964.75 (5.03)	1069.64 (5.27)	2862.19 (5.15)	591.36
22.	Tripura	56.82 (0.35)	54.75 (0.29)	58.23 (0.29)	169.80 (0.31)	808.57
23.	Uttar Pradesh	1702.30 (10.57)	2568.40 (13.38)	2452.45 (12.08)	6723.15 (12.09)	606.24
24.	West Bengal	974.70 (6.05)	1234.13 (6.43)	1288.73 (6.35)	3497.56 (6.29)	640.58
	Total States	15640.94	18612.85	19682.30	53936.09	
1.	A & N Islands	16.62 (0.10)	63.62 (0.33)	18.63 (0.09)	98.87 (0.18)	4943.50
2.	Chandigarh	13.50 (0.08)	12.19 (0.06)	11.58 (0.06)	37.27 (0.07)	745.40
3.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	1.79 (0.01)	2.10 (0.01)	1.70 (0.01)	5.59 (0.01)	559.00



Sl. No.	States/U.Ts.	Actual Exp. 1985-86	Revised Estimate 1986-87	Budget Estimate 1987-88	Total for the three years	Per capita Expenditure for three years
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
4.	Delhi	366.14 (2.27)	442.38 (2.30)	528.19 (2.60)	1336.71 (2.40)	2155.98
5.	Goa, Daman & Diu	56.58 (0.35)	53.10 (0.28)	39.42 (0.19)	149.10 (0.27)	1355.45
6.	Lakshadweep	1.69 (0.01)	2.43 (0.01)	9.29 (0.05)	13.41 (0.02)	3352.50
7.	Pondicherry	7.64 (0.05)	9.74 (0.05)	7.00 (0.03)	24.38 (0.04)	406.33
<b>Total (U.Ts.)</b>		<b>463.96</b>	<b>585.56</b>	<b>615.81</b>	<b>1665.33</b>	
<b>Total Allocable Amount</b>		<b>16104.90</b>	<b>19198.41</b>	<b>20298.11</b>	<b>55601.42</b>	—
<b>Unallocable Amount</b>		<b>3003.58</b>	<b>4467.82</b>	<b>4977.43</b>	<b>12448.83</b>	—
<b>Grand Total:</b>		<b>19108.48 (a)</b>	<b>23666.23 (b)</b>	<b>25275.54 (c)</b>	<b>68050.25</b>	<b>993.14</b>

Note: Figures in brackets indicate percentage shares to the total allocable amount.

Source for Population: Statistical Abstract, India 1986. 1981 Census (in Crores) rounded off to two digits.

#### FOOTNOTES

- a) The Actual Expenditure (1985-86) figures, in the case of "Rural Development" were supplied by the Pay and Accounts Office.
- b) The total include:
- (i) Actual Expenditure, 1986-87 for "Communications"; and
  - (ii) Revised Estimates, 1986-87 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development"
- c) The totals include:
- (i) Revised Estimates, 1987-88 for "Communications"; and
  - (ii) Budget Estimates, 1987-88 of administrative expenditure to be incurred by the Centre on "Rural Development".

#### NOTE

As Central Plan investment is not planned or accounted State-wise, some assumptions have been made in attempting such a break-up. While the seem to be the best possible assumptions to base such an exercise as this, their validity is certainly of a limited nature. Some examples are given below

- (i) In the case of Railways where rolling stock is the significant portion of any year's outlay, the distribution is estimated on the basis of route/K.A of the track passing through a particular State.

(ii) In the case of Aviation, likewise, where the aircrafts cause the bulk of outlays, the distribution is made on the estimation of number of landings in the territory of the particular State.

(iii) Break-up of expenditure in Postal Services is estimated Circlewise.

As Central investments in projects is mostly in areas where the necessary economic factors are in optimum availability, the objective of regional balance can only have limited relevance in such cases.

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[English]

**Scout Movement**

1739. SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken by Government to encourage Scout Movement;

(b) whether Government have allocated any money for scout movement;

(c) if so, the amount spent during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) how the Indian Scout movement was represented in the 32nd World Conference held in Paris?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) With a view to encourage Scout Movement, Department of Youth Affairs & Sports have been extending financial assistance to the Bharat Scout and guides and All India Boys Scouts Association towards administrative expenditure as well as for programme activities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) An amount of Rs. 106.89 lakhs was sanctioned during the VII Five Year Plan.

(d) Indian Scout Movement was represented by a 6 member delegation under the leadership of the National Commissioner Sardar Lakshman Singh.

**Crash of IAF Aircraft on Kerala-Tamil Nadu Border**

1740. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI T. BASHEER:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether an Indian Air Force Aircraft with five men on board crashed somewhere on the Kerala-Tamil Nadu border on 15 July, 1990;

(b) if so, whether any enquiry has been conducted into the causes of the crash; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(h) Yes, Sir.

(c) Results of the Inquiry are awaited.

**Evening Shifts in Delhi University Colleges**

1741. SHRI R.N. RAKESH:  
SHRI MANIKRAO HODLYA  
GAVIT:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of colleges in Delhi in which evening shift is running at present;

(b) whether there is any proposal under consideration of Government to start evening shifts in all Delhi Colleges to meet the requirement of the increase in number of undergraduate admission seekers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) According to the information furnished by University of Delhi, the names of Colleges in which evening shift is running at present, are:—

1. Deshbandhu College

2. Dyal Singh College
3. Moti Lal Nehru College
4. P.G.D.A.V. College
5. Satyawati Co-educational College
6. Shaheed Bhagat Singh College
7. Ram Lal Anand College
8. S.G.T.B. Khalsa College
9. Sri Aurobindo College
10. Shyam Lal College
11. Zakir Hussain College

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Free and Compulsory Education upto Primary Level**

1742. SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the constitutional directive to provide free and compulsory education upto the Primary level has been fulfilled in all States and Union Territories;

(b) if not, the names of States, and Union Territories which still fail to fulfil the directive;

(c) the steps being taken to secure total fulfilment of the directive throughout the country; and

(d) the time by which such total compliance would be reached?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). In pursuance of the Constitutional directive to provide free & compulsory education to all children upto the age of 14 years all State Governments have made education free upto the upper primary level in all schools run by them.

14 States and 4 UTs have enacted Legislation to make primary education compulsory. 11 States and 3 UTs are yet to pass similar Legislation. Their names are given in the Statement below.

(c) State Governments are taking steps to make a universal provision of schooling facilities and provide programmes and will enable children to come to school. The main among these are—

(i) the provision of primary schools within 1 Km walking distance from all habitations;

(ii) The provision of part-time non-formal education programmes for school drop-outs, girls who cannot attend whole day school, working children, and children from habitations without schools

(iii) Provision of incentives to socio-economically backward children—free uniforms, free text-books, attendance scholarship for girls and mid-day meals are some of the incentive schemes provided by the State Governments.

(iv) Involvement of the local community and centralisation of education.

(v) Improvement of facilities in schools and through programmes such as Operation Blackboard and setting up of District Institute of Education and Training

(d) A Committee has been set up to

review the National Policy on education 1986. It is expected that it will make recommendations in this regard also.

### STATEMENT

#### *Names of States/UTs which have no Legislation for Compulsory Education*

1. Arunachal Pradesh
2. Himachal Pradesh
3. Goa
4. Manipur
5. Meghalaya
6. Mizoram
7. Nagaland
8. Orissa
9. Sikkim
10. Tripura
11. Uttar Pradesh
12. Dadra & Nagar Haveli
13. Daman & Diu
14. Lakshadweep

#### Brain-Drain

1743. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many graduates and post-graduates from different engineering courses from all the IITs as well as other colleges have gone abroad and settled there during the last five years between 1985 and 1990 so far;

(b) how many Professors and Lecturers teaching to graduate and post-graduate engineering students in all the IITs and various engineering colleges of India have resigned and gone abroad for settlement there during the last four years between 1985 and 1989;

(c) whether Government have formulated any plans to check this brain-drain of precious Indian engineering personnel;

(d) if so, details of such plans;

(e) if not, the reasons thereof; and

(f) whether present Government propose to review the entire situation with a view to stop the brain-drain of the Indian talents and provide suitable avenues for them in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (f). As per the report of III Review Committee, which submitted its report in 1987, on an average, 20% of the IIT graduates go abroad for higher education and employment. If the entire technical education system is considered, the number of engineering graduates going abroad works out to less than three per cent of the annual out turn of graduates. From amongst the faculty, it has been estimated that on an average 2-3 persons leave each of the IITs for assignments abroad every year. As far as the other engineering colleges are concerned, this figure is likely to be negligible.

A number of measures have been taken to attract Indian scientists and technologists settle abroad to come back to the country. These include temporary placement of Scientists and technologists under the scheme of Scientists Pool, creation of supernumerary posts, facilities to import equipment by scientists and technologists returning from

abroad, delegation of enhanced administrative and financial powers to scientific institutions, the scheme of transfer of Know-how through Expatriate Nationals etc.

The IIT Review Committee has recommended conscious career development planning for bright students and their involvement in technology mission and rural development schemes. The situation is under constant review of the Government.

[*Translation*]

### **Kendriya Vidyalaya in Every District**

1744. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to open Kendriya Vidyalaya in every district headquarter or district where Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of districts of Madhya Pradesh where Navodaya Vidyalayas could not be opened and the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government are formulating any alternative scheme in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having sizeable concentration of transferable Central Government employees, depending upon the availability of resources and suitability of proposals received from the prescribed sponsoring agencies, whereas the Navodaya Vidyalaya Scheme envisaged setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas, on an average, one in each district during the Seventh Five Year Plan to provide modern, good quality education to talented children pre-

dominantly from rural area. These are two distinct schemes and are not complementary to each other.

(c) A list of district of Madhya Pradesh where Navodaya Vidyalayas could not be opened due to financial constraints is given below in the Statement.

(d) No, Sir.

### **STATEMENT**

*List of the Districts of Madhya Pradesh where Navodaya Vidyalayas could not be opened*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>
1	2
1.	Balaghat
2.	Bastar
3.	Betul
4.	Bhopal
5.	Chindwara
6.	Gwalior
7.	Khandwa
8.	Mandla
9.	Raisen
10.	Raigarh
11.	Ratlam
12.	Rewa
13.	Satna
14.	Sarguja

1	2
15.	Shajapur
16.	Vidisha
17.	Ujjain

[English]

#### Deforestation Due to Mining

1745. SHRI NAKUL NAYAK: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether forest land is being degraded on a large scale in Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh due to the extraction of minerals by mine owners, National Mining Development Corporation, Orissa Mining Corporation etc,

(b) whether adequate steps are being taken by mine owners NMDC and OMC for afforestation on the degraded land where extraction of minerals has been completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). Information is being

collected from the Government of Orissa, Bihar and Madhya Pradesh and will be placed on the table of the House.

#### Charges Against Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas

1746. SHRI MANDHATA SINGH:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS  
PATEL:  
SHRI RAMJI LAL SUMAN:  
SHRI BHOGENDRAS JHA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Principals of many Kendriya Vidyalayas are presently facing charges of different kinds;

(b) if so, the details of the allegations being faced by each of them; and

(c) results of probes instituted against them, the conclusion thereof and action taken against each of them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). The Principals of some Kendriya Vidyalayas are facing charges of different kinds. A statement showing the details of charges being faced by the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas is given below.



**STATEMENT***Details of Department Proceedings Instituted against the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas as on date*

<b>Sl. No.</b>	<b>Name of the Principals</b>	<b>Gist of charges/allegations</b>	<b>Result of probe instituted against, conclusion thereof and action taken against each of them</b>
1	2	3	4

**PRINCIPAL GRADE-I**

1.	Sh. V.N. Gupta	Undue favour to some candidates in the matter of admissions	In reply to charge sheet he has demanded certain documents for which CBI has been requested
2.	Sh. Jagdish Prasad	Irregularities in admissions, misappropriation of funds and administrative lapses	Inquiry Officer and Presenting Officer are being appointed by disciplinary Authority
3	Sh. K.D. Singh (Retired)	Financial Irregularities and violation of purchase procedure	Oral Inquiry is in progress
4	Sh. M.B. Singh	Negligence of duty	Oral Inquiry is in progress
5	Dr. B.B. Srivastava	Acceptance of bribe from a Gr. 'D' employee of the Vidyalaya	Oral Inquiry is in Progress
6.	Sh. Satya Deo	Irregularities in purchase	Oral Inquiry is in progress

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Principals</i>	<i>Gist of charges/allegations</i>	<i>Result of probe instituted against, conclusion thereof and action taken against each of them</i>
1	2	3	4
7.	Sh. T.K. Suman Kumar	Enforced a lady teacher to stay with him in hotel and taken false statement in his favour	Inquiry proceedings stayed by the Court of Law
8.	Sh. O.P. Garg	Irregularities in admissions	Oral Inquiry is in progress
9.	Sh. T. Roy	Misappropriation of funds; apptt. of near relatives; and irregularities in admissions	Oral Inquiry is in progress
10.	Sh. M.P. Jolly (Retired)	Misappropriation of funds	Inquiry Report is under consideration by the disciplinary Authority
11	Sh. M.P. Jolly (Retired)	Issue of transfer certificate giving wrong date of birth	Inquiry report is under consideration by the Disciplinary Authority
12	Sh. Sant Yadav	Undue favour to some lady teachers	Oral Inquiry is in progress
13	Sh. K.D. Trivedi	Misappropriation of funds	Inquiry report is under consideration by the disciplinary Authority
14	Sh. O.P. Garg	Irregularities in repair and maintenance work of school building	Oral Inquiry is in progress

Sl. No.	Name of the Principals	Gist of charges/allegations	Result of probe instituted against, conclusion thereof and action taken against each of them
1	2	3	4
15.	Sh. N.C. Nandi	Irregularities in purchase of furniture	Oral Inquiry is in progress
16.	Sh. J.N.P. Sinha	Allotment of scooter against preferential quota in the name of his wife; misappropriation of funds; and engagement in private trade	Oral Inquiry is in Progress
17.	Sh. J.N.P. Sinha	Irregular appointments taking meals from students' houses, failure in maintaining proper bus account, availing of leave without sanction; failure in maintaining Vidyalaya account properly	Oral Inquiry is in Progress
18.	Sh. J.N.P. Sinha	Failed to obey Sangathan's orders; left station without permission, other irregularities in carrying out his duties as Principal	Oral Inquiry is in Progress
19.	Sh. J.N.P. Sinha	Financial Irregularities	Oral Inquiry is in Progress
20.	Smt. J.D. Kashyap	Manipulation in the appointment of Group 'D' employees	Oral Inquiry is in Progress

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Principals</i>	<i>Gist of charges/allegations</i>	<i>Result of probe instituted against, conclusion thereof and action taken against each of them</i>
1	2	3	4
21.	Sh. S.S. Sharma	Irregular appointment/admissions, appointment of his own son & own daughter in violation of Education Code	The Inquiry proceedings have been stayed by an order of the High Court Calcutta
22.	Sh. G. Ram	Misbehaviour with lady staff, unauthorised collection of funds, admissions of children in violation of admission rules, misuse of official position	Inquiry Report is under consideration by the Disciplinary Authority
23.	Sh. S.D. Aggarwal (Retired)	Irregularities in admissions	Oral Inquiry is in Progress
24.	Sh. U.K. Dwivedi	Misbehaviour with lady teachers and admission irregularities	Reply of memorandum under rule 16 of CCS (CCA) Rules 1965 from the charged officer has been received and is under consideration of the Disciplinary Authority
25.	Sh. K.S. Murthy	Irregular adhoc appointments of a teacher and getting police verification against a teacher in violation of rules	Reply of memorandum under rule 16 of CCS (CCA) Rules 1965 from the charged officer has been received and is under consideration by the Disciplinary Authority

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Principals</i>	<i>Gist of charges/allegations</i>	<i>Result of probe instituted against, conclusion thereof and action taken against each of them</i>
1	2	3	4
<b>PRINCIPAL GRADE-II</b>			
26.	Sh. A.B. Singh	Irregularities in admissions, misappropriation of funds	Inquiry Report is under consideration of the Disciplinary Authority
27.	Sh. P.N. Sood	Irregular appointment of his wife in contravention of conduct rules	Inquiry Report is under consideration of the Disciplinary Authority

**Ban on Entry of Amateur Radio Operations to Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore**

1747. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTIAH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Visvesvaraya Industrial and Technological Museum, Bangalore has banned the entry of the amateur radio operators (HAMS);

(b) if so, the reasons for the same;

(c) whether HAMS have requested to lift the ban on their entry into the above Museum; and

(d) if so, whether Government have taken any concrete steps in this regard, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. The Museum is open to all (except on Mondays) during scheduled hours.

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

**Misuse of Deputation**

1748. SHRI RAM SAGAR (Saidpur): Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that "deputation" is being used to make available opportunities of promotion to the personnel in both the borrowing and lending organisations;

(b) if so, whether it is permissible under the rules/orders on the subject; and

(c) if not, the how Government propose to check this misuse of the provision?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). "Deputation" is one of the established modes of recruitment. Detailed instructions have been issued to regulate appointment by deputation. Appointment under this method is made only when the recruitment rules provide for it. The scope for misuse of this provision does not, therefore, exist.

[Translation]

**Construction of Tawaghat-Gipti-Gunji Road in U.P.**

1749 SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal under consideration of Government regarding construction of road by Director General Border Roads Organisation upto Tawaghat-Gipti-Gunji in Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) There is a proposal for construction of a road only from Tawaghat to Jipty.

(b) Sanction for construction of the first 18 Kms, out of 32 Kms of the road, from Tawaghat has been accorded. The work will commence after land is acquired and environmental clearance obtained.

[English]

**Extra Work Allowance**

1750. SHRISARJU PRASAD SAROJ:  
SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:  
SHRI RAM SINGH SHAKYA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision about grant of extra work allowance in lieu of Over Time Allowance as per recommendations of Fourth Pay Commission;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons for such inordinate delay in finalising the issue which is pending for the last four years and the time by which it is expected to be finalised?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) to (c). Government have already taken decision to discontinue the system of payment of OTA in Govt. offices as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission and allow Extra Work Allowance to specific categories of employees under prescribed conditions. The modalities for implementing this decision could not be finalised so far because of the process of consultation with the Staff Side of the National Council, major Ministries/Departments employing operational staff and Ministry of Finance. Every effort is being made to finalise the modalities at the earliest.

#### **Monitoring of Utilisation of Central Funds**

1751. SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONTHALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government proposed to have a monitoring machinery on the utilisation of Central funds by the State Governments; if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether Government have come across any instances where misappropriation or diversion of funds have been reported by any State Government; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The Central funds are made available to States mainly in the form of Plan Assistance, Central share of the Centrally Sponsored Schemes and reimbursable component of the externally aided Projects. The utilisation of funds in respect of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and externally aided Projects is monitored by the State Governments and also by the concerned Administrative Ministries of the Government of India. The Plan assistance, on the other hand, forms part of the State Plan and monitoring of State Plan expenditure is basically the responsibility of the State Governments, who report progress of expenditure to the Central Government.

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

[*Translation*]

#### **Opening of New Technical Institutions**

1752. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new Industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics and Engineering Colleges likely to be opened by Union Government for the cause of industrialisation of rural areas;

(b) whether Government have any proposals in this regard for implementation this year;

(c) if so, the names of States where these institutes are likely to be opened indicating the number of these institutes to be opened in each state;

(d) the number of such I.T.I.s, polytechnics and engineering colleges proposed to be opened in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) the amount earmarked for this purpose; and

(f) the expenditure likely to be incurred this year in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) At present there is no proposal for opening of new industrial Training Institutes, Polytechnics and Engineering colleges by the Union Government. The existing institutions in the State including the community polytechnics cater to the needs of industrialisation of rural areas

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

#### **Inventions in Technology**

1753 SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have compiled any information regarding Indian inventions in the field of technology for publication and making it readily available; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The National Research Development Corporation (NRDC) brings out an annual publication entitled "NRDC Processes" of all the processes/technologies/inventions developed by laboratories of the Government Semi-Government Organisations listed in the Statement below. The Department of Space also brings out annu-

ally a publication entitled "INDUSPACE" which similarly lists the technologies developed by its various research Centres. The developed by its various research Centres. The corresponding publication of the Department of Atomic Energy is entitled "Technology Transfer from Nuclear Research". The Defence Research and Development Organisation (DRDO) brought out in 1987 a document entitled "Advanced Technologies for Civil Applications". Copies of all the above mentioned publications are placed in the Parliament Library.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *A National R & D Organisations*

1. Council of Scientific and Industrial Research
2. Defence Research & Development Organisation
3. Indian Council of Medical Research
4. Indian Council of Agriculture Research
5. Science & Technology entrepreneurship Parks

While all the above organisations continue to assign technologies to the N.R.D.C., some of the laboratories of CSIR have now started licensing their technologies directly.

##### *B. Research Institutions of Central and State Governments*

1. Bureau of Police Research Development, New Delhi
2. All India Radio Research Station, New Delhi
3. Telecommunication Research Centre, New Delhi



4. Central Power Research Institute, Bangalore
5. Railways Research, Designs and Standards Organisation, Lucknow.
6. Overseas Communication Services, Bombay
7. Central Labour Institute, Bombay
8. National Building Organisation, New Delhi
9. Central Water & Power Commission, New Delhi
10. Central Council for Research in Ayurveda & Sidha, New Delhi
11. Indian Institute of Sugarcane Research, Lucknow
12. Central Machine Tool Institute, Bangalore
13. National Institute of Communicable Diseases, New Delhi
14. Maharashtra Engineering Research Institute, Nasik

**C. *Industry Research Associations***

1. Indian Plywood Industry Research Institute, Bangalore
2. Ahmedabad Textile Industries Research Association, Ahmedabad.
3. South India Textile Industries Research Association, Coimbatore.
4. Textile and Allied Industries Research Organisation, Vadodara.

**D. *Institutions of Higher Learning***

1. Indian Institutes of Technology
2. Shri Chitra Tirunal Institute of Medical Sciences & Technology, Trivandrum.
3. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi
4. Forest Research Institute and College, Dehradun
5. National Sugar Research Institute, Kanpur
6. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore
7. Armed Forces Medical College, Pune
8. Indian School of Mines and Applied Geology, Dhanbad
9. Jadavpur University, Calcutta.
10. St. Stephens College, Delhi.

**E. *Public Sector Organisations***

1. Hindustan Machine Tools Ltd.,
2. Bharat Heavy Electricals Ltd.,
3. Indian Petrochemical Corporation Ltd.,
4. Food Corporation of India
5. Fertilizer Corporation of India
6. Haryana Electronics Development Corporation.

**F. Private Sector R & D Organisations/  
Industries having DSIR recognised R  
& D Departments**

1. Atul Products Ltd., Atul, Valsad
2. Nuchem Plastics Ltd., Faridabad
3. Herbo-Chem Industries, Barabanki
4. AMM Murugappa Research Institute, Madras
5. Sri Ram Institute for Industrial Research, Delhi.

**Staff in Prime Minister's Secretariat**

1754. SHRI HARSH VARDHAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether details in regard to strength etc. of officials/staff working in the Prime Minister's Secretariat were being included in Budget papers for several years;

(b) whether this practice was stopped since 1988;

(c) If so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the present number of officers and staff working in the Prime Minister's Secretariat and the Budgetary provision made therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The Budget Estimates of Prime Minister's Office are included in the Demands for Grants of Ministry of Home Affairs. The estimated strength of posts in the Prime Minister's Office and Cabinet Secretariat are shown in the Consolidated Form in the Demands for Grants.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(e) At present, there are 48 gazetted officers and 319 non-gazetted staff. Rs. 2.48 crores have been provided for Prime Minister's Office in the Budget Estimates for 1990-91.

[English]

**Alleged SPY Work by U.A.E. Dhows**

1755. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether U.A.E. Dhows equipped with latest radar and electronic gadgets tuned to satellite have been snooping in the Arabian Sea on the coastal area of India in the past few months; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to put a stop to spy work by U.A.E. Dhows?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) and (b). No, Sir. However, a number of dhows engaged in smuggling of gold and silver have been apprehended by the Coast Guard ships. Some of these dhows have been found to be fitted with modern commercially available radars, satellite navigation and communication equipment.

[Translation]

**Hotels Flouting Environmental Norms  
in Delhi**

1756. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Hotels in Delhi found to be violating environmental norms; and

(b) the action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) The names of the Hotels in Delhi violating the environmental norms are Hotel Ashok, Hotel Samrat, Lodi Hotel, Ranjit Hotel, Qutub Hotel, Ashok Yatri Niwas, Hans Plaza, Rajdoot Hotel and Kanishka Hotel.

(b) Steps have been initiated to prosecute hotels violating environmental norms under the provisions of the Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act 1974 and the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981.

[*Translation* ]

**Stealing of Idols from Digambar Jain Temple Bateshwar**

1757. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGAWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether valuable rare idols have been stolen from Digasmbar Jain Temple situated at Bateshwar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being taken to recover these idols?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). As per the information obtained from the local police, three stone images, six metal images and two metal objects comprising a Chhatra and one Prabha were stolen on the night of 19/20th June, 1990 from the Digambar Jain Temple; Bateshwar, near Agra, which is not a centrally protected monument. Five of these objects have since been recovered by the police, who are pursuing efforts for the recovery of other objects.

[*English*]

**Destruction of Forests in Madhya Pradesh and Other States**

1758. SHRI MADHAVRAO: SCINDIA. Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the reports of the large-scale destruction of forests and felling of trees in Madhya Pradesh Himachal Pradesh and other States;

(b) if so, the extent of forests destroyed, denuded and trees felled in each State during the current year; and

(c) the preventive measures contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Development of Neelam Oil Fields Near Bombay Coasts**

1759. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the power project of the Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the development of Neelam Oil and Natural Gas Commission for the development of Neelam Oil Fields near Bombay coasts;

(b) whether the development of these oil fields would have devastating effect on the environment; and

(c) if so, the extent of adverse effect on environment and whether Government have

received any representation from people against it?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes Sir, as part of the Neelam Oil Fields development project.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise. No representations from people against this project were received by the Government.

#### **Renovation of Tippu's Fort in Kerala**

1760. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Kerala Government has sent any proposal to Union Government for the renovation of Tippu's Fort in Palghat district of Kerala State; and

(b) if so, the action taken by Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Kerala Government have sent an extract of the Recommendation of the Subjects Committee for Public Works and transport Departments at the Kerala Legislature recommending the reconstruction of the Tippu's Fort at Palghat.

(b) The Archaeological Survey of India has carried out major conservation works during the years 1987-88 to 1989-90 according to the archaeological norms.

[*Translation*]

#### **Sanskrit Universities in Madhya Pradesh**

1761. SHRIYAMUNAPRASAD SHASTRI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to establish Sanskrit Universities of national importance in the memory of great poet Kalidas and great Sanskrit Scholar Banabhatta in Ujjain and Rewa respectively in Madhya Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). No such proposal is under the consideration of the Central Government.

#### **Pollution in Metropolitan Cities**

1762. SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD YADAV: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of towns/cities and Metropolis in the country where industries/factories are concentrated and which are facing environmental pollution;

(b) the steps being taken by Government to ensure that no industrial unit is set up there in future; and

(c) the number of such cities/district in Bihar?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Most of the cities in the country are polluted mainly from domestic sewage, vehicular pollution and effluents

and emissions from the industries.

(b) Effluent and emission standards have been notified and industries are required to meet the standards. Guidelines have been issued for determining location of industrial units.

(c) Most of industrial, urban and mining areas in Bihar, particularly Dhanbad, are facing environmental pollution.

[English]

#### **Fire In Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur**

1763. SHRI KESHARI LAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of fire accidents in Central Ordnance Depot, Kanpur reported during last one year;

(b) the estimated loss incurred due to these fires;

(c) the causes of these frequent fires;

(d) the details of the measures taken to curb such frequent fires;

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

(f) if so, the findings thereof and the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) One.

(b) Approximately Rs. 35-40 lakhs.

(c) to (f). The determination of the exact cause of fire has been entrusted to a Court of Inquiry. Existing security and fire fighting arrangements have been reinforced in all

the Ordnance Depots, to prevent such incidents.

#### **Cultural Policy**

1764. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are formulating a cultural policy to make cultural an integrated part of the social fabric and bring about a qualitative change in the Country's developmental efforts; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details can be indicated only after the Policy has been framed and finalised. The process for policy formulation has been set in motion.

#### **Shifting of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre**

1765. SHRI RAMESH CHENNI-  
THALA:  
SHRI SURESH KODIKKUN-  
NIL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any move to shift certain Units of Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre from Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). There are no plans to shift any Units belo-

ging to Indian Space Research Organisation (ISRO) from Trivandrum. On the other hand, ISRO is planning to establish new Units in Trivandrum, under the overall supervision of the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre (VSSC) to achieve greater efficiency and flexibility and to expand certain critical activities of relevance not only to VSSC, but also to other ISRO Centres.

#### **Performance of Rural Employment Scheme**

1766. SHRISUDAMDESHMUKH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the performance of Rural Employment Scheme since 1988-89 and the names of Pilot Centers where this Scheme was launched;

(b) whether Government have obtained reports about generation of incremental employment in rural areas and particularly for women and SC/ST beneficiaries through this Scheme; if so, the details of such benefits; and

(c) to details of new centres where the Scheme is proposed to be extended during the Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) and (b). The pilot scheme for Rural Employment in Electronics sector has been launched since 1988-89 through the following organisations:

1. Rajasthan Electronics & Instrument Ltd., Jaipur.
2. Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu Ltd., Madras.
3. Kerala State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Trivandrum.

4. Rajasthan Electronics Ltd., Jaipur.
5. Rajasthan State Industrial Development & Investment Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.
6. Punjab State Electronics Production & Development Corporation Ltd., Chandigarh.
7. Karnataka State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Bangalore.
8. Orissa State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Bhubaneswar.
9. Maharashtra State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd.,
10. West Bengal State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Calcutta.
11. UP Hill Electronics Corporation Ltd., Lucknow.
12. UP Hill Quartz Ltd., Lucknow.
13. Bihar State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Patna.
14. Andhra Pradesh Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Hyderabad.
15. M.P. State Electronics Development Corporation Ltd., Bhopal.

Based on the reports of pilot projects received from the State Electronics Development Corporations (SEDCs), the incremental employment figure through this scheme comes to around 700 including women and SC/ST beneficiaries in the rural area. Various electronic items are being

produced through the rural co-operative societies set up by the SEDCs. The benefits to the members (beneficiaries) of these societies include: employment, thriving in electronics, and broader outlook in society.

(c) The decision on new centres will depend upon a review of the performance of the present schemes and the availability of funds.

### **Atomic Power Plant in Kerala**

1767. SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a team has visited Kerala to identify suitable sites to set up an atomic power plant;

(b) if so, the sites inspected and other details thereof; and

(c) by what time a final decision is likely to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. A Technical Committee constituted by the Department of Atomic Energy for exploration of sites for nuclear power plants in Kerala and Andhra Pradesh of Southern Electricity Region, visited sites in Kerala proposed by Kerala State Electricity Board.

(b) Five sites in Kerala i.e. two in Kasargod district, one in Cannanore district, one in Ernakulam district and one in Pathanamthitta district were visited.

(c) It would be premature at this stage to indicate a timing of the final decision as selection of sites for nuclear power plants would depend upon fulfilment of requisite

criteria after a process of review by the various agencies such as Site Selection Committee, Atomic Energy Commission, Atomic Energy Regulatory Board, Ministry of Environment & Forest, Planning Commission etc. The Govt. decision in this has to be consistent with the profile worked out for nuclear energy generation which takes note of need for electricity in besides, resource availability is a major consideration. With regard to the sites in Kerala, the work at present is at an exploratory stage.

### **UGC Assistance Under COSIP Scheme**

1768. SHRI A. VJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total assistance given by University Grants Commission under College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) scheme during the last three years, year wise;

(b) the University-wise break up of the number of colleges assisted by U.G.C.;

(c) whether the U.G.C. propose to enhance the amount of assistance; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). the University Grants Commission provides assistance to colleges under College Science Improvement Programme (COSIP) for qualitative improvement in teaching of Science subjects at the undergraduate level. According to the information furnished by the Commission, grants given by the UGC to different colleges under the Programme during the last three years are as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Grant</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
1987-88	Rs. 22,50,000-00
1988-89	Rs. 19,00,000-00
1989-90	Rs. 2,00,000-00

A statement showing university-wise break-up of colleges which were assisted under the Programme is given below.

(c) and (d). The programme is under review of the Commission.

#### STATEMENT

<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Number of Colleges approved</i>
1987-88	
1. Punjab University	2
2. Ranchi University	1
3. Osmania University	1
4. Rohilkhand University	1
5. Bundelkhand University	1
6. Agra University	1
7. Kakatiya University	2
8. Calicut University	1
9. Marathwada University	1
10. Punjabi University	1



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<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Number of Colleges approved</i>
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- |                               |   |
|-------------------------------|---|
| 11. Magadh University         | 1 |
| 12. Kurukshetra University    | 1 |
| 13. Madurai Kamraj University | 1 |

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15

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1988-89

- |                             |   |
|-----------------------------|---|
| 1. Sivaji University        | 1 |
| 2. Marathwada University    | 6 |
| 3. Punjabi University       | 1 |
| 4. Bharathiar University    | 1 |
| 5. Bharathidasan University | 1 |
| 6. Rajashan University      | 1 |
| 7. H.P. University          | 1 |
| 8. Bihar University         | 1 |
| 9. Burdwan University       | 1 |
| 10. Punjab University       | 1 |
| 11. M.K. University         | 1 |
| 12. Poona University        | 1 |

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<i>Name of the University</i>	<i>Number of Colleges approved</i>
<b>1989-90</b>	
1. Calcutta University	1
2. Delhi University	1
	2

### **Youth Conference**

1769. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNNIL:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a youth conference was held recently in New Delhi;

(b) if so, the issues discussed and suggestions made about youth policy in India at the Conference; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Conference discussed the formulation of a comprehensive Youth Policy and Programme of Action. The important suggestions include:—

Objectives of National Youth Policy, National Youth Commission, National Defence Programme, National Guards Programme, evaluation of NYKs, NCC and NSS, involvement of N.S.S. Volunteers in NLM, Promotion of National Integration, culture, Sports and Games, Creation of employment/self-employment Opportunities, the role of Voluntary Organisations in the promo-

tion of Youth activities, and Coordination and management of Youth Programmes.

(c) The recommendations/suggestions are under consideration of the Government.

### **Promotion of MCD Teachers**

1770. PROF. YADU NATH PANDEY:  
Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the primary school teachers of Delhi Municipal Corporation have been promoted to next senior scale of Rs. 1400-2600 on completion of 12 years service in all Municipal Zones except Karol Bagh Zone;

(b) if so, the reasons for the disparity with Karol Bagh Zone teachers; and

(c) the steps being taken to bring them that par with all other zones of Municipal Corporation of Delhi and the likely date by which it is proposed to be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir. Efforts are on to give senior scale to all eligible teachers of all Zones including Karol Bagh Zone. In Karol Bagh Zone 376 teaches have already been granted senior scale.

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

#### **Appointment of Blind Candidates as Lecturers in Delhi University**

1771. SHRI RAM SAJIWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 2 April, 1990 to Starred Question No. 298 regarding appointment of blind candidates as lecturers in Delhi University and state:

(a) whether the information regarding appointment of blind candidates as Lecturers in Delhi University has been collected; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The information is still being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Semi Conductor Complex**

1772. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chandigarh based Semiconductor Complex Ltd., the only semi-conductor facility in the country, was destroyed in a fire sometime in February, 1989;

(b) whether reconstruction of the complex has not been started so far;

(c) if so, the reasons for delay in the taking up the reconstruction of the complex; and

(d) to what extent the reconstruction cost is likely to escalate because of delay in taking up the work?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) In addition to Semi-conductor Complex Limited, there are other facilities in the country with different types of techniques and levels of sophistication in the area of semi-conductors. The fire at Semi-conductor Complex limited (SCL), SAS Nagar, Punjab in february, 1989 destroyed the LSI/VLSI Chips manufacturing as also process R & D facilities; the computer aided design and part of the modules and sub-systems facilities were unaffected.

(b) and (c). It has been decided to rebuild the Semiconductor Complex Limited with 6" State-of-art production facility and to take up related research and development activities. Work on reconstruction is in progress. Trial production of VLSIs at SCL is scheduled to commence with in a period of 30 months.

(d) There has been no delay in starting reconstruction work after Government's decision

[ *Translation* ]

#### **Eradication of Illiteracy**

1173. SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether in continuation of illiteracy eradication programme all over the world India is conducting literacy programme;

(b) if so, the names and functions of Government, semi-Government and private organisations involved in these programmes;

(c) the State-wise number of literates throughout the country and their ratio in proportion to the total population and the scheme being implemented to achieve complete literacy through mother tongues;

(d) whether it is proposed to conduct an Intensive Literacy Drive by deploying Government semi-Government and private forces and by centralisation the energy of the students and the teachers of the schools, colleges and Universities during one full month of the current year; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA) (a) Yes, Sir

(b) The following governmental and non-governmental organisations are implementing programme for eradication of illiteracy.

- (i) *Rural Functional Literacy Programme (RFLP)*: This is a centrally sponsored scheme under which grants are released to State Governments to undertake a Rural Functional Literacy Project of 300 centres each in a compact and contiguous area which may be spread over one or two blocks. There are at present 513 RFLPs functioning.
- (ii) *Universities and Colleges*: The University Grants Commission provides assistance to Universities and Colleges to undertake adult education centres. At present 93 universities and 1284 colleges are involved in the programme.
- (iii) *Voluntary Agencies*: Financial assistance is provided to the Registered Voluntary Societies for undertaking functional literacy projects, Jana Shikshan Nilayams and also organising/

undertaking other activities like holding of conferences/seminars, publications etc. for furtherance of the objectives of the National Literacy Mission. At present 628 voluntary agencies are being assisted to undertake various programmes.

- (iv) *Ex-Servicemen*: In the States of Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh which have large concentration of ex-servicemen, the Rajya Sainik Boards in these States have been encouraged to implement adult education centres. Projects of 300 AECs to be undertaken in 44 blocks have been sanctioned and are under implementation
- (v) *Railways*: The Railways are at present implementing 600 AECs for the benefit of their illiterate employees in 9 Railway Divisions.
- (vi) *NSS and Non-NSS Students*: The NSS and Non-NSS students are also being involved in the programme under the Mass Programme of Functional Literacy. About half the sanctioned NSS strength is now actively engaged in the programme.
- (vii) *Prison Managements*: All State Governments were advised to involve the prison managements to impart functional literacy and vocational education to the illiterate prisoners, 5 States have formulated Action Plans and 6 States/UTs are already conducted classes in some of their jails.

(viii) Banks: The 20 nationalised banks were requested to take up literacy classes of their illiterate customers. UCO Bank, Allahabad Bank, Andhra Bank and State Bank of Hyderabad have issued detailed guidelines to all their branches to take up literacy work.

(ix) Other NGOs: The other Non-governmental organisations who have shown interest in this programme are Cooperatives, Rotary Clubs, Lions Clubs JAY-CEECs and the welfare organisations of the Army, Navy and Air Force.

(c) A statement showing literacy rate,

statewise according to 1981 census is given below. The National Literacy Mission envisages that literacy will be imparted in the spoken language. All the State Governments as well as the State Resource Centres have been requested to prepare bilingual primers so that literacy is first imported in the spoken language and at a later stage the learner is transferred to the major language of the State.

(d) and (e). All organisations, governmental or semi-Governmental, including teachers, students, women, youths etc. are being requested to adopt an 'Area approach' i.e. complete eradication of illiteracy in compact area within a given time frame. There is, however no proposal to involve these organisations as also students and teachers in a one month intensive literacy drive.

<b>STATEMENT</b>			
<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>State/Union Territories</i>	<i>No. of literate persons</i>	<i>Ratio</i>
1	2	3	
	<b>INDIA* #</b>	241,031,849	36.23
1.	Andhra Pradesh	16,034,818	29.94
2.	Bihar	18,321,004	26.20
3.	Gujarat	14,895,844	43.70
4.	Haryana	4,669,898	36.14
5.	Himachal Pradesh	1,818,287	42.48
6.	Jammu & Kashmir	1,596,776	26.67
7.	Karnataka	14,282,717	38.46
8.	Kerala	17,924,732	70.42
9.	Madhya Pradesh	14,544,568	27.87
10.	Maharashtra	29,620,806	47.18
11.	Manipur	587,618	41.35

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of literate persons			Ratio
1	2	3	4		
12.	Meghalaya	455,191	34.08		
13.	Nagaland	329,878	42.57		
14.	Orissa	9,027,205	34.23		
15.	Punjab	6,860,349	40.86		
16.	Rajasthan	8,354,117	24.38		
17.	Sikkim	107,738	34.05		
18.	Tamil Nadu	22,637,659	46.76		
19.	Tripura	864,799	42.12		
20.	Uttar Pradesh	30,105,260	27.16		
21.	West Bengal	22,344,153	40.94		
22.	A & N Islands	97,321	51.56		
23.	Arunachal Pradesh	131,333	20.79		

Sl. No.	State/Union Territories	No. of literate persons			Ratio
1	2	3	4	4	
24.	Chandigarh	292,580	64.79	64.79	
25.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	27,655	26.67	26.67	
26.	Delhi	3,828,326	61.54	61.54	
27.	Goa, Daman & Diu	615,752	56.66	56.66	
28.	Lakshadweep	22,165	55.07	55.07	
29.	Mizoram	295,685	59.88	59.88	
30.	Pondicherry	337,615	55.85	55.85	

@ Excludes Assam where census could not be held owing to disturbed conditions prevailing there at the time of 1981, Census.

# Excluded the population of area under unlawful occupation of Pakistan and China where census could not be taken.



[English]

**Environmental Degeneration Due to Coal Mining in West Bengal**

1774. SHRI HARADHAN ROY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the effect on environment due to coal mining operations both in Pit Mines and Open Cast Projects in West Bengal;

(b) whether Government have conducted any detailed study in this regard; and

(c) if so, the findings thereof and the steps taken by Government in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Open Cast and Pit coal mining operations result in land degradation, subsidence, air and water pollution and deforestation etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The environmental management of the working and new mines is ensured through incorporation of environmental action plans with adequate budgetary support in the detailed project reports.

**Regional Engineering College, Srinagar**

1775. SHRI RAJAMOHAN REDDY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of students from Andhra Pradesh studying in Regional Engineering College, Srinagar are in a fix because of the disturbed conditions of the disturbed conditions in the Valley and the indefinite closure of the college;

(b) whether Andhra Pradesh Govt. has

requested Union Government to help the students for getting admission in colleges in Andhra Pradesh by according early migration certificates; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). In view of the prolonged disturbances in the Kashmir Alley, the Government decided to allow transfer of students from the Regional Engineering College (REC), Srinagar to other engineering colleges in the country. All States and Union Territories including Andhra Pradesh were requested on 26.6.1990 to accommodate their students studying in the Regional Engineering College, Srinagar in their own Engineering Colleges.

[Translation]

**Suspension of Work at Dahanu Thermal Power Station, Maharashtra**

1776. PROF. MAHADEO SHIWANKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction work at Thermal Power Station of 500 megawatt capacity at Dahanu in Maharashtra has been suspended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Government of Maharashtra have requested for restarting of the work; and

(d) the reaction of Union Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project proponent was asked to suspend the construction work till a decision is taken on the writ petition and representations of the local environmental groups.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Based on examination of the issues raised in the representations, the Union Government concluded that the location of the Thermal Power Station at Dahanu is acceptable from environmental considerations

[*English*]

**Purchase of Brass Rods from Small Scale Industries by Ordnance Factories**

1777. SHRI UDAYSING RAO NANA-SAHEB GAIKWAD: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) whether the Ordnance Factories used to purchase non-ferrous particularly brass-rods from the small scale Industries during the last many years;

(b) whether Government have issued orders recently not to buy brass rods etc from the small scale industries,

(c) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(d) whether Government propose to modify amend such orders to encourage small scale industries in wider public interest?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Non-ferrous items like brass-rods are being procured by the Ordnance Factories not only from large medium scale Industries but also from small scale Industrial Units, who have the requisite capacity.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Does not arise in view of (b) above.

[*Translation*]

**Removing English form Hindi States**

1778. SH. JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to remove English from all Hindi speaking States with a view to strengthening Hindi language;

(b) If so, the reasons for which Central/ States Governments are still working in English; and

(c) the details of the effective steps proposed to be taken by Union Government for popularising Hindi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b) No Sir In this connection, the relevant provisions of the Constitution as well as Official Languages Act 1963 are reproduced below:—

"Article 345. Subject to the provisions of article 346 and 347, the Legislature of a State may by law adopt any one ore more of the languages in use in the State or Hindi as the language or languages to be used for all or any of the official purposes of that State:

Provided that, until the Legislature of the State otherwise provides by Law, the English language shall continue to be used for those official purposes within the State for which it was being used immediately before the commencement of this Constitution."

Thus the Costitution has given full rights

to the States to adopt their official language. The question of intervention by the Central Govt. in this connection, does not arise. In sub-section (2) of the same Article, it is provided that for a period of fifteen years from the commencement of this Constitution, the English language shall continue to be used for all the official purposes of the Union for which it was being used immediately before such commencement.

Later on, the Parliament passed the Official Languages Act, 1963 thereby providing for the languages which may be used for certain official purposes of the Union. Under Section 3 of the above Act, it was provided that the English language may continue to be used in addition to Hindi for official purposes of the Union and in parliament. According to this provision, English will continue to be used for certain purposes, and both English and Hindi will continue to be used for certain other purposes. The following provision was also made in Section 3(5) of the Act:—

“3(5). The provisions of clause (a) of sub-section (1) and the provisions of sub-section (2), sub-section (3) and sub-section (4) shall remain in force until resolutions for the discontinuance of the use of the English language for the purpose mentioned therein, have been passed by the Legislatures of all the States which have not adopted Hindi as their Official Language and until after considering the resolutions aforesaid, resolution for such discontinuance has been passed by each House of Parliament.”

Thus until the Legislatures of non-Hindi speaking States pass resolutions for discontinuance of English for certain official purposes of the Union and thereafter resolution is passed by both Houses of Parliament for such discontinuance, the provisions containing section 3 of the Official Language Act, 1963 will continue.

(c) A statement is given below.

#### STATEMENT

(c) The Department of Education has been implementing many schemes for development, promotion, propagation and popularising of Hindi. Some of the important schemes are:—

1. 100 per cent Central Assistance for appointment of Hindi teacher as well as for establishment of Hindi Teachers Training Colleges in non-Hindi speaking States/U.Ts. (about 25,000 Hindi Teachers have been appointed under the scheme since its inception in Second Five Year Plan and 31 Hindi Teachers Training Colleges have ben benefited under the scheme).
2. Financial Assistance to voluntary organisations for promotion and propagation of Hindi as well as other languages (assistance is provided @ 75% of approved expenditure estimates).
3. Assistance for publication of books in Indian Languages (@ 80% of approved expenditure estimates).
4. Training of Hindi Teachers in non-Hindi speaking areas by Kendriya Hindi Sansthan (an autonomous organisation under the Deptt. of Education).
5. Purchase of books published in Hindi and other Indian languages for free distribution in libraries (under this scheme a maximum number 200 copies is purchased).
6. Correspondence courses for teaching Hindi by Central Hindi Directorate under the Deptt. of Education

(around 14,000 students are enrolled every year).

7. Production of bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries in Hindi and other Indian languages by the Central Hindi Directorate. (30 bi-lingual and multi-lingual dictionaries have been brought out and 24 tri-lingual dictionaries are being compiled).
8. Compilation and production of glossaries in Hindi and other languages by the Commission of Scientific and Technical Terminology (CSTT) under the Deptt of Education (more than 5 lakhs terms in different glossaries have been compiled by CSTT).
9. Organisation of workshops for University/College level teachers to orient them in Hindi and modern Indian languages by CSTT.
10. Production of university level text books in Hindi and other Indian languages under the guidance of CSTT (about 9000 titles have been brought out under the scheme).

[English]

**Institute for Industrial Safety and Environmental Concerns at Jehanabad Bihar**

1779. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government propose to set up an institute for industrial safety and environmental concerns at Jehanabad district of Bihar;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been

conducted in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The matter will be considered as and when the need arises.

[Translation]

**Survey for Army Cantonment in Himachal Pradesh**

1780. SHRI MAESHWAR SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 16th April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 4875 regarding Survey for Army Cantonment in Himachal Pradesh and state the further action taken in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): The proposal continues to be at an early stage and there is nothing new to report on its progress.

[English]

**Projects Pending Environmental Clearance**

1781. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Narmada and Tehri Dam Projects have been cleared from environmental angle; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. While the Narmada and Sardar Sarovar Projects were approved in Under, 1987, the Tehri Dam Project has been accorded environmental clearance in July, 1990. It has been stipulated in the approval of all the three projects that comprehensive environmental action plans will be prepared in a time-bound manner and implemented pari-passu with the engineering works failing which the construction may be brought to a halt under the provision of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. In addition to the environmental action plans on catchment treatment, command area development, rehabilitation of oustees, conservation of flora and fauna including aquatic life, reservoir slope stability, carrying capacity of the region and health impact etc. stipulated for Narmada Project, the Tehri Dam has also to prepare a disaster management plan after ensuring that the safety aspect has been duly examined to the satisfaction of the specially constituted High level Committee of Experts.

### Steps to Check Pollution

1782. DR. VISHWANATHAM: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the success achieved so far regarding pollution check of various kind of vehicles in major metropolitan cities;

(b) the action contemplated to prevent environmental pollution due to thick smoke from factories; and

(c) the steps taken to control the foul smell emanating from stagnant cesspools in the slums of metropolitan cities?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Under the Motor Vehicles

Rules, 1989, the exhausted emission limits for petrol and diesel driven vehicles have come into force with effect from 1st March, 1990. The reduction in pollution levels as a result of this measure is yet to be studied.

(b) The Union Government has brought forward two legislations, namely, Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981 and Environment (Protection) Act, 1986 to control air pollution in the country. The Central and State pollution Control Boards constituted under Water (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1974 are responsible to implement the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981. Under the provisions of the Air (Prevention and Control of Pollution) Act, 1981, no person shall without the previous consent of the concerned State Pollution Control Board, establish or operate any industrial plant in an air pollution control area. An Action Plan has been prepared to take concerted action on the identified air polluting industries.

(c) Following schemes have been taken up in metropolitan cities for treatment of domestic sewage:

- (i) Construction/Augmentation of the sewage treatment plants.
- (ii) Laying of a sewage conveyance system, their repair and maintenance.
- (iii) Schemes for tapping of sludge for reducing the pollution level.
- (iv) Scheme for reconstruction of sewage pumping sewage into the terminal treatment plants.

### Wild Life Sanctuary in Bhilwara District, Rajasthan

1783. SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop a Wild Life Sanctuary around Menal in Bhilwara district of Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, whether it is to be located without shifting the proposed Thermal Power Project from Mandalgarh by taking anti pollution measures and restoring to massive afforestation in that area?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Achievements of Vocationalisation of Education**

1784. PROF. GOPALRAO MAYEKAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the target fixed by Government to vocationalise education;

(b) the achievement made so far; and

(c) Governments' plans to speed up vocationalisation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The National Policy on Education 1986 had proposed that 10% of higher secondary students would be enrolled in vocational courses by 1990 and 25% by 1995.

(b) The Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has been under implementation since February 1988. Achievements vary from State to State. While there is some progress insofar as coverage of institutions offering vocational courses and enrolment is concerned there are shortfalls in some aspects

of the programme, such as, establishment of adequate management system, development of instructional material, and training of teachers in the implementing States/UTs. By the end of the Seventh Plan facilities have been sanctioned for an annual enrolment of 1.95 lakhs students in 2478 institutions with 7820 vocational sections. Employment linkages have been finalised with the General Insurance Corporation, Life Insurance Corporation and Ministry of Railways. They are nearing finalisation with the Ministries of Health and Family Welfare and Industry. Dialogues have been initiated with certain other Ministries also.

(c) School education is mainly the responsibility of the State Governments/UT Administrations. However under the centrally-sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education the State Governments/UT Administrations are being encouraged to expand and improve the quality of the programme. Instructions/guidelines are given to them from time to time for more efficient implementation of the Scheme. There is a budget provision of Rs. 84.20 crores during 1990-91 for assisting the States/UTs for vocational education at the +2 level.

#### **Improvement of Urdu Language**

1785. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state.

(a) whether the Committee set up to examine the recommendations of Gujral Committee for the improvement of Urdu Language has submitted its report;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and

(c) if not, by when the Committee will submit its report?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI

MEHTA): (a), No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The Committee is expected to submit its report by 19 September 1990.

**Unauthorised Construction on Defence Land at Mahatma Gandhi Park, Kanpur**

1786. SHRIM.V.CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether unauthorised constructions on the defence land at Mahatma Gandhi Park, Kanpur is still going on;

(b) whether representations have been received from Members of Parliament against such unauthorised constructions; if so, the facts thereof; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken to deal with the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) A telegraph from Shri V. Srinivasa Prasad, MP, addressed to Raksha Rajya Mantri was received stating that unauthorised construction in Pandit Hotel in Mahatma Gandhi Park, Kanpur Cantt., was still going on. The report from the Cantt. Board, Kanpur, revealed that the said construction, in the aforesaid hotel, had been authorised by the Cantt. Board, Kanpur.

(c) Does not arise.

**World Development Report on Poverty**

1787. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have studied the World Development Report 1990 on Poverty;

(b) if so, its broad features; and

(c) the steps Government have taken or propose to take to combat poverty in the country particularly in the context of World Development Report, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The broad features of the World Development Report, 1990 relating to poverty issues are:

(i) a discussion on dimensions of world poverty and projections of persons below poverty line by the turn of the century;

(ii) regional differences in poverty in the world; and

(iii) the potential for action

(c) The Government has been having its own evaluation of poverty situation and its own plans for combating poverty in the country. Important programmes on poverty alleviation are the special self-employment and wage-employment programmes and special programmes for the improvement of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. These programmes provide income generating assets to the poor and also ensure wage employment. During the Eighth Five Year Plan, these programmes will be augmented further. The public distribution system will also be strengthened in favour of the poor. During the current year, an Employment Guarantee Scheme has been initiated

for the drought prone areas and areas with an acute problem of rural unemployment.

#### **Technological Information Pilot system**

1789. SHRISANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the setting up of the Technological Information Pilot system with help of UNDP and expenditure incurred on its maintenance;

(b) whether this computer-linked network has already been installed and which are the countries to which it has been connected;

(c) whether TIPS services are being fully utilised by the Indian Industry; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the what use it is being put to when it is not being fully utilised?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) No expenditure has been incurred by the Government of India on setting up of the Technological Information Pilot System. The entire expenditure for all the participation countries was met by the UNDP. The expenditure incurred by the Government of India on its maintenance since the beginning upto June 1990 has been Rs. 16 lakhs plus the rentals for telegraphic line from Diehi to Rome amounting to Rs. 14,92,083/- out of which the UNDP reimbursed the Government of India @ \$ 200/- per month amounting to US \$ 7414.30 till March, 1990.

(b) Yes, Sir. The countries which are connected are Brazil, People's Republic of China, Egypt, India, Mexico, Pakistan, Peru, Philippines and Zimbabwe.

(c) TIPS is being utilised by Indian industry to the fullest availability.

(d) Question does not arise.

#### **Social Forestry In Orissa**

1790. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have launched several programmes in order to encourage social forestry in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the progress made under these programmes during the last three years;

(c) whether involvement of social workers and voluntary organisations in these programmes has also been ensured; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). With a view to promote Social Forestry in Orissa, a special project with assistance from the Swedish International Development Agency (SIDA) has been under the implementation in the State. The main components of the project are establishment of village woodlots, reforestation and rehabilitation of degraded forests, forest farming for the rural poor and farm forestry. Against the total target of 47850 hectares for the last three years, the achievement has been to the extent of 46991 hectares.

Social Forestry is also being promoted under the Wastelands Development Programme, the Rural Employment Programme and the Drought Prone Areas Programme of the Central Government. The total area covered under the various programmes (including the externally aided project) over



the last three years is about 3.40 lakhs hectares.

(c) and (d). Voluntary Agencies are being associated in the Social Forestry Programmes being implemented in Orissa. The Central Government under the Grants-in-Aids Scheme of the National Wastelands Development Board is providing direct assistance to the Voluntary Agencies for taking up field activities like raising of nurseries, tree planting awareness creation, etc.

### **Environmental Pollution In Rajasthan**

1791. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of industries in Rajasthan causing environmental pollution with their locations;

(b) whether Government have prepared any action plan to check this environmental pollution and minimise health hazards by removing them to safer places or effecting their closure; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Names of major industries in Rajasthan causing environmental pollution are:

- (i) Bharat Aluminium & Chemicals Ltd., Alwar.
- (ii) Hindustan Copper Ltd., Khetri.
- (iii) Birla Cement Works, Chittorgarh.
- (iv) Udaipur Cement Works, Udaipur.

(b) and (c). The Action plan for pollution control is as follows:

- (i) Industries have been directed to comply with the emission standards as given in their consent conditions on a time bound basis. Legal action is taken against defaulting units.
- (ii) Standards for air pollution industries have been prescribed under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986.
- (iii) Ambient air quality standards have been prescribed. Ambient air quality monitoring stations have been set up.
- (iv) Promotional measures through incentives, strengthening of institutional mechanism, research and development have been taken up.

[ Translation ]

### **Submergence of Forest Area due to Irrigation Projects**

1792. SHRI S.C. VERMA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether apprehensions have been expressed in the Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90) that fifteen lakh hectare of forest area is being destroyed every year; and

(b) the extent of forest area submerged due to implementation of a major and medium irrigation projects?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) An area of 1.34 lakh hectare of forest land has been diverted for non-

forest use from 1985 to March 1990 giving an average annual rate of diversion of forest land for non-forest use in the Seventh Five Year Plan as 26,800 hectares.

(b) An area of 91,023.414 hectares of forest land has been diverted for irrigation projects between May 1985 and July, 1990.

[English]

### **Infiltration in Indian Ocean**

1793 DR VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of instance of infiltration in Indian Ocean by foreign powers during the last one year, and

(b) the steps taken to avoid unauthorised entry in India Ocean?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR RAJA RAMANNA) (a) Under customary International Law and in accordance with the provisions of the Third UN Conference on the Laws of the Seas, ships of all Nations enjoy full freedom of movement on the high seas. Even within the territorial waters (Upto 12 nautical miles from the coast) ships of all Nations enjoy the right of innocent passage. War ships, however, are required to give prior notice before entering the territorial waters of a foreign State.

In view of above though the foreign ships are present in Indian Ocean, their presence can not be termed as infiltration.

(b) Does not arise.

[Translation]

### **Forest Area in Maharashtra**

1794 SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state

(a) the total area under forests at pres-

ent in Maharashtra;

(b) the minimum area required to be under the green belt and the reasons for depletion if any and the steps taken to fill the gap;

(c) whether a large non-forest area in the State has been included in the records as forest area; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY) (a) The recorded forest area in Maharashtra is 6.38 million hectares. The area under forest cover as per assessment made by Forest Survey of India (FSI) using Landsat imagery is 4.4 million hectares.

(b) According to the National Forest Policy, 1988, there should be minimum of 66.6% area under forests in the hills and 33.3% in plains. Accordingly the required area under forest cover in Maharashtra should be 10.15 million hectares.

(b) According to the National Forest Policy, 1988, there should be minimum of 66.6% area under forests in the hills and 33.3% in plains. Accordingly the required area under forest cover in Maharashtra should be 10.15 million hectares.

Reasons for depletion of the forest area in the state is due to diversion of forest land for non-forest uses like agriculture, human settlements, irrigation and river valley projects, establishments of industries. Also a large forest area is under encroachment. An area of 0.4 million hectares has been diverted for non-forest use between 1951 and 1980.

(c) and (d) According to the information supplied by the State Government, no non-forest area in Maharashtra has been included in the records as forest area.

### **Strength of Central Government Employees**

1795 SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state

(a) the number of Central Government employees working in different groups separately, as on 1 January, 1990; and

(b) the number out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). The information as on 1.1.1990 in respect of 61 Ministries/Departments is given in the statement below.

**STATEMENT***Strength of Central Government Employees as on 1.1.1990*

	Group A	Group B	Group C	Group D
	<i>Excluding Sweepers</i>			
	1	2	3	4
	No.	No.	No.	No.
SC	5176	8480	270796	206810
ST	1420	1472	88372	68631
<b>Total Employees</b>	<b>62700</b>	<b>77297</b>	<b>1913720</b>	<b>1035862</b>

**Note:** This does not include the information relating to following Ministries/Departments:

1. Department of Telecom.
2. Department of Fertilizers.
3. Ministry of Textiles.
4. Ministry of Food Processing Industries
5. Department of Industrial Development.

### **Persons Below Poverty Line in Rajasthan**

1796. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any target was fixed for uplifting the number of persons living below poverty line in the Seventh Five Year Plan and if so, the target achieved in this regard so far, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons in Rajasthan who were living below poverty line in various Tribal Sub-Plan districts at the beginning of the Seventh Plan and number of these brought above the poverty line in the Seventh Plan; and

(c) the amount proposed to be spent by the Union government during 1990-91 for economic development of Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Rajasthan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The Seventh Five Year Plan envisaged that the percentage of people below poverty line will be reduced from 36.9 in 1984-85 to 25.8 in 1989-90. The Plan did not specify State-wise poverty reduction targets. Based on the findings of the National Sample Survey on house-hold consumer expenditure, the percentage of population below poverty line in 1987-88 is estimated at 29.2 as against 37.4 per cent in 1983-84.

(b) district-wise estimates of persons below poverty line have not been made at the national level.

(c) The Ministry of Welfare have proposed a Special Central Assistance of Rs. 1455.30 lakhs to be provided to Rajasthan

during 1990-91 for economic development in Tribal Sub-plan areas. Besides Rs. 2661 lakhs are expected to flow from Centrally Sponsored Schemes for Tribal Sub-Plan areas of Rajasthan in 1990-91.

[English]

### **Jurisdiction of CAT over Kendriya Vidyalaya Employees**

1797. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any provision for bringing societies deemed as State under Article 12 of the Constitution within the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunals;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association have been pressing for bringing their members under jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunals; and

(d) reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan, being a society under Societies' Registration Act, does not automatically come under the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal. Section 14(2) of the CAT act 1985, empowers the Central Government to issue a notification for bringing corporations/ societies owned or controlled by the Government of India within the jurisdiction of Central Administrative Tribunal in regard to service matters of the employees of such bodies. Even though a request has been received from All India Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers' Association, as of now, the Government have not considered it expedient to issue such a notification covering the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

**Group Insurance Scheme to Teachers  
of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1798 DR SUDHIR RAY: Will the  
PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount for which different  
categories of teacher of Kendriya Vidyalayas  
and their counterparts are insured under  
Group Insurance Scheme,

(b) whether All India Kendriya Vidyalaya  
Teachers' Association has been asking for a  
change therein;

(c) if so, the details thereof, and

(d) the reaction of the Kendriya  
Vidyalaya Sangathan thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-  
VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI  
MEHTA): (a) The comparative figures of  
insurance amounts of different categories of  
teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas and their  
counterparts under the Central Government  
including teachers in Union Territories are  
as under:-

## STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Category	Kindriya Vidyalaya Scheme (Group saving Linked Indurance Scheme)	Government Scheme for the Central Govt. employees including teachers in Union Territories with effect from 1.1.90. (Group Insurance Scheme)
1	2	3	4
1.	Principal	Rs. 40,000/-	Rs. 1,20,000/- (Group 'A')
2.	Vice-Principal	Rs. 30,000/-	Rs. 60,000/- (Group 'B')
3.	All other teachers	Rs. 20,000/-	Rs. 30,000/- (Group 'C')
4.	Lab. Attendants	Rs. 10,000/-	Rs. 15,000/- (Group 'D')

**Higher Pay Scales to IIT/IIM Teachers**

1799. DR. SUDHIR RAY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether higher scales of pay have been announced for the teachers of Indian Institute of Technology (IIT) or the Indian Institute of management (IIM);

(b) whether IIT or IIM teachers ever enjoyed such higher pay scales; and

(c) whether such pay scales are likely to create adverse reaction among university and college teachers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Prior to 1.1.1973 the pay scales of the IIT Faculty were better in comparison with those prevailing in other degree level institutions. Unlike the university/college system, IITs/IIMs have only three regular cadres namely Asstt. Professor, Associate Professor and Professor. The recently announced pay scale for Asstt. Professors is Rs. 3700-125-4950-5700, which is the same as the pay scale of Lecturers (Selection Grade) and Readers in the University/College system. While, the university system has one cadre of Professors in the Scale of Pay of Rs. 4500-150-5700-200-7300, the IITs/IIMs have a cadre of

Associate Professors in the pay scale of Rs. 4500-150-5700-200-6300 and a cadre of Professors in the pay scale of Rs. 5100-150-5700-200-7300. The pay Scale of Rs. 4500-7300 has in effect been split into two pay scales of Rs. 4500-6300 and Rs. 5100-7300. From the above, it will be seen that there is no reason for any adverse reaction from university and college teachers.

[Translation]

**CBI Cases of Delhi and Maharashtra**

1800. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases from Delhi and Maharashtra pending with the Central Bureau of Investigation for the last three years;

(b) the number of cases wherein inquiry is in progress; and

(c) the number of cases wherein charge-sheets have been filed?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) The year-wise break-up of cases of Delhi and Maharashtra pending with the Central Bureau of Investigation during, the last three years is as under:-

	1987	1988	1989
Delhi	10	35	72
Maharashtra	6	30	40

(b) Inquiry in all the cases indicated in reply to part (a) above, is in progress.

(c) The year-wise break-up of the cases

of Delhi and Maharashtra in which charge-sheets have been filed during the last three years is as under:-



	1987	1988	1989
Delhi	52	46	13
Maharashtra	49	33	22

### Export of Defence Equipments

1801. SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to export defence equipments in a big way;

(b) if so, the countries with which agreements have been signed during the past six months;

(c) the details of the arms and other defence equipments proposed to be exported; and

(d) the terms and conditions of the agreements signed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Government have already initiated steps to increase the export of all defence stores.

(b) to (d). This information is of a classified nature and cannot be divulged.

### Encroachment by Tribal's In Singbhum Bihar

1802. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHARY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the total acres of land encroached by the tribals in Singbhum district of Bihar;

(b) whether these fallow lands are being converted to cultivable land by them;

(c) whether Government propose to open a dialogue with them regarding this encroachment; and

(d) whether any temporary pattas had been sanctioned to those tribal peasants and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY) (a) to (d). Information if being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### Proposal for Tree Plantation Around Paradeep Port

1803. SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Government received any proposal for plantation of trees around Paradeep port along the sea beach for environmental protection; and

(b) If so, the details of the proposals and the reaction of the Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY) (a) No such proposal has been received but a suggestion has been received in this regard.

(b) The suggestion received was that a three-kilometre long and half-kilometre wide plantation in the Paradeep Port Township would be desirable for the sea beach. The view of the Ministry in this regard is that the Paradeep Port Trust should take up such plantation as an integral part of their project, more particularly because it is one of the conditions of environmental clearance accorded recently to the project for extension of Southquay at Paradeep Port.

### Right to Work

1804. SHRI LALIT VIJAY SINGH:  
SHRI C. SRINIVASAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to recognise the 'right to work' as the centre piece of the Eighth Plan;

(b) if so, the mechanism Government propose to adopt to shift the direction of investment and what will be its instruments; and

(c) whether it is possible at present to quantify in monetary terms the magnitude of investment to achieve and uphold the 'right to work' programme, if so, the details therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). The Approach to the Eighth Plan proposes that the concept of right to work will be an important feature of the reorientation of planing. It implies a full employment strategy to be operationalised by ensuring that growth is widely distributed across regions and sections of the population and is of a kind and magnitude which can absorb the increase in

the labour force and the backlog of unemployment. The pattern of investment will be oriented in favour of employment intensive sectors, as part of this strategy. It is proposed that the entire plan investment will thus be oriented towards employment objective. The details of the investment proposed on employment will be incorporated in the Plan document.

[*Translation*]

### Purchase of Sea-Harrier Aircraft

1805. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a squadron fo sea-harrier aircraft was purchased for the Navy in 1979;

(b) whether this purchase agreement had a clause that if some more aircraft was purchased within a specific period those would be supplied by the suppliers at the same price; if so, whether this option was utilised; if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether Sea-harrier aircraft was also purchased after the expiry of the period of this option and if so, the additional financial liability which had to be borne due to non-utilisation of the option; and

(d) the action taken against the persons responsible for the lapse of incurring avoidable expenditure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) An Agreement for the purchase of Sea-harrier Aircraft for the Indian navy was concluded in November, 1979.

(b) This Agreement contained an Option Clause for the purchase of additional Sea harrier aircraft, provided the option was exercised by May, 1980. Government de-

cided, after careful consideration, that the procurement of additional Sea Harrier aircraft would be considered only after the evaluation of the aircraft originally ordered.

(c) The first batch of Sea Harrier aircraft was evaluated by the Indian Navy, on their arrival in India, and found to be suitable for our aircraft carrier. Government sanction was thereafter accorded, in October, 1983, for the procurement of an improved version of this aircraft which had become available by then. Due to the improvements made in the second batch of aircraft and normal escalations in price over the period, the latter batch of aircraft was purchased at a higher price as compared to the first batch.

(d) Does not arise as there was no lapse in the non-exercise of the option in the original contract.

[English]

#### **One Rank One Pension Scheme**

1806. shri uttam rathod:  
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:  
PROF. PREM KUMAR DHU-  
MAL:  
PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT:  
SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:  
SHRI D. D. KHANORIA:  
SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR  
GANGWAR:  
SHRI MADHAVRAO SCIN-  
DIA:  
SHRI A. CHARLES:  
SHRI Y. S. RAJASHKHAR  
REDDY:  
PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSH-  
MANAN:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the present status of the proposal for 'one rank-one pension'; and

(b) the time by which the proposal is to be implemented?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Action to provide suitable relief to old ex-Servicemen retirees is at an advanced stage.

[Translation]

#### **Transfer of IFS Officials**

1808. SHRIM. S. PAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian Forest Service Officials who have been transferred on their request from their originally allotted state cadre to some other state cadre during the last three years; and

(b) the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY) (a) and (b). During the preceding three years, commencing from 20th August, 1987, a total of 10 Indian Forest Service officers have been transferred on their request from the cadres to which they were originally allocated, to the cadres to which their spouses, also officers belonging to one of the All India Services had been allocated.

[English]

#### **Tenure of Posting for Armed Forces Officers**

1809. SHRI M. S. PAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the tenures of whether the tenure of officers to a station has been fixed in the Armed Forces particularly in Medical Corps and Nursing Corps;

(b) Presently, there are 38 officers of the Medical and Nursing Services in Delhi and Pune who have been staying beyond the prescribed tenure.

(c) the number of cases in which representations were received during the last three years for extension in tenure beyond prescribed tenure on compassionate ground and out of them how many rejected; and

(d) the reasons for not acceding to the request for extension in tenure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Presently, there are 38 officers of the Medical and Nursing Services in Delhi and Pune who have been staying beyond the prescribed tenure.

(c) and (d). During the last three years, out of the 179 requests received for extension of tenure, beyond the prescribed terms, on compassionate grounds, 120 requests were accepted and 59 rejected. Information in respect of the Military Nursing Service is being collected. Service requirements and unconvincing grounds put forth are the main reasons for not acceding to the requests for extensions in tenure.

[*Translation*]

#### **Security Wing in Archaeological Survey of India**

1810. PROF. SHAILENDRA NATH SHRIVASTAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the Archaeological Survey of India has a Security Wing to ensure safety and security of Cultural heritage;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) Whether the Wing employs casual labour also;

(d) if so, whether the system of employing casual labour is proposed to be dispensed with; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (e). There is no separate Security Wing to ensure safety and security of Cultural Heritage in the Archaeological Survey of India. However, for security and safety of our Cultural heritage, the Security Officers have been appointed with responsibilities to oversee the security aspect of all the monuments as well as museums. They supervise the Senior Monument Attendants and Monument Attendants who are appointed as watch and ward staff for the protection of Centrally Protected Monuments/sites/museums. Apart from this, the services of Armed Police Guards have also been taken on lent service basis from the State Police/CRPF at the monuments/sites which require special attention. The engagement of casual workers for security and valuable antiquities, sculptures and museums at sites is generally avoided and resorted to only under unavoidable circumstances. However, where casuals are employed their duties are organised in the form of lending additional support to the regular staff. There is no proposal under consideration of the Archaeological Survey of India to dispense with the employing of casuals. The system will, however, be continued where absolutely necessary.

#### **Verification of Candidates Recruited In Armed Forces From Kerala**

1811. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is practice of holding

special verification of candidates recruited to the Indian defence forces from the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the Government of Kerala have also requested the Union Government to stop this practice; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir. A communication in the matter was received by the Raksha Rajya Mantri from the State Chief Minister.

(d) Does not arise in view of the position stated at (a) above.

#### Central Subsidy

1812. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) to what extent irrigation rates, electricity rates and educational facilities are subsidised at present and for which classes of persons;

(b) the overall total amount of such yearly subsidy;

(c) whether Government are considering any change in the element of subsidy on these facilities during the Eighth Plan Period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) With reference to the year 1987-88 for which the latest National Accounts are available, the irrigation subsidy worked out to Rs. 603.2 per hectare and the electricity subsidy worked out to 74 paise per Kws. However, National Accounts estimates may not fully reflect quantum of subsidy in all respects. Educational facilities are also subsidised but estimates of subsidies on education are not available. irrigation and electricity subsidies accrue to agriculturists and educational subsidies accrue to all classes of people.

(b) As per National Accounts, during the year 1987-88, the irrigation subsidy amounted to Rs. 2648 crores and electricity subsidy amounted to Rs. 277 crores. Estimates of educational subsidy are not available.

(c) and (d). The Approach to the Eighth Plan stipulates that it is necessary to take a broad view of the whole issue of subsidies, to quantify their magnitude, and see which sections/classes/regions benefit from them and in what measure with a view to more purposive targeting of these towards poorer sections and less developed regions, and eliminating the hidden component of subsidies in irrigation, electricity and higher general education to those sections of population who have no claim to it.

#### Facility for Sindhi as Medium of Instruction

1813. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:  
SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether facilities are available to students desiring to study through Sindhi medium at School stage;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) when was the Sindhi Advisory committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Education constituted;

(d) the number of times it met and recommendations made for promotion and development of Sindhi language; and

(e) the monetary implications of its recommendations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). As per the information available, facilities for students desiring to study through Sindhi medium at school stage are available in the States of Gujarat and Rajasthan.

(c) The present Sindhi Advisory Committee under the Chairmanship of Minister of State for Education was constituted on 16th January, 1989.

(d) and (e). The Sindhi Advisory Committee referred to above has met once on 27 July, 1989. In this meeting the following important recommendations were made by the Committee:

- (i) Establishment of Sindhi Vikas Board.
- (ii) Conduct of Seminars and Workshops.
- (iii) Setting up of Sindhi training and research centre under Central

Institute of Indian Languages, Mysore.

The proposals of establishment of Sindhi Vikas Board and Sindhi Training & Research Centre under C.I.I.L., Mysore have not been approved. However, three Workshops and one Seminar on Sindhi were organised during 1989-90 and an expenditure of Rs. 1.00 lakh was incurred thereon.

[*Translation*]

#### Progress of Central Projects in M.P.

1814. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of Centrally approved and financed projects in Madhya Pradesh which are running behind schedule at present as per the latest review;

(b) whether there is a heavy cost escalation of these projects due to this delay; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the remedial steps contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) The names of the central projects under implementation in M. P., each costing Rs. 20 crores and above which are running behind schedule, are given in the statement below.

(b) The details of time and cost overruns of such projects, as on 31.3.90 are given in the above referred statement.

(c) The Department of Programme

Implementation has intensified the monitoring of implementation of these projects. It has been decided to take projects with large cost and time overruns to Committee of Secretaries (COS) for review and resolution

of inter-ministerial problems which may be affecting implementation of the projects. Recently Prime Minister has himself started reviewing projects affected by high cost and time overruns with the concerned Ministers.

## STATEMENT

*List of the Delayed Central Projects, each costing Rs. 20 Crores and above, under Implementation in Madhya Pradesh, As on 31.3.1990.*

Sl. No.	Project (District)	Agency	% Time Over Run W.R. T. Original	% Cost Over Run W.R.T. Original
1	2	3	4	5
<b>SECTOR: COAL</b>				
1.	Amlohri OC Sidhi	NCL	38	63
2.	Jayant Ext. OC Sidhi	NCL	17	19
3.	Jingurdah OC Sidhi	NCL	154	9
4.	Amlai OC Shahdol	SECL	80	63
5.	Dhanpuri OC Shahdol	SECL	145	148
6.	Dipka OC Bilaspur	SECL	106	53
7.	Bungwar UG Shahdol	SECL	130	52
8.	Balgi UG Bilaspur	SECL	36	36
9.	Churcha West UG Sarguja	SECL	50	82
10.	Gen. Workshop Singrauli Sidhi	NCL	73	126



Sl. No.	Project (District)	Agency	% Time Over Run W.R.T. Original	% Cost Over Run W.R.T. Original
1	2	3	4	5
<b>SECTOR: STEEL</b>				
11.	Bhilai Steel Plant: 4MTY Expansion Bhilai	SAIL	131	144
12.	Bhilai Steel Plant: 6 Boiler P & B Station Bhilai	SAIL	33	1
<b>SECTOR: POWER</b>				
13.	Vindhyachal STPP ST-1 Sidhi	NTPC	13	46
<b>SECTOR: PUBLIC ENTERPRISE</b>				
14.	Nayagaon Exprn.	CCI	80	111
15.	Nepa Mill Exprn. Nepa Nagar	NNPM	66	126
<b>SECTOR: RAILWAYS</b>				
16.	Bhopal-Nagda Elect.	IR	9	0
17.	Katni-Bina Elect.	IR	21	36

Note: The List does not include Multi-State Projects Like Power Transmission Lines, Pipe Lines, Railway Lines etc.

[English]

**National Council on Science and Technology**

1815. KUMARI UMA BHRATI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have set up the National Council on Science and Technology; and

(b) if so, the terms of reference of the council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M. G. K. MENON): (a) and (b). Government have decided to set up a National Science and Technology Council (NSTC) to provide policy and direction for the development and application of Science and Technology in the country, particularly from the view point of fully harnessing S&T for national development.

**Reassessment of Sardar Sarovar Project**

1816. SHRI NARSINGRAO SURYAVANSHI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether members of several environmental and Social Organisations staged a sit-in-demonstration at New Delhi on 4th April, 1990, demanding immediate stoppage of work on Sardar Sarovar Project and its reassessment to establish its social, technical and environmental viability;

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

(c) the action contemplated in this direction?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Committee of three concerned Secretaries to the Government of India has been set up and interaction with the activists has been initiated.

[Translation]

**Alleged Inferior Quality of Roads Constructed by B.R.O.**

1817. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the length of roads constructed by the Boarder Roads Organisation during the last two years and the names of the places where these roads have been constructed;

(b) whether these roads were got constructed through contractors;

(c) if so, whether any complaints have been received in regard to the inferior quality of the materials used therein;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon;

(e) whether some black-listed contractors were given contracts for these roads; and

(f) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) BRO has constructed 1473 Kms of roads during 1988-89 and 1989-90 within its areas of operation in the States of J&K, Himachal Pradesh, Rajasthan, U.P. Bihar, Skkim, Assam, Nagaland, Meghalaya, Arunachal Pradesh, Manipur, Tripura, Mizoram, Andaman & Nicobar Islands and Bhutan. Except for some permanent major

bridges, all these works have been executed departmentally.

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

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

[English]

**Exemption of Mineral Producing Areas from Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980.**

1818. SHRI PYARELAL KHANDELWAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated forest area without any tree cover in the State of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) when the proposed scheme for Survey and demarcation of forests in the Eighth Five Year Plan will come into being; and

(c) the reasons for not exempting the places where minerals are available from the ambit of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) The recorded forest area of Madhya Pradesh is 15.54 million hectares and the actual forest cover as per 1985-87 assessment by Forest Survey of India (FSI) is 13.319 million hectares.

(b) There is no proposal for undertaking survey and demarcation in M. P. during 8th Five Year Plan.

(c) Mining areas are not exempted from the purview of the Forest (Conservation)

Act, 1980 because mining is a non-forest activity and granting of lease for such activity requires prior approval of Central Government.

**Appointment of Vice-Chancellors of Universities**

1819. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of Vice-Chancellors of various Universities in the country were appointed from amongst the IAS, IPS and Military Officer cadres;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to issue any concrete guidelines to all Universities with regard to eligibility and mode of selection of Vice-Chancellors; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Central universities are established by Acts of Parliament and State Universities by Acts of State Legislatures. Vice-Chancellors are appointed under the Act and Statutes of the concerned University. Government is aware that in some Universities, Vice-Chancellors have been appointed from IAS/IPS Cadres etc. There is no proposal at present to issue any uniform guidelines regarding the eligibility criteria and mode of selection of Vice-Chancellors.

**Ban of Substances Destroying Ozone Layer**

1820. SHRI BHABANI SHANKAR HOTA:  
SHRI BALESHWAR YADAV:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the names of substances being used in India which deplete the ozone layer;

(b) whether Government propose to ban these substances;

(c) if so, by when; and

(d) whether any R&D work is carried out at present to phase out CFCs and what are the possible substitutes?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRAY): (a) Different compounds of chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs), HCFC 22, Methyl Chloroform, Carbon tetrachloride and Halons form some of the ozone depleting substances used in India.

(b) and (c). The Government is considering the issue of joining of the Montreal Protocol on substances that deplete ozone layer, which prescribes gradual phase out of these ozone depleting substances, excepting HCFC 22, by the year 2000 by the developed countries and by the year 2010 by the developing countries.

(d) The Government have initiated action to promote research and development by premier scientific research institutions in the country for possible CFC substitutes. HFC 134 A and HCFC 22 whose ozone depletion potential is small have been identified as possible substitutes for certain uses.

#### **Development of Border Areas**

1821. smt. vasundhara raje: Will the Prime minister be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need to give top priority to the development of border areas;

(b) if so, the funds likely to be earmarked in the Eighth Plan;

(c) the steps taken for the development of border areas in Rajasthan during the Seventh Plan period; and

(d) the schemes drawn up for this purpose in the Eighth Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). Development of Border Areas proposals, including their priority, have to be considered in the context of overall proposals for the Eighth Five year Plan. The allocation of funds would be determined when the Eighth Plan proposals are finalised and approved.

(c) The development of Border Areas is an integral part of a State's responsibility to develop all areas within its jurisdiction. In addition, there are also benefits accruing under Central schemes/Centrally sponsored schemes viz. Employment Schemes, DDP etc. Rajasthan Border Areas are also assisted under the Border Area Development Programme. Initially it was for specified infrastructure development programmes but later on it concentrated largely on educational development programmes and on the Indira Gandhi Nahar Project.

(d) Eighth Plan proposals are yet to be finalised.

#### **Artificial Hockey Surfaces In Rajasthan**

1822. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the artificial hockey surfaces are not available in Rajasthan;

(b) whether such artificial hockey sur-

faces have been laid in almost all the States except in Rajasthan; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to lay artificial hockey surfaces in Rajasthan during the current financial year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Government does not directly lay artificial hockey surfaces anywhere.

However, under the Scheme of 'Laying of Synthetic Tracks/Artificial Surfaces' Central assistance upto 50% of the cost, subject to a maximum of Rs. 50.00 lakhs, is provided for each surface on receipt of a viable proposal from the State Government concerned. No such proposal has been received from the Government of Rajasthan, so far.

#### **Development of Sports in Rajasthan**

1823. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated of different States for the development of sports during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether Government would sanc-

tion more funds to Rajasthan for the development of sports during the current financial year; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No funds of the Department are allocated to the States for the development of sports. However, under the Schemes of 'Grants to State Sports Councils etc.', funds are sanctioned for specific projects for the development of sports infrastructure on receipt of proposals from State Governments. Details of funds sanctioned to State Governments, including Rajasthan, scheme and few other Schemes are given in the Statements I to IV below.

(b) and (c). Keeping in view a very large number of Centrally assisted sports infrastructure projects, lying incomplete in the States, the Union government has decided not to encourage fresh projects under the Scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils etc.' till the pending ones are completed, except the Sports Project Development Area (SPDA) Centres and the State Level Sports Complexes. This policy applies uniformly to all the States. More funds can be sanctioned to Rajasthan provided the pending projects are substantially completed and viable proposals for new projects are submitted.

There is, however, no restriction on availing assistance under other Schemes.

**STATEMENT-I**

*Grants released to States/Union Territories for Development of Sports Infrastructure under the Scheme of 'Grants to State Sports Councils, etc.' during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90*

Sl. No.	States	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
		Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1.	Andhra Pradesh	26,02,500	55,87,500	8,91,000
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	6,64,450	—	37,500
3.	Assam	28,55,300	45,37,500	2,75,000
4.	Bihar	10,00,000	1,09,350	—
5.	Goa	38,58,375	1,24,56,000	31,17,825
6.	Gujarat	11,06,250	13,55,350	6,89,000
7.	Haryana	28,20,250	15,34,000	63,075
8.	Himachal Pradesh	29,07,500	11,58,050	21,33,100

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	19,21,890	1,25,000	—
10.	Karnataka	7,57,250	6,22,750	26,77,730
11.	Kerala	1,17,72,800	61,44,500	9,95,000
12.	Madhya Pradesh	8,99,000	26,38,510	—
13.	Maharashtra	95,91,250	70,21,775	94,76,875
14.	Manipur	10,26,440	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	5,91,750	36,65,500	—
16.	Mizoram	77,19,000	1,47,34,130	20,28,380
17.	Nagaland	6,25,000	—	—
18.	Orissa	24,68,500	4,27,425	48,49,750
19.	Punjab	25,00,000	2,73,44,350	38,50,000
20.	Rajasthan	77,04,537	17,63,990	38,50,000

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
21.	Sikkim	—	23,26,800	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	20,62,500	8,08,690	6,32,000
23.	Tripura	75,000	—	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	52,50,000	34,24,155	38,75,000
25.	West Bengal	5,63,42,620	21,75,414	9,17,475
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>				
26.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	62,000	37,700	—
27.	Chandigarh	20,00,000	40,00,000	34,00,000
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	30,34,000	—	—
30.	Delhi	14,66,000	11,59,000	2,50,000



Sl. No.	States	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	10,000	—
	Total	13,98,75,362	10,51,67,439	4,01,58,710

## STATEMENT- II

Statement Showing Grants released to States/Union Territories under the Scheme of 'Providing Sports Facilities/Infrastructure in Schools during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
				Rs
1.	Andhra Pradesh	—	—	53,340
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	—	—	—
3.	Assam	—	—	—
4.	Bihar	—	—	—
5.	Goa	—	—	—
6.	Gujarat	—	—	—
7.	Haryana	—	—	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	—
10.	Karnataka	—	—	57,400
11.	Kerala	—	—	—
12.	Madhya Pradesh	—	—	—
13.	Maharashtra	—	—	2,98,885
14.	Manipur	—	—	—
15.	Meghalaya	—	—	—
16.	Mizoram	—	—	—
17.	Nagaland	—	—	—
18.	Orissa	—	—	—
19.	Punjab	—	—	1,17,500
20.	Rajasthan	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
21.	Sikkim	—	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	—	—	1,71,820
23.	Tripura	—	—	Nil
24.	Uttar Pradesh	—	3,00,000	14,98 492
25.	West Bengal	—	—	—
UNION TERRITORIES				
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	—	—	—
27.	Chandigarh	—	—	—
28.	Dadar & Nagar Haveli	—	—	—
29.	Daman & Diu	—	—	—
30.	Delhi	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of States/UTs.	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
31.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	—	—	—
	Total:	—	3,00,000	21,97,437

## STATEMENT-III

Statement Showing Grants Sanctioned Under the Scheme of "Laying of Synthetic Tracks/Artificial Surfaces" during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90

(Rs. in lakhs)

Sl. No.	States	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Bihar	—	40.00	—
2.	Haryana	—	40.00	—
3.	Jammu & Kashmir	—	—	45.00
4.	Kerala	50.00	—	—
5.	Maharashtra	35.00	95.00	—
6.	Madhya Pradesh	35.00	—	57.49
7.	Orissa	—	—	50.00
8.	Punjab	40.00	92.00	—
9.	Uttar Pradesh	—	—	120.00

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>States</i>	<i>1987-88</i>	<i>1988-89</i>	<i>1989-90</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
10.	Delhi	40.00	—	—
11.	Chandigarh	—	—	45.00
Total:		200.00	267.00	317.49

## STATEMENT-IV

*Statement Showing Amount Released to States/Union Territories under the Incentive Scheme for Promotion of Sports and Games in Schools through Prize Money during 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90*

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total number of the Districts	Maximum amount admissible under the Scheme	Amount claimed by the State/Union Territory for the years		
				1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
STATES						
1.	Andhra Pradesh	23	20.70	12.00	11.70	17.30
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	11	9.90	0.20	0.80	—
3.	Assam	18	16.20	6.00	5.60	—
4.	Bihar	38	34.20	14.30	16.80	18.30
5.	Goa	2	1.80	1.80	1.40	01.50
6.	Gujarat	19	17.10	8.70	11.30	11.20
7.	Haryana	13	11.70	10.80	10.80	10.10

(Rs. in lakhs)



Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total number of the Districts	Maximum amount admissible under the Scheme	Amount claimed by the State/Union Territory for the years		
				1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
8.	Himachal Pradesh	12	10.80	9.70	9.70	10.10
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	15	13.50	7.40	4.90	06.50
10.	Karnataka	21	18.90	6.70	—	11.50
11.	Kerala	15	13.50	11.10	6.70	07.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	45	40.50	29.40	17.90	27.80
13.	Maharashtra	30	27.00	22.60	19.90	21.80
14.	Manipur	9	8.10	5.10	5.80	—
15.	Meghalaya	5	4.50	1.10	0.70	02.30
16.	Mizoram	3	2.70	2.70	2.70	—
17.	Nagaland	7	6.30	3.20	3.10	—
18.	Orissa	13	11.70	6.70	4.60	—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total number of the Districts	Maximum amount admissible under the Scheme	Amount claimed by the State/Union Territory for the years		
				1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
19.	Punjab	13	11.70	8.50	7.20	11.70
20.	Rajasthan	28	25.20	17.30	16.30	15.60
21	Sikkim	4	3.60	2.80	—	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	20	18.00	18.00	18.00	11.94
23.	Tripura	3	2.70	2.30	2.20	—
24.	Uttar Pradesh	57	51.30	15.90	27.10	33.60
25.	West Bengal	17	15.30	7.40	8.70	08.20
UNION TERRITORIES						
26.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	2	1.80	1.50	1.50	01.60
27	Chandigarh	1	0.90	0.90	0.50	—

Sl. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Total number of the Districts	Maximum amount admissible under the Scheme	Amount claimed by the State/Union Territory for the years		
				1987-88	1988-89	1989-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	0.90	—	—	—
29.	Delhi	1	0.90	—	3.20	2.90
30.	Daman & Diu	2	1.80	0.40	0.50	0.70
31.	Lakshadweep	1	0.90	—	—	—
32.	Pondicherry	4	3.60	—	—	—
Total:		453	407.70	234.50	219.60	232.14

**CBI Cases in Rajasthan**

1824. SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 14 May, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 8457 regarding CBI cases in Rajasthan and State:

(a) Whether the investigation has been completed in all the cases;

(b) if so, the findings of CBI in those cases; and

(c) the action taken against the persons found guilty?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Of the 60 cases pending as on 14.5.1990, investigation has been completed in 17 cases.

(b) and (c). Of these, CBI have filed chargesheets in the Court of Law in 9 cases. In 6 cases regular departmental action has been recommended against the persons who have been found guilty. One cases in pending for want of sanction for prosecution and one case has been dropped for want of sufficient evidence.

[*Translation*]

**Assistance to Bihar for Border Areas**

1825. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI DEVENDRA PRASAD  
YADAV:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of financial assistance provided to Bihar for the development of border areas in the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(b) whether Government propose to continue the assistance for border areas in the Eighth Plan also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). Nil, the Border Area Development Programme in the Seventh Plan was taken up only in the States of Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Rajasthan and Gujarat. Any Change in the Border Area Development Programme in the context of the Eighth Plan may be considered by the National Development Council.

[*English*]

**Copyright In Official Publications**

1826. SHRI R. L. P. VERMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether a Government servant while in employment can appropriate to himself a copyright on work that has substantially and mainly been done in his office and pertaining to matters connected with his official duties;

(b) whether copyright on such work can be bestowed by a Government officer on his family members and benami friends;

(c) whether a political head of a Department can do likewise;

(d) what are the rules/guidelines laid down by the Government to regulate such matters; and

(e) whether a Government servant can enter into a contract with private publishers for printing/publishing and sale of such work;

if so, the parameters laid down for such matters?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Section 17(d) of Copyright Act, 1957 provides that "in the case of Govt. Work, Govt. shall, in the absence of any agreement to the contrary, be the first owner of the copyright therein.". A Govt. work is defined in the Act as follows: "Govt. work" means a work which is made or published by or under the direction or control of:-

- (i) the Govt. or any Deptt. of the Govt.;
- (ii) any Legislature in India
- (iii) any court, tribunal or other judicial authority in India"

(b) The Govt. officer can assign copyright only if he is the owner of copyright in the work.

(c) The provisions of Section 17(d) do not distinguish between a Govt. servant or any other person but vest first copyright in a Govt. work in the Govt., in the absence of any agreement to the contrary.

(d) The provisions of the statute are sufficiently clear and subject only to interpretation by the courts.

(e) The Govt. servant can enter into a contract with private publishers for printing/publishing and sale of a work only if he is the owner of the copyright in the work.

**Institutions Named after Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak**

1827. DR. A. K. PATEL:  
SHRI SHANKARSHINH VAGHELA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Institutions of national importance under his Ministry are named after Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak;

(b) if so, the names thereof;

(c) whether any proposal in this regard is under consideration of Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Pollution Caused by Industries in Nangal (Punjab)**

1828. PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints in regard to pollution being caused by industries in and around Nangal (Punjab); and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) Yes, Sir. Complaints have been received about the pollution caused by M/s. National Fertilizers Ltd. (NFL), Punjab.; National Fertilizer Corporation (PNFC); and, M/s. Punjab Alkalies and Chemicals Ltd. (PACL).

(b) The emissions and effluents from the NFL are meeting the standards that have been laid down. The PNFC has been given time till 1991 for meeting the standards. In the case of PACL, a Committee of Experts has been constituted by the Punjab pollution Control Board to visit the site and make recommendations regarding measures to be taken for meeting the standards, including suggesting methods to prevent leakages in the manufacturing process.

**Govind Vallabh Pant Himalayan Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan**

1829 PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have set up Govind Vallabh Pant Himalayan Paryavaran Evam Vikas Sansthan at Kosi in Almora, Uttar Pradesh,

(b) if so, the names of places where sub-centres have been opened and are going to be opened in 1990-91 under the said institution; and

(c) the reasons for not setting up a sub-centre in Himachal Pradesh so far?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHAY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) four sub-centres, one each at Kumaon, Garhwal, Sikkim and Nagaland have so far been established. No new sub-centre is proposed to be opened during 1990-91.

(c) The Institute is yet at planning stage. New centres will be opened in a phased manner.

[English]

**Unauthorised Sale of Land in Gopinath Bazar, Delhi Cantt.**

1830. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:  
SHRIRAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in Indian Express dated 23 June, 1990 under the caption "Gopinath Bazar being sold illegally";

(b) if so, the action taken to inquire into the alleged illegal selling of the leasehold property, and

(c) the outcome of the inquiry made into the illegal transaction and the action taken against those found involved in the deal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Delhi Cantonment Board was asked to enquire into this matter. The Board's report revealed that certain persons, claiming to be successors-in-interest of the original lessee of GIR Sy. No. 52/15 entered into agreements with the various tenants/occupants of the property to sell the property to them. The Board has taken steps to inform the public at large, through press advertisement, that the sale/transfer of the said property or any part thereof without the prior permission of Delhi Cantt Board is irregular. The occupants of the property have also been apprised of this position. Further, sign boards were fixed on the premises

warning against the unauthorised sale/purchase of the property.

#### **Shortage of Exercise Books**

1831. SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTAMDAS PATE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the acute shortage of exercise books for school-going children and stationery articles besides escalation in their prices:

(b) whether Government are also aware of the virtual stoppage of supplies of quota entitlement to the exercise books manufacturers by the Hindustan Paper Corporation; and

(c) if so, the action taken by the Government to contain the prices and to ensure supply of entitlement quota to the exercise books manufacturers by the H.P.C.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Department of Education had been allotting concessional White Printing Paper for the Education Sector in the State/UTs for printing of school textbooks, exercise books and examination answer sheets.

Under the subsidy scheme, Hindustan Paper Corporation has been entrusted with the responsibility of supplying concessional White Printing Paper. The supply of paper by the Corporation has been behind schedule, due to certain difficulties faced by the Corporation, such as spurt in the cost of production and natural calamities. This Scheme is however, not meant to meet 100% requirements of the education sector in the States/UTs. Department of Education has issued necessary instructions to the Corporation to put in all possible efforts to effect supplies as

per allotments made by the Department of Education.

#### **Cost of Technical Education**

1832. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:  
SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHEPATIL:  
SHRI KAMAL NATH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to ask the students passing out from IIT, Engineering, Medical Colleges etc. to pay back the costs of the expenditure incurred on them in giving them technical education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reasons for arriving at such a conclusion?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The present fee structure in professional institutions is mostly at the pre-independence level. On the other hand, the cost of providing professional education has gone up several times. Considering this fact, there is an urgent need to bring fees in professional institutions to a reasonable and realistic level so that there is some rational relationship between the fees charged and the actual cost of training. Considering the limited paying capacity of an average student, it is considered necessary to link the upward revision of fees to its economic levels with some loan arrangements to students which could be paid back by them over a period of time after they enter into employment. This will provide opportunity to meritorious students to pursue higher professional education, and not just to those who can afford to pay more fees. This would give equal opportunity to all the students irrespective of their economic status, and

also inculcate a sense of dignity among students that they are having higher education based on their future earnings.

[*Translation*]

**Financial Irregularities In J.N.U.**

1833 SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA.

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR;  
SHRI YADVENDRA DATT.

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints regarding financial regularities in Jawahar Lal Nehru University during the last one year,

(b) if so, the details thereof,

(c) whether any inquiry has been conducted into the matter; and

(d) if so, the action taken against the officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (d). Yes, Sir. The major complaint received by Government regarding financial irregularities in Jawaharlal Nehru University relates to alleged defalcation of approx. Rs. 2.32 lakhs on account of postage stamps and franking machine in the Schools of International Studies of the University.

According to the information furnished by the University, the defalcation of funds was detected by the University in April, 1989. After preliminary investigations, the University appointed an Inquiry Officer on 6.9.1989 to conduct an inquiry into the said defalca-

tion. The terms of reference of the inquiry were as follows:

- (i) to determine as to who defalcated and cheated the University to the extent of about Rs. 2.32 lakhs;
- (ii) to fix responsibility in the matter; and
- (iii) to suggest steps to prevent recurrence of such serious lapses.

The report of the inquiry has been received by the Vice-Chancellor recently and is due to come up for consideration of the Executive Council on 7.9.1990.

[*English*]

**Recommendation of Chattopadhyaya Commission**

1834. SHRI RAJMANGAL MISHRA:  
SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH:  
SHRI SURYA NARAYAN SINGH:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAM DAS PATEL:  
PROF. YADUNATH PANDEY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of recommendations of Chattopadhyaya Commission which have since been accepted by the Union Government;

(b) the details of recommendations which are still under consideration and which have been rejected by the Government;

(c) what are the demands of different teachers' organisations in this regard; and



(d) the stand of the Government on each of these?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Action Taken Reports on the recommendations of the Chattopadhyaya Commission (National Commission on Teachers-I) have already been laid on the Table of the Sabha on 2.3.88 and 12.5.88 respectively.

(c) and (d). The main demands of various teachers' organisations with regard to Chattopadhyaya Commission Report are that the teachers may be given a single running pay scale and medical allowance at the rate of 7.5% of the basic pay. The Government have not accepted the demand for single running pay scale as it would not be in the best interest of maintaining the educational standards and may act as a disincentive to teachers in acquiring higher qualifications. As regards the demand for medical allowance at the rate of 7.5%, it is not the policy of the Government to grant medical allowance irrespective of actual requirements.

[*Translation*]

#### **Encroachment by Tribals In Rajasthan**

1835. SHRI NANDLAL MEENA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of landless tribal farmers who have encroached upon forest lands in the tribal sub-plan area in Rajasthan before the year 1988;

(b) the number of pending cases against these farmers in the administrative tribunals and courts;

(c) whether Government propose to withdraw these pending cases; and

(d) whether Government propose to withdraw these pending cases; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). As on 31.3.88, 4447 cases of encroachment of forest land were pending with the Government of Rajasthan. Out of this number 3712 cases pertaining to the period, prior to 1.1.71 were regularised including 1798 cases in the tribal belt.

(c) and (d). Government of India is issuing guidelines to the State Governments to regularise all cases of eligible category pertaining to pre-1920 period.

[*English*]

#### **Andaman and Nicobar Islands Forest and Plantation Development Corporation**

1836. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the objective of the formation of Andaman and Nicobar Islands forest and plantation development corporation and its achievements so far; and

(b) the various programmes/schemes that have been undertaken by this Corporation and the amount earned so far as net profit, if any?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) and (b). The main objectives of the formation of Andaman and Nico-

bar Islands Forest Plantation Development Corporation are as follows:-

1. to provide necessary infrastructure to harvest and develop forest resources, to promote forest resources based industries, to arrange marketing of timber and other forest resources on the mainland and abroad;
2. to plant, grow, cultivate, produce and raise plantations of various forest species of proven utility and other agricultural plantations, horticultural crops etc;
3. to carry on the business of planters, cultivators, producers, sellers and dealers in timber processed or un-processed;
4. to establish administer, own and run industries for manufacturing forest products, agricultural plantation and horticultural crops, medicinal and aromatic plants.
5. to maintain and improve natural resources.

The achievement of the Corporation between 1977-78 to 1989-90 are as follows:-

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1)	Harvesting of timber	322473 cu m.
2)	Plantations on red oil palm on 1539 ha.	
3)	Production of palm oil to 1989-90	2024.6 metric tonnes from 1982-82
4)	Production of rubber	2938 metric tonnes between 1983-
	84 to 1989-90	

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The cumulative gross profit for the years between the years 1977-78 to 1989-90 was Rs. 1232.11 lakhs and the net profit Rs. 529.43 lakhs. An amount of Rs. 175.88 lakhs has been paid as dividend by the Corporation to the Government. A gross profit of about Rs. 140 lakhs is expected for the year 1989-90.

#### **Grievances of the Principals of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

1837. SHRIMANORANJAN BHAKATA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Principals' Association

of 'Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan' represented their grievances to the Sangathan recently;

(b) if so, nature of the grievances with details thereof; and

(c) the action taken or contemplated to be taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. The representatives of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Principals' Forum have raised in their representation of 13.7.1990 the following main points:-

1. Transfer Policy of Principals and vice-Principals.
2. Recruitment and Promotion Policy.
3. Grant of higher Pay Scales.
4. Keeping secrecy of Disciplinary Action against the Principals.
5. Counting of Past services.
6. Admission of wards of Principals and Vice-Principals in Colleges is affected due to their transfer.
7. Review of Academic Programme.
8. Revision of Financial Norms of expenditure
9. Supply of Review Committee report of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
10. Identifying Vidyalayas for conducting In-Service Courses, meets, extending CGHS facilities etc.

(c) The representation is under examination in the Sangathan.

#### Technical Education

1838. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:  
SHRI RAM NAIK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is taking any steps to ensure that merit alone should determine the admission policy in technical education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Guidelines for admission to Engineering Colleges and Polytechnics have been issued to State Governments/UTs for initiating steps to implement these with effect from the academic year 1991-92.

The guidelines prescribed are as under:

(1) Degree Courses:

The minimum qualification for admission to degree programmes in engineering will be passing the 10+2 Science Stream examination with a minimum aggregate of 60 percent marks in Physics, Chemistry and Mathematics obtained in a single sitting.

[Translation]

#### Social Forestry in Backward Areas of U.P.

1839. SHRI KALPANATH SONKAR: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a need for social forestry programme on a large scale in the backward areas of Uttar Pradesh as a result of large scale deforestation in that area; and

(b) if so, details of the concrete and time-bound steps proposed to be taken to enhance the social forestry in this area?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Social Forestry Programme is already under implementation in U.P. including the backward areas of the state. The

programme is being promoted by taking up afforestation on the degraded forests and community lands, establishing decentralised nurseries, awareness raising, motivation and extension work through departmental efforts and voluntary agencies and seedlings supply to the farmers for planting on their lands. During the Seventh Plan period, total area of 11,89,689 hectares, was covered under all afforestation and Social Forestry activities in the State, against an achievement of 562010 hectares during the Sixth plan period. The programme is continuing. Afforestation targets are fixed on year to year basis depending on the availability of funds.

#### **Environmental Norms for Construction of Hotels**

1840. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the construction of hotels near sea-shore and in the forest area need clearance from environmental angle;

(b) if so, the conditions laid down for constructing Hotels near sea-shore and in the forest area; and

(c) the number of proposals regarding construction of hotels pending clearance and the number of proposals which have been cleared till date?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A statement enlisting the conditions in given below.

(c) No proposal is pending for clearance from environmental angle. So far, nineteen proposals have been cleared.

#### **STATEMENT**

The conditions laid down for construction of beach resorts/hotels/lodging houses in the coastal stretches.

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- 1) The project proponents will not undertake any construction (including temporary constructions and fencing or such other barriers) within 200 metres (in the land-ward side) from the High Tide Line and within the area between the low tide and high tide line;
- 2) The covered area should not exceed 33% of the plot size. The open area should be suitably landscaped with appropriate vegetal cover;
- 3) The construction should be consistent with the surrounding landscape and local architectural style;
- 4) The overall height of construction should not exceed 9 metres and the construction should not be more than 2 floors (ground floor plus upper floor);
- 5) Ground water should not be tapped within 500 metres of the HTL without the concurrence of the Central/State Ground Water Board;
- 6) Extraction of sand, levelling or digging of sandy stretches except for structural foundation of building, swimming pool and basement, should not be permitted within 500 metres of the High Tide Line;

- 7) The quality of treated effluents, solid wastes, emissions and noise level etc. from the project area must conform to the standards laid down by the competent authorities including the Central/State Pollution Control Board and under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986;
- 8) Necessary arrangements for the treatment of the effluents and solid wastes must be made. It must be ensured that the untreated effluents and solid wastes are not discharged into the water or on the beach;
- 9) To allow public access to the beach, at least a gap of 20 metres width should be provided between any two plots; and
- 10) If the project involves diversion of forests for non-forest purpose, clearance as required under the forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 should be obtained. The requirements of other Central and State laws as applicable to the project should also be met with.

In ecologically sensitive areas (such as marine parks, mangroves, coral reefs, breeding and spawning grounds of fish, wildlife

habitats and such other areas as notified by the Central/State Government), construction of beach resorts/hotels/lodging houses shall not be permitted.

#### **Literacy Mission Schemes In Kerala**

1841. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the literacy mission schemes approved for Kerala;

(b) the financial assistance given to Kerala for the implementation of these schemes; and

(c) whether newsprint will be given free to Kerala to print books for the literacy mission?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The Kerala Saksharata Samiti, Thiruvananthapuram, a registered society set up by the Government of Kerala under the chairmanship of the Chief Minister, is implementing the project for Total Eradication of Illiteracy in the State of Kerala within a period of one year ending in March 1991.

(b) Since commencement of the project, the following grants have been sanctioned:

**STATEMENT***(Rupees in lakhs)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Scheme</i>	<i>Amount paid in 1989-90</i>	<i>Amount paid in 1990-91</i>	<i>Remarks</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Rural Functional Literacy Project	152.76	125.00	Another sum of Rs. 27.68 lakhs would be considered, subject to reconciliation of accounts
2.	Additionality for Total Literacy Project	100.00	200.00	
3.	Strengthening of administrative structure for AE programme in State/ District level	2.00	**	** Proposal not yet received from State Government
4.	Voluntary Agencies	5.81	—	

It has also been decided that the funds earlier provided in the State of Kerala for Adult Education Programme under the various schemes would be pooled and given to the Kerala Saksharata Samiti for implementation of the Total Literacy Project.

(c) Newsprint is allocated to newspapers and periodicals registered with the Registrar of Newspapers for India. Accordingly, the Kerala Saksharata Samiti does not qualify for the allocation of newsprint. However, on a reference made in this regard by the Ministry of Human Resource Development, instructions have been issued on 10.7.90 to the Hindustan Paper Corporation Ltd., Calcutta, by the Ministry of Industry (Department of Heavy Industries), for immediate supply of 300 tonnes of paper to the Kerala Saksharata Samiti on a price to be negotiated between the Corporation and the Samiti. Also, on the recommendation of this Ministry, the UNICEF has agreed to provide an assistance of Rs. 2.00 million to the Kerala Saksharata Samiti partly covering the cost of paper and printing of the literacy primers required for the Project.

#### **Cleaning of Periyar River in Kerala**

1843. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted a detailed project to clean Periyar river in Kerala; and

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

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTRY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The project can be considered in the Eighth plan subject to availability of funds and the experience gained from the Ganga Action Plan.

#### **Lack of Publicity Material on Adult Education**

1844. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is lack of proper publicity material like posters, film shows etc. on Adult education, especially in regional languages; and

(b) if so, steps proposed to be taken by government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). The Directorate of Adult Education functioning under the Ministry of Human Resource Development, has developed posters, audio programmes, video films, 'spots' and 'quickies' and 6 M.M. films, both in Hindi and in English, for distribution through the State Resource Centres, State Directorates of Adult education, and voluntary Agencies. Printed material is sent to the field Publicity Officers, the District Adult Education Officers and other Adult Education agencies. The directorate also lends software on request. The Electronic Trade & Technology Corporation (ET&T) has been entrusted with the distribution (at nominal charge) of the software developed by the Directorate. Besides, on the recommendation of State Directorates of Adult Education or State Resource Centres, the Directorate sanctions production of regional language films on Adult Education.

The State Resource Centres of Adult Educations which are mainly financed by the Central Government have also developed posters, films and other materials in regional languages, to facilitate field publicity, motivation and training.

In addition to these, the Adult Education functionaries make use of software and print

material developed by the State Information Departments, Health Education Departments and Field Publicity organisations, on the related themes of Nutrition, Immunization, Sanitation, Health Care, Child Development, Environment, Population Education, etc.

### **Involvement of Non-Government Agencies in Eradication of Illiteracy**

1845. SHRI D. AMAT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to involve non-Government organisations in the task of eradication of illiteracy in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any non-Government organisation presently engaged in this task has sought help from the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Government of India already have a Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Agencies working in the field of Adult Education under which voluntary agencies are given grant-in-aid for running literacy, post-literacy and any other activity as may be appropriate for achieving the objectives of National Literacy Mission (NLM).

(c) and (d). During the last three years, since inception of NLM i.e. 1987-88, 628 voluntary Agencies have been sanctioned grant-in-aid of Rs. 2700.34 lakhs for running 45433 Adult Education Centres and 2355 Jana Shikshan Nilayams.

### **Suggestion by Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry**

1846. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has urged the Planning Commission to incorporate strategy for the rapid revival of sick units and also prevent their sickness, in the Approach Paper to the Eighth Five Year Plan; if so, the details thereof;

(b) if so, whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry has also pointed out that unless this is done immediately, industrial sickness will reach alarming proportions by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(c) if so, the other suggestions made by the Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry;

(d) whether any remedial steps are being evolved in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) to (c). We are not aware of any organisation named as "Indian Chamber of Commerce and Industry" nor has any representation been received from the aforesaid Chamber. However, the issue of industrial sickness was covered in a document prepared by CEI (Confederation of Engineering Industry) as background paper to the Workshop on Industrial Reconstruction. The said document, inter alia, gives a resume of the extent of industrial sickness in India, the major structural defects of management, the ac-



tion taken by the Government/RBI/financial institutions in tackling industrial sickness and it also makes certain suggestions for dealing with industrial sickness.

(d) and (e). A number of steps have been taken to combat industrial sickness. These include financial and other relief granted by the Central and the State Governments, setting up of agencies like BIFR and IRBI, setting up of special cells for monitoring of industrial sickness in the Central Ministries, RBI, IDBI etc., special modernisation schemes e.g. Jute Modernisation Fund and Textile Modernisation Fund, and provision of margin money for revival of sick small scale units etc.

#### **Market and Export of Space Technologies and Products**

1847. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian Space Programme is all set to go commercial;

(b) whether a comprehensive programme has been launched to market and export indigenously developed space technologies and products; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) The activities of the India Space Programme are primarily aimed at developing spacerelated technologies for applications in the fields of importance to national development, like telecommunication, television broadcasting and distribution, meteorological services, survey and monitoring of natural resources through remote sensing etc. Promotion of commercial and spin-off uses of the tech-

nologies developed for the above arises as a secondary objective.

(b) and (c). A programme exists of commercial exploitation of the technology developed. This is being pursued through appropriate extension of the technology transfer programme of the Department of Space (DOS), whose primary objective is to ensure the participation of national industries in the production of space equipment and products. These items and relevant/associated technologies can have spin-off uses which is encouraged. The promotion of export of indigenously developed space technologies and products are sought to be carried out:

—through identification of few items of products/services developed in the programme, having good potential and cost advantage in terms of the market; for example, provision of tracking network support services, satellite parts, applications equipment like communications equipment used in satellites and in the long run, a total satellite system itself; and

— through use of the experience gained by the space programme in its technology transfer in India over the past decade and appropriately associating the national industries which have been geared up by the above programme to produce the space-related systems, subsystems and components.

#### **Guidelines About Appointment of Senior Executives In Public Sector Undertakings**

1848. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

**SHRI M. V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have issued new guidelines for appointments of senior executives of the central public sector undertakings; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** (a) and (b). Government have recently issued instructions on the processing of appointments to the posts of Part-time Chairman, Public Enterprises and a time schedule has been prescribed in this various Board level appointments six months in advance before the post falls vacant and this will apply to those cases where vacancies can be anticipated due to superannuation, tenure ending etc. such of those cases where the post falls vacant due to resignation, removal, death of the incumbents or when a person moves from one enterprises to another.

#### **Technology Transfer to Paper and Pulp Industry**

1849. **SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT:** Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Electronics has offered technology transfer of five indigenously monitoring instruments for the paper and pulp industry to some manufacturers;

(b) if so, whether this new technology will increase the paper and pulp production in the country; and

(c) to what extent this technology has been introduced so far?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON):** (a) to (c). Yes, Technology transfer for the following instruments have been offered:

- 1) Locomon (Low Consistency Monitor);
- 2) Moisture Gauge;
- 3) GSM Gauge;
- 4) C - Frame Instrumentation;
- 5) O - Frame Instrumentation;

#### **Functions of the Instruments**

**Locomon:** It monitors the consistency of the pulp in the range of 0.1% to 1%. The consistency is an important parameter for uniform quality paper production.

**Moisture Gauge:** This instrument measures the moisture in the paper, and can also be used for on-line operation. The accurate moisture measurement results in saving energy through optimising the use of steam and less recycling of off-quality paper resulting in higher productivity.

**GSM Gauge:** The instrument enables the paper machine operator to measure the basis weight in grams/sq.mt. (GSM). This helps to improve the quality of paper as well as to conserve the raw material and increase productivity.

**C-Frame Instrumentation:** This instrument enables the paper machine operator to control the basis weight and moisture continuously based on a single point on-line measurement. This results in producing quality paper, as well as in conserving energy.

**O-Frame Instrumentation:**

This instrument measures the three most important parameters: Basis weight, moisture and caliper making process in an on-line mode. This helps to produce quality paper, conserve energy and raw materials, and increase productivity.

**Introduction of the Technology**

All the instruments listed above have been thoroughly field tested in a few pulp and paper mills in the state of Tamil Nadu during the last four years. The results are quite encouraging, and the pulp and paper industry has shown considerable interest in these instruments; a number of instrument manufacturers have shown keen interest to manufacture these.

The Department of Electronics offered the technology to manufacture these instruments in 1989 to Indian instruments manufacturers, and at present, the technology is being transferred to four manufacturers on non-exclusive basis.

[*Translation*]

**Employment to Disabled IPKF Personnel**

1850. SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to provide employment to the disabled soldiers of IPKF on priority basis;

(b) if so, the total number of such soldiers given employment upto July, 1990; and

(c) the time by which Government propose to provide employment to rest of the soldiers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Defence Service personnel, who have been disabled either in war or in peace time and whose disability is attributable to military service, are accorded Priority-I for employment. As a special dispensation to the disabled IPKF personnel, guidelines have been issued to provide priority for employment under the Government of India over other normal cases of ex-Servicemen against vacancies reserved for them.

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

**Employment of Forestry Graduates**

1851. SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 6 July, 1990 under the caption "Forestry Graduates future uncertain".

(b) Whether hundreds of these graduates are in search of proper employment opportunities;

(c) Whether National Forest Policy was taken into account before commencing the course in the universities;

(d) if so, the reasons for not utilising the services of these youth for development of forest; and

(e) the corrective measures contemplated in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUTHY): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). No specific jobs have been reserved for forestry graduates. Forestry has been included as one of the optional subjects for recruitment to Indian Forest

Service. State Governments have been asked to include Forestry as a subject in Recruitment Examinations in the State Forest Services and Rangers Cadres.

### Formation of 'National Rifles Force'

1852. SHRI MANJAY LAL:  
SHRI R. N. RAKESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to form 'National Rifles force' by recruiting Ex-servicemen;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the date from which the recruitment process for the said force is likely to commence, and

(d) if there is no such scheme, the details of the alternative scheme is regard to providing employment to those 2.82 lakh Ex-servicemen, who were registered with the employment exchanges upto January, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) to (d). 1. The need for establishing a dedicated and specialised force comprising largely serving and/or retired Army personnel to look after, inter-alia, rear area security in border States and also for strengthening counter-insurgency measures, has been accepted in principle by the Government. The details of the force have not yet been finalised. When constituted, it does not envisage provision of employment to all ex-Servicemen on the rolls of the Employment Exchanges in the country.

2. The Central Government has provided reservation for ex-Servicemen in Groups 'C' and 'D' posts in Central Government Departments, as well as Public Sector Undertakings, including Nationalised Banks. Most State Governments have also provided for reservation in civil posts, in varying degrees, in favour of ex-Servicemen. Besides, a number of schemes are in existence to provide self-employment opportunities to ex-Servicemen. These include the SEMFEX-I scheme which provides financial assistance for setting up small industrial projects;

the SEMFEX-II scheme to encourage gainful farm and non-farm activities in rural areas; allotment of petroleum product agencies; allotment of Unit Trust of India agencies. transportation agencies for coal and petroleum products; transportation agencies for coal and petroleum products; price subsidy to ex-Servicemen for small scale industrial units for products supplied to Defence Establishments, etc.

[English]

### Trolleys for Air Force

1853. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Hindustan Aeronautics Limited, Nasik, supply different types of Trolleys to Indian Air Force;

(b) whether instead of manufacturing these trolleys, Hindustan Aeronautics Limited buys them from private organisation and acts as a commission agent;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the reasons as to why Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is not manufacturing these trolleys inspite of having manpower and capacity to produce them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) the trolleys are designed by HAL Nasik Division and they are manufactured under their guidance by private sector companies/small sector units. HAL are not acting as commission agent. The design of these trolleys is the intellectual property of HAL and technical charges are charged by them for the trolleys maintenance.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) In view of the investment required for building up in-house facilities for manufacturing these trolleys, which are required only in small numbers, it is more economic to subcontract them to suitable private/small scale firms.

**Achievements of H.A.L.**

1854. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI  
AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the achievements in manufacturing and designing of various aircraft by Hindustan Aeronautics Limited;

(b) the type of aircraft being manufactured with the 100 per cent Indian technology; and

(c) whether there is any proposal for research and manufacture of aircraft by private sector; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA  
RAMANNA): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) At present, HPT-32 Trainer aircraft, which is of indigenous design, is being manufactured at Hindustan Aeronautics Limited.

(c) Proposals for manufacture under licence of aircraft have been received from some private sector firms. However, no licence has so far been granted to any of these parties.

**STATEMENT**

The principal business of M/s. Hindustan Aeronautics Limited (H.A.L) is to design, develop, manufacture, repair and overhaul various types of aircrafts, helicopter, aero-engines, avionics, instruments and accessories. Since its inception, M/s. HAL are engaged in the manufacture of aircraft both based on indigenous design as well as under licence with foreign collaboration. The aircraft produced in the two categories are mentioned below—

<i>Aircraft manufactured by M/s. HAL as per the indigenous design</i>	<i>Aircraft manufactured by M/s. HAL under licence with foreign collaboration</i>
1	2
1. HT-2	1. Prentice
2. Pushpak	2. Vampire
3. Krishak	3. Gnat
4. Marut Mk. 1	4. Jaguar
5. Marut Trainer	5. MiG-21 SERIES
6. Basant	6. MiG-27 M
7. Kiran Mk. I/Mk. IA	7. HS-748
8. Ajeet	8. Dornier

1

2

9. HPT-32

9. Cheetah helicopters

10. Kiran Mk. II

10. Chetak helicopters

11. Ajeet Trainer

12. HTT-34

H.A.L. are also engaged in the design and development of an Advanced Light Helicopter.

#### UGC Grant for Ladies Hostel

1855. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI  
AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal by UGC for 100 per cent grants to ladies hostel;

(b) the number of ladies hostels undertaken by UGC this year and the capacity thereof; and

(c) whether there are proposals of ladies hostels from Maharashtra and how many proposals are considered by UGC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) University Grants Commission has increased its share of assistance for construction of ladies hostels in colleges/universities from 75 per cent in the Seventh Plan, to 100 per cent in the Eighth Plan, subject to certain overall ceiling.

(b) The Commission approved financial assistance to 156 ladies hostels during the Seventh Plan period. According to the information furnished by UGC, the capacity of hostels varies from 6 to 200.

(c) UGC approved construction of 14 women hostels in colleges/universities in Maharashtra during the Seventh Plan. The Commission has not finalised proposals for the Eighth Plan.

#### Investigation of cases by CBI against officers

1856. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI  
AHER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of Government and Public sector Officers which have been investigated by CBI during the last three years; and

(b) the number of cases lodged against officers found guilty?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### [Translation]

**Complaints Regarding Death of Animals in Forest Fire in Madhya Pradesh**  
1857. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received about death and killing of wild animals and protected species by forest fire and poaching incidents during December, 1989 to July, 1990 in Madhya Pradesh and the action taken in this regard; and

(b) the names and number of the animals killed?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUFRAY): (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[English]

**Transfer of spouses of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers at the same station**

1858. SHRIAMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the provisions governing transfer of Kendriya Vidyalaya teachers whose spouses are posted/living in different places; and

(b) the details of such teachers who have served in North Eastern Region for more than 3 years and yet are not transferred to the places where their spouses serve along with reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Provision exists in the transfer guidelines of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan for transfer of a spouse for joining the family subject to availability of vacancies.

(b) Teachers working in North Eastern Region are also extended the above facility. However, no such statistics are maintained in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan (Head-quarter).

**Posting of Kendriya Vidyalaya Teachers**

1859. SHRIAMRATLAL VALLABHDAS TARWALA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether teachers posted in Kendriya Vidyalayas of North East Region are entitled to transfer to a place of their choice after a stay of 3 years in the region;

(b) if so, the details of relevant provisions;

(c) whether a large number of teachers posted in North East Region were not transferred in last session though they had stayed there for more than five years or so; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan working in the North East Region are entitled to transfer to a place of their choice after a stay of three years in the region, on the same pattern, mutatis-mutandis, as applicable to Central Government employees, subject to the availability of vacancies.

(c) and (d). The teachers covered under the instructions were given transfers in last session on availability of vacancies. However, in respect of teachers specially recruited in 1984 for North East Region, the decision to consider them eligible for transfer outside North East Region, has been made applicable with effect from 1990-91, as per the transfer guidelines of the Sangathan.

**Environmental Hazard due to Nuclear Power Plants**

1860. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH MEWAR: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have considered the environmental hazards of nuclear power plants and the dangers arising therefrom to the population nearby;

(b) whether a system exists to study the dangers arising from radiation etc;

(c) whether Government propose to set up a high power body of experts to evaluate the environmental aspects of nuclear power plants;

(d) what has been safety record of RAPP, Rawatbhatta, since its inception; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure improved safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. During normal operations there is no danger to the population nearby, since all necessary precautions are taken and safeguards implemented.

(b) Yes, Sir. Research on effects of radiation on biological systems is a continuing efforts.

(c) The existing regulatory frame work provides for continuous review on safety and environmental aspects relating to nuclear power plants. Environmental Survey Laboratories (ESL) are set up at all operating nuclear power stations to continuously monitor samples of water, soil, food, air, and various other products for radioactivity contents. ESL start functioning prior to the start of nuclear power station operations to establish base line data for future comparison. The findings of ESL's are reviewed by the Atomic Energy Regulatory Board (AERB).

(d) The safety records of RAPP, Rawatbhatta has been very satisfactory par-

ticularly from the point of view of environmental aspects.

(e) Improvements in safety at nuclear power plants in a continuous process. This is achieved through safety reviews at three levels, namely Station Operations Review Committee at plant site, Unit Safety Committee with members outside the station and Safety Review Committee of AERB. Operational performance from safety angle is finally reviewed by AERB.

### Problems of Food Irradiation

1861. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether food irradiation process presents some problems such as changes in food constituents and destruction of some essential nutritional constituents;

(b) if so, the reasons for going ahead with food irradiation;

(c) whether Government are aware that western consumers are bound to protest and reject irradiated food from India;

(d) whether Government are aware that the entire process of use of radioactive material and irradiation also exposes workers and handlers in Atomic Energy Isolife Units and Irradiators to serious danger; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to prevent its dangerous effects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) There are changes in the food constituents and essential nutrients which occur as a result of irradiation, but at prescribed dose levels these are minimal and the wholesomeness and nutritional adequacy of such foods have



been well established by detailed evaluation carried out in several countries including India.

(b) Government are pursuing the food irradiation programme because of its known advantages in the preservation of perishable commodities, such as reducing post-harvest losses, elimination of pathogens, decontamination of insects and microbes and its importance in meeting the stringent quality standards of food items exported from India.

(c) Food Irradiation of many specified items of food is accepted in many countries in Europe and America.

(d) and (e). Government is fully aware of the need to ensure the safety of personnel engaged in the food irradiation process. Government have taken adequate safety precautions to ensure protection of workers and of the environment from exposure to radiation. There are well known techniques for ensuring this and for monitoring to see that dosages received are well below permissible levels.

#### **Modernisation of Betelvine Cultivation by NBRI**

1863. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow has been engaged in modernisation of betelvine cultivation and if so, the details of achievements, indicating acreage where such modernisation has been adopted by private farmers and benefits achieved;

(b) whether the NBRI has also studied harmful effects of spraying of pesticides on betelvines and if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether these results have been brought to the notice of Agriculture and Health

Ministries for corrective steps?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): (a) Yes, Sir. The National Botanical Research Institute (NBRI), Lucknow is engaged in research and development relating to betelvine cultivation. Eighty five varieties of betelvine have been classified into five major cultivars based on morphology and chemistry of essential oils. The Institute has also standardised the package of agro-techniques such as economic use of irrigation water and fertilizers, cost management of betelvine cultivation, minimising losses due to diseases and pests by 100%. These prophylactic measures have resulted in increased yield, improved quality and shelf life.

Regular training courses for farmers are organised through which the modernization gets extended. Improved agro-techniques are being adopted in about 150 acres in Mohaba, District Hamirpur, Uttar Pradesh and on another 200 hectares in neighbouring Bundelkhand area. This has not only resulted in increased returns from the crop but also generated additional employment among Pan cultivators.

(b) and (c). Preliminary studies have recommended the use of easily bio-degradable copper fungicides only for disease management. The results of experiments on pest and disease management are discussed in the annual workshop of ICAR Coordinated project and final recommendation transferred to cultivators; these are also available to Agriculture and Health Ministry.

#### **National Youth Commission**

1864. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO:  
SHRI C.P. MUDALA GIRI-  
YAPPA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether several youth organisations have urged the Government to announce a national policy for the youth;

(b) whether these organisations have urged the Government to set up a National Youth Commission to identify and redress the problems of youth; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). National Youth Conference held on 18-20th May, 1990 suggested inter alia, the setting up of a National Youth Commission. This is under consideration of the Government.

**Policy decision regarding ownership and right to the Tribals**

1865. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FOREST be pleased to state:

(a) whether any policy decision has been taken to provide final records of rights of the land to the tribals who have been living on the forest land since last 20 years; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROUSTRAY): (a) and (b). The Government has decided that the possession of forest land by tribals should be regularised where the concerned State Governments had taken a decision to regularise eligible categories of encroachments prior to the enactment of the Forest (Conservation) Act but the decision could not be implemented due to the passage of Forest (Conservation) Act. Only such cases would be covered where individuals were in continuous possession of such lands

prior to 1980 and the possession of such lands is still continuing.

[*Translation*]

**Indo-US Joint Electronic Projects in Punjab**

1866. S. ATINDER PAL SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any American team has visited Punjab in June 1990 for making an assessment regarding exploring the possibility of Collaboration in the field of electronics industries to be set up in Punjab;

(b) if so, the details thereof, and the outcome of the American teams visit;

(c) whether electronics industries are being set up in Punjab with American collaboration;

(d) if so, the details of the projects; and

(e) the conditions on which the said collaboration is being made and the names of the projects which are likely to be set up in Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON) (a) to (e). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

**Revised Posts in M.D.N.L.**

1867. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees promoted in Mishra Dhatu Nigam Ltd. during the three years and the number of Scheduled

Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees amongst them; and

(b) the reasons as to why the reservation rules in promotions were not followed and the usual relaxations/concessions not given to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Out of total 589 employees promoted during 1987 to 1989, 107 employees belonged to Scheduled Castes and 28 employees belonged to Scheduled Tribes.

(b) Company has followed the reservation rules as well as the usual relaxations/concessions in effecting these promotions.

**Time bound promotion scheme in H.A.L.**

1868. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Hindustan Aeronautics Limited is following the policy of Time Bound Promotion Scheme;

(b) whether reservation to the extent of 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes respectively is followed by the management in time scale promotion policy scheme as per the judgments of Karnataka High Court dated 12 January, 1990 and Supreme Court (AIR 1989 SC 189); and

(c) if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Facts on which the judgments of the Karnataka High Court and

Supreme Court are based do not apply to HAL. The time bound promotion scheme in HAL is in addition to, and not in replacement of, the vacancy based promotion system and the Company continues to provide reservation of 15 per cent and 7 1/2 per cent of the vacancies filled to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes respectively under its vacancy based promotion system only.

[*Translation*]

**Sukhadia University, Udaipur**

1869. SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by University Grants Commission to the Sukhadia University, Udaipur in 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) whether Government propose to provide more assistance to Sukhadia University for its development during 1990-91; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) The University Grants Commission does not provide grants to any University on year to year basis but for the five year plan. According to the information furnished by UGC, grant of Rs. 1,67,81,000/- was sanctioned to Sukhadia University during the 7th Plan, out of which an amount of Rs. 1,08,35,000/- was actually released.

(b) and (c). UGC has not finalised the allocations to Universities for the 8th Plan. However, the allocations are not likely to be less than the allocations in the 7th Plan.

**Scheme to Encourage Rural Sportsmen**

1870. SHRI GULAB CHAND  
KATARIA:  
SHRI NAKUL NAYAK:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any Scheme to encourage rural sportsmen;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the funds allocated to encourage sport in rural areas during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) Apart from the Schemes applicable uniformly to urban and rural areas, the Schemes of 'Grants to Rural Schools for creation of BASIC SPORTS FACILITIES' and 'All India Rural Sports Tournaments' are being operated exclusively to encourage rural sportspersons.

(b) Government assistance is provided, to begin with, upto Rs. 1.00 lakh to one Rural School in each Block under the first of the above 2 Schemes and for holding Block, District and State Level tournaments for the sportspersons from rural areas under the Second.

(c) A provision of Rs. 200 lakhs (Plan) and Rs. 52 lakhs (Non-Plan) has been respectively made for the above Schemes, during 1990-91.

[English]

**Land for small schools in Old Delhi**

1871. SHRI J.P. AGARWAL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government is aware of the fact that in Old Delhi a number of small schools require land for development of education facilities like libraries, reading rooms, auditoriums, playgrounds, etc., and

(b) what measures are proposed to provide the land to those schools?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) and (b). According to the information furnished by the Delhi Administration, most of the schools in the walled city area have facilities such as libraries and reading rooms, but not playgrounds. The Delhi Administration is taking care to provide basic facilities at the time of opening of new schools. However, due to scarcity of land, extension of facilities in schools situated in the walled city area is not possible.

[Translation]

**Cracks in Khajuraho Temples Due to Noise**

1872. SHRI LOKENDRA SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Archaeological Department had suggested to Government that the sound of passing aeroplanes near by the famous temples of Khajuraho is causing adverse effect on them as a result of which these temples can develop Cracks;

(b) if so, whether Government have taken any decision to shift the air-port at some distance from Khajuraho; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to prepare a report in this regard so that such damages may be avoided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DE-

VELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Following apprehensions expressed in the press in 1981 about the possible adverse effects and development of cracks in the Temples of Khajuraho by the sound vibrations caused by aircrafts flying low over them, both the National Physical Laboratory (N.P.L.) and Civil Aviation Authorities, who were approached by the Archaeological Survey of India, have clarified that effects of vibrations caused by air flights are negligible and of such magnitude that they do not seem to cause any crack or damage to the temples. As such the question of shifting the airport does not arise.

[English]

**Report of National Commission on Urbanisation**

1873. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the names of those 58 districts which have been strongly recommended by the National Commission on Urbanisation in the Vol. I of their Report for increasing pace of urbanisation;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide facilities for generating employment opportunities and for their economical/development in the Eighth Five Year Plan;

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

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) List of the names of the 58 districts as given in Vol. II of the report of the National Commission on Urbanisation is given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). The Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-95) is yet to be formulated. Such details of allocations to particular districts will need to be worked out by the respective State Governments in their State Planning exercise.

**STATEMENT**

1. Ahmedabad
2. Pune
3. Nagpur
4. Kanpur
5. Vishakhapatnam
6. Krishna
7. Dhanbad
8. Sighbhum
9. Ranchi
10. Dhanbad
11. Surat
12. Vadodara
13. Dharwad
14. Ernakulam
15. Indore
16. Jabalpur
17. Gwalior
18. Durg
19. Sundargarh
20. Ludhiana

- |                    |  |
|--------------------|--|
| 21. Amritsar       | 45. Bellary  |
| 22. Jodhpur        | 46. Ratlam   |
| 23. Kota           | 47. Jalandhar  |
| 24. Coimbatore     | 48. Ajmer  |
| 25. Madurai        | 49. Bikaner  |
| 26. Tiruchirapalli | 50. Chengalpattu   |
| 27. Salem          | 51. Nilgiri  |
| 28. Varanasi       | 52. Tirunelveli  |
| 29. Agra           | 53. Dehra Dun  |
| 30. Allahabad      | 54. Jhansi   |
| 31. Meerut         | 55. Daman  |
| 32. Bharauch       | 56. Yanam  |
| 33. Dakshin Kannad | 57. Mahe   |
| 34. Barddhaman     | 58. Karaikal   |
| 35. Midnapore      | [ <i>Translation</i> ]   |
| 36. Cuttack        | <b>Allocation to U.P. for Poverty Eradication Programmes</b>   |
| 37. Koraput        |  |
| 38. Lakhimpur      | 1874. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:   |
| 39. Krishna        | (a) the amount or additional allocation earmarked by the Union Government for various poverty eradication programmes in Uttar Pradesh for the year 1990-91 in comparison to the allotment made in 1989-90; and |
| 40. Jamnagar       |  |
| 41. Rajkot         | (b) the programmes on which the said amount is likely to be incurred?  |
| 42. Bhavnagar      |  |
| 43. Junagarh       |  |
| 44. Ambala         | THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER   |

OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) and (b). The details of the approved outlays in the Annual

Plans 1989-90 and 1990-91 in respect of Uttar Pradesh State relating to major anti-poverty programmes are given below in the Statement.

### STATEMENT

Comparative Figures of Approved Outlays in the Annual Plans 1989-90 and 1990-91 in respect of Uttar Pradesh State relating to major anti-poverty Programmes.

(Rs. lakhs)

S. No.	Name of the Programme/Scheme	Approved Outlay	
		1989-90	1990-91
1	2	3	
1.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Allied Programmes	7805	8118
2.	Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)	693	693
3.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	10341.23	11275
4.	Land Reforms	3000	3610

[English]

#### Release of Reserved Forest Land for a Hotel in Daman

1875. SHRI B. RAJA RAVI VARMA:  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a CBI enquiry has been ordered into a deal made by a group of hotels involving the leasing of 3.5 hectares of Government land in Daman;

(b) if so, whether part of the leased land was reserved forest land and it was leased by the Administrator of Daman and Diu without seeking the approval of the Union Gov-

ernment as required under the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980; and

(c) if so, the facts of the case and the corrective action taken or proposed in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): (a) to (c). An area measuring 3.55 hectares in Survey Nos. 70 and 71 in Jampore Village, Moti Daman and notified under Section 4 of Indian Forest Act, was leased by Collector, Daman on 10.6.1988 to a Group of Hoteliers without seeking prior approval of Central Government as required under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. The Central Bureau of Investigation has been

asked to investigate all aspects of the case. Daman and Diu Administration has moved for cancellation of the above mentioned lease.

[*Translation*]

### **Investment in Public Sector Undertakings of Rajasthan**

1876. SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the percentage of investment made in various Public Sector Undertakings in Rajasthan out of the total investment made in various Public Sector Undertakings in the country;

(b) whether the infrastructural facilities in Rajasthan are inadequate for making investment in Public Sector Undertakings;

(c) whether Central investment is likely to be doubled in Rajasthan during the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(d) if so the details thereof; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Investment in terms of gross block was 1.45% in the Central Public Sector Enterprises in the State of Rajasthan as on 31.3.1989.

(b) Adequacy or otherwise of infrastructural facilities in any location is taken into account while deciding investments in individual Projects. This will depend on requirements in each case.

(c) to (e). Eighth Five Year Plan is yet to be finalised.

[*English*]

### **Suggestions for Eighth Plan**

1877. SHRI P.C. THOMAS: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Development Council which met in June, 1990 has approved the approach paper of the Eighth Plan prepared by the Planning Commission;

(b) whether it was suggested in the National Development Council meeting that there should be more Central investment in backward States like Kerala during the Eighth Plan; if so, the reaction of Government thereto;

(c) the details of the per capita plan outlay for different States in the previous plans and the States whose per capita plan outlay was below the national average in the previous plans; and

(d) whether Government while formulating the Eighth Plan propose to give special weightage to the allotment of Central assistance to such states whose per capita plan outlay has always been below the national average?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government is in favour of flow of more funds to backward areas/States of the country.

(c) A statement indicating Approved Plan Outlays/Expenditure and Per Capita Plan



**Outlays/Expenditure from First Five Year Plan (1951-56) to Seventh Five Year Plan (1985-90)—State/Union Territory-wise is given below.**

**(d) Revision of prevailing Gadgil formula for allocating Central Assistance to the States Plans is under consideration in the context of the formulation of the Eighth Plan.**

## STATEMENT

Approved Plan outlays/Expenditure and Per Capita Plan Outlays/Expenditure First Plan (1951-56) to Seventh Plan (1985-90)—States/Union Territories

(Rs. Crores)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	First Plan (1951-56)		Second Plan (1956-61)		Third Plan (1961-66)		Annual Plan (1966-69)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
1.	Andhra Pradesh	114.24 (36)	107.00 (33)	219.19 (64)	180.64 (53)	306.00 (82)	344.78 (92)	221.03 (55)	235.62 (59)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	4.21 (139)	2.31 (76)	9.61 (293)	3.74 (115)	7.35 (199)	7.32 (203)	8.57 (309)	7.79 (190)
3.	Assam	21.67 (26)	28.00 (34)	57.94 (61)	63.25 (66)	120.00 (104)	132.24 (115)	89.25 (69)	87.12 (67)
4.	Bihar	68.67 (17)	102.00 (25)	194.22 (66)	176.87 (40)	337.04 (70)	331.74 (69)	216.69 (42)	217.37 (42)
5.	Goa	@	@	@	@	23.04 (349)	15.27 (231)	24.02 (331)	19.82 (265)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	First Plan (1951-56)		Second Plan (1956-61)		Third Plan (1961-66)		Annual Plan (1966-69)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
6.	Gujarat	30.49 (18)	99.00 (58)	55.59 (29)	146.83 (77)	235.00 (108)	237.68 (110)	204.56 (85)	207.00 (85)
7.	Haryana	@	@	@	@	@	@	50.36 (56)	84.62 (94)
8.	Himachal Pradesh	5.70 (23)	4.99 (20)	14.72 (56)	16.97 (64)	27.93 (96)	33.85 (116)	40.22 (127)	39.88 (126)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	12.74 (39)	13.00 (39)	33.92 (99)	36.92 (78)	75.00 (202)	61.24 (165)	60.99 (148)	59.28 (144)
10.	Karnataka	50.92 (25)	94.00 (47)	84.37 (38)	138.72 (62)	260.00 (102)	250.69 (102)	164.64 (62)	192.15 (72)
11.	Kerala	31.28 (22)	44.00 (31)	71.95 (45)	79.00 (30)	170.00 (86)	181.59 (102)	128.70 (66)	144.74 (74)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	83.68 (91)	94.00 (35)	230.19 (76)	145.59 (48)	300.00 (88)	286.35 (85)	171.17 (46)	166.82 (44)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	First Plan (1951-56)		Second Plan (1956-61)		Third Plan (1961-66)		Annual Plan (1966-69)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
13.	Maharashtra	159.96 (48)	125.00 (37)	266.26 (72)	214.03 (58)	390.00 (94)	433.60 (106)	384.47 (84)	388.83 (85)
14.	Manipur	1.55 (25)	1.08 (18)	6.25 (89)	6.22 (88)	12.88 (156)	12.82 (154)	10.14 (107)	7.20 (76)
15.	Meghalaya	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
16.	Mizoram	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
17.	Nagaland	@	@	@	@	7.15 (180)	10.79 (271)	17.36 (382)	15.98 (352)
18.	Orissa	21.23 (14)	85.00 (56)	99.97 (61)	89.36 (54)	160.00 (87)	224.06 (122)	122.69 (64)	122.75 (61)
19.	Punjab	44.62 (47)	163.00 (173)	162.68 (157)	151.43 (146)	231.39 (200)	254.23 (220)	131.58 (105)	121.85 (97)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	First Plan (1951-56)		Second Plan (1956-61)		Third Plan (1961-66)		Annual Plan (1966-69)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
20.	Rajasthan	27.28 (16)	66.00 (40)	106.27 (56)	99.86 (53)	236.00 (112)	210.69 (100)	136.21 (59)	136.60 (59)
21.	Sikkim	@	@	@	@	@	@	@	@
22.	Tamil Nadu	90.20 (29)	85.00 (28)	173.06 (53)	186.19 (57)	290.98 (83)	342.33 (98)	236.53 (62)	265.99 (70)
23.	Tripura	2.29 (32)	1.62 (23)	8.47 (88)	9.41 (98)	16.32 (132)	15.51 (126)	14.00 (100)	11.44 (82)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	129.83 (20)	166.00 (25)	253.10 (36)	228.32 (32)	497.00 (65)	560.25 (73)	450.52 (55)	451.40 (55)
25.	West Bengal	76.45 (29)	154.00 (56)	153.66 (48)	155.84 (49)	250.00 (68)	300.49 (82)	179.17 (44)	161.47 (40)
<b>Total:</b>		<b>976.81 (26)</b>	<b>1435.00 (39)</b>	<b>2200.31 (54)</b>	<b>2118.90 (52)</b>	<b>3941.78 (87)</b>	<b>4249.52 (93)</b>	<b>3068.77 (62)</b>	<b>3146.52 (63)</b>

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	First Plan (1951-56)		Second Plan (1956-61)		Third Plan (1961-66)		Annual Plan (1966-69)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>									
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	3.83 (1094)	0.83 (117)	3.92 (1134)	3.62 (734)	9.29 (1360)	6.17 (857)	7.05 (766)	5.29 (575)
2.	Chandigarh	@	@	@	@	1/	9.55 (655)	3.60 (380)	2.72 (136)
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	@	@	@	@	1/	0.25 (61)	1.29 (193)	0.71 (106)
4.	Daman & Diu	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	#
5.	Delhi	5.79 (35)	5.85 (30)	16.97 (72)	11.42 (48)	81.75 (283)	93.09 (322)	75.25 (220)	63.88 (187)
6.	Lakshadweep	.	.	—	9.42 (183)	0.97 (382)	0.99 (396)	1.62 (579)	0.96 (139)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	First Plan (1951-56)		Second Plan (1956-61)		Third Plan (1961-66)		Annual Plan (1966-69)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Pondicherry	0.73 (23)	0.50 (15)	4.76 (137)	3.66 (106)	6.93 (180)	6.01 (156)	6.50 (153)	5.26 (124)
	Total	11.25 (46)	7.28 (30)	27.55 (96)	19.12 (66)	99.44 (278)	116.07 (324)	96.31 (225)	78.81 (196)
	Total: States & UTs.	965.16 (26)	1442.18 (38)	2227.96 (54)	2138.02 (52)	4041.22 (38)	6365.59 (96)	3164.08 (53)	3225.33 (64)
	Population Estimates used	1953	1963	1959	1958	1963	1963	1967	1967

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)		Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
1.	Andhra Pradesh	420.50 (97)	425.51 (98)	1333.58 (277)	1469.58 (305)	3100.00 (557)	3221.29 (578)	5200.00 (868)	5846.52 (975)
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	17.99 (383)	21.12 (469)	63.30 (1161)	64.83 (1190)	312.00 (3169)	223.01 (3333)	400.00 (5368)	542.60 (7314)
3.	Assam	223.75 (153)	198.41 (136)	473.84 (279)	428.63 (252)	1115.00 (533)	1279.79 (612)	2100.00 (919)	2527.49 (1107)
4.	Bihar	531.28 (94)	479.21 (85)	1196.06 (207)	1187.17 (190)	3225.00 (442)	2948.71 (404)	5100.00 (642)	5977.47 (753)
5.	Goa	39.50 (459)	41.93 (488)	85.00 (855)	87.38 (879)	192.00 (1687)	224.42 (1972)	360.00 (2971)	438.42 (3770)
6.	Gujarat	455.00 (170)	545.02 (204)	1185.76 (392)	1379.35 (656)	3680.00 (1034)	3880.45 (1091)	6000.00 (1561)	5168.73 (1346)
7.	Haryana	225.00 (224)	358.26 (357)	601.34 (527)	677.18 (593)	1800.00 (1318)	1569.47 (1149)	2900.00 (1911)	2498.90 (1647)



Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)		Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
8.	Himachal Pradesh	101.40 (293)	113.43 (3280)	238.95 (621)	235.10 (611)	560.00 (1258)	668.83 (1602)	1050.00 (2194)	1273.30 (2661)
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	158.40 (343)	162.22 (351)	362.64 (685)	376.06 (710)	900.00 (1440)	919.37 (1471)	1400.00 (2045)	2012.91 (2960)
10.	Karnataka	350.00 (119)	374.14 (128)	997.67 (304)	1069.83 (329)	2265.00 (583)	2665.47 (686)	3500.00 (830)	3769.99 (890)
11.	Kerala	258.40 (121)	333.35 (156)	563.96 (242)	667.71 (284)	1550.00 (588)	1645.39 (624)	2100.00 (741)	2129.32 (752)
12.	Madhya Pradesh	383.00 (92)	475.51 (114)	1379.71 (294)	1437.39 (307)	3800.00 (697)	3864.74 (709)	7000.00 (1178)	6936.51 (1168)
13.	Maharashtra	898.12 (178)	1004.51 (199)	2347.61 (415)	2659.11 (471)	6175.00 (942)	6520.68 (994)	10500.00 (1480)	10705.75 (1509)
14.	Manipur	30.25 (283)	31.15 (291)	92.96 (747)	98.90 (796)	240.00 (1604)	243.32 (1626)	430.00 (2608)	516.94 (3135)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)		Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
15.	Meghalaya	38.00 (376)	36.24 (359)	89.53 (770)	99.07 (852)	335.00 (1662)	259.96 (1838)	440.00 (2794)	549.45 (3499)
16.	Mizoram	2/	9.30 (282)	46.59 (1196)	48.73 (1249)	130.00 (2421)	150.09 (2795)	260.00 (4180)	368.49 (5924)
17.	Nagaland	40.00 (769)	38.52 (741)	83.63 (1360)	96.25 (1565)	210.00 (2488)	239.79 (2723)	400.00 (4065)	477.21 (4850)
18.	Orissa	222.60 (101)	249.34 (114)	585.02 (241)	638.00 (263)	1500.00 (549)	1562.20 (572)	2700.00 (919)	1298.84 (1123)
19.	Punjab	293.56 (217)	428.47 (316)	1013.49 (675)	940.16 (626)	1957.00 (1117)	1991.50 (1080)	3225.00 (1746)	3438.27 (1828)
20.	Rajasthan	302.00 (117)	308.81 (120)	709.24 (241)	867.94 (295)	2025.00 (559)	2134.64 (589)	3000.00 (746)	3098.24 (770)
21.	Sikkim			39.64 (1573)	40.10 (1591)	122.00 (3567)	147.80 (4322)	230.00 (5838)	289.94 (7358)

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)		Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
22.	Tamil Nadu	519.36 (126)	551.69 (134)	1122.32 (248)	1149.62 (254)	3150.00 (630)	3583.50 (717)	5750.00 (1077)	6102.00 (1143)
23.	Tripura	34.66 (222)	34.66 (222)	69.68 (395)	75.96 (430)	245.00 (1131)	292.71 (1351)	440.00 (1850)	681.33 (2865)
24.	Uttar Pradesh	965.00 (109)	1162.58 (132)	2445.85 (2490)	2909.48 (296)	5850.00 (505)	6519.02 (563)	10447.00 (832)	10818.47 (861)
25.	West Bengal	322.50 (73)	363.55 (82)	1246.83 (253)	1253.23 (255)	3500.00 (616)	2433.27 (428)	4125.00 (672)	4298.66 (700)
<b>Total:</b>		<b>6830.27 (126)</b>	<b>7746.93 (143)</b>	<b>18479.11 (305)</b>	<b>19966.35 (329)</b>	<b>47738.00 (675)</b>	<b>49079.42 (694)</b>	<b>79117.00 (1032)</b>	<b>83752.74 (1093)</b>

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)		Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)		Seventh Plan (1985-90)		
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	
<b>UNION TERRITORIES</b>										
1.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	34.50 (1273)	24.70 (1136)	33.72 (2279)	28.40 (1929)	96.60 (4644)	99.90 (4203)	285.00 (11400)	234.95 (9399)	
2.	Chandigarh	7.75 (298)	27.37 (668)	39.76 (1190)	97.30 (1117)	100.75 (1996)	111.72 (2212)	203.10 (3255)	220.04 (3538)	
3.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	2.30 (329)	2.33 (333)	9.41 (1094)	8.87 (1031)	23.09 (2099)	30.02 (2729)	46.29 (38260)	45.35 (3748)	
4.	Daman & Diu	#	#	#	#	#	#	#	33.35 (3665)	
5.	Delhi	362.65 (400)	155.10 (381)	316.01 (630)	341.06 (680)	300.00 (1183)	1042.09 (1542)	2000.00 (2520)	2634.58 (3320)	
6.	Lakshadweep	2.00 (667)	1.00 (633)	6.23 (1731)	5.14 (1428)	20.35 (4845)	29.25 (6726)	41.90 (9977)	67.38 (15314)	

Sl. No.	States/UTs.	Fourth Plan (1969-74)		Fifth Plan (1974-79)		Sixth Plan (1980-85)		Seventh Plan (1985-90)	
		Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure	Outlay	Expenditure
1	2	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18
7.	Pondicherry	32.50 (266)	14.37 (306)	34.04 (635)	14.56 (665)	71.54 (1128)	98.96 (1561)	170.00 (24570)	236.01 (3411)
	Total	201.20 (402)	205.77 (411)	439.17 (714)	456.33 (740)	1112.33 (1347)	1410.91 (1708)	3748.29 (2884)	3471.67 (3559)
	Total: States & UTs.	7031.47 (128)	7962.70 (145)	19912.28 (309)	20421.68 (333)	66850.33 (683)	60490.36 (706)	81355.29 (1054)	87274.41 (1124)
	Population	1971	1971	1976	1976	1983	1983	1987	1987

File Name : PC-5.90

Figures in brackets are the per capita outlays/expenditure in Rs.

@ : Not State/UT then.

# : Included under Goa.

\* : Include expenditure for 1985-90 and revised outlay for 1989-90.

1/ : The UT came in existence during 1955-56. 2/ : Included under Assam.

**U.G.C. Programmes on Doordarshan in Hindi**

1878. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to telecast U.G.C. programmes in Hindi as well;

(b) if not, the obstacles in undertaking such an action; and

(c) the time by which such programmes would be telecast on Doordarshan for students?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI CHIMANBHAI MEHTA): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. According to the information furnished by U.G.C., the Commission plans to telecast educational programmes in Hindi, as soon as additional time slot on Doordarshan is made available.

[*Translation*]

**Disproportionate assets of some officials**

1879. SHRI RAMLAL RAHI:  
DR. Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that certain Government officials have acquired property which is unproportionate to their known sources of income by misusing their official position;

(b) if so, whether any action has been taken by Union Government against such officials;

(c) whether raids have been carried out at the residences of senior officers of Government and Public Sector Undertakings including the officials of Delhi Development Authority;

(d) if so, the details thereof and the details of the objectionable items and illegal assets recovered; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Cases have been registered against 28 officials on the allegation of possession of assets disproportionate to their known sources of income during the period from 1st January to 31st July, 1990.

(c) Searches have been carried out by the CBI at the residence/office premises of such officials of Government and Public Sector Undertakings. However, no search was carried out against the officials of the Delhi Development Authority during the period from 1st January to 31st July, 1990.

(d) During the course of searches, the following moveable/immovable assets have been discovered:—

(i) Moveable Assets: 120.31 Lakhs

(ii) Immovable Assets :82.57 Lakhs

(a) Besides, various incriminating documents were also seized.

Department/Public Sector Undertaking-wise details of officials whose premises were searched is given below as a statement.

(e) Does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

*Department/Public Sector Undertaking-wise Details of Officials whose Premises were searched by the C.B.I.*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Ministry/Department/Public Sector Undertakings</i>	<i>No. of Officials</i>
1.	Ministry of Finance-Enforcement Directorate	1
2.	Ministry of Railways (Railway Board)	6
3.	Ministry of Information and Broadcasting	1
4.	Department of Customs and Central Excise	3
5.	Department of Telecommunications	3
6.	Department of Coal	4
7.	Central Public Works Department	1
8.	Cycle Corporation of India	2
9.	Neiveli Lignite Corporation	1
10.	Microwave Project	1
11.	Oil India Ltd.	1
12.	Rajasthan Electronics and Instruments Ltd.	1
13.	Union Bank of India	1
14.	State Bank of India	1
15.	Punjab Co-operative Bank	1

12.00 hrs.

**RE. APPOINTMENT OF LAWYERS AND TRANSFER OF DISTRICT AND SESSIONS JUDGE IN SYED MODI MURDER CASE**

[English]

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Vasant Sathe. Be precise.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha):** I will be brief.

Sir, although this matter has been raised and discussed and the Prime Minister was good enough to reply to that issue in the Rajya Sabha, we are still not clear about the situation and the position which the hon. Prime Minister particularly has taken. I am not on the technical ground as to who passed the order, when it was shown to you and whether it was shown to the Prime Minister or not by the CBI people etc. The main question that arises is of credibility. The hon. Prime Minister is known to stand by certain value based system. (*Interruptions*)

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Issue-based.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Value-based has become issue-based. Even if it is issue-based, some issue closely related to the Prime Minister is in question. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Prime Minister two questions.

(a) the manner in which the lawyers were—appointed they were first removed and then re-instated;

(b) the way in which the District and Session Judge was transferred just a few days before the trial was to begin. Not only this. The new Judge who has been brought has only a few months to go. He is in the panel for being promoted as a High Court Judge. If he retires as District and Sessions Judge, then he does not get an extension but if he becomes a High Court Judge, he gets two more years, extension in service. All this

creates a grave suspicion about the entire credibility.

**AN HON. MEMBER:** Which case?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Syed Modi's murder case.

Whatever we have tried to do to gloss over and circumvent on technical grounds, or even if the hon. Prime Minister tries to blame us that you did such and such thing in your regime and therefore we are doing it, that does not justify it.

**THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH):** Why are you so suspicious that you will be blamed?

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I am not suspicious. (*Interruptions*) Because a similar answer was given in the Rajya Sabha, I am just forestalling you. (*Interruptions*)

I would like the hon. Prime Minister not only to satisfy this House, to satisfy the people of India, that no suspicious behaviour or action will be taken in this very serious murder case on which the entire country's attention is rivetted now, that no unfair-play take place, so that justice is defeated because it is a well known dictum of law and jurisprudence that justice must not only be done, but must appear to be done. And the appearances in this case are highly suspicious. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, I would like to tell the hon. Prime Minister... I am putting it as mildly as possible... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** You are a mild man, Mr Sathe.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** I do not unnecessarily want to cast any aspersions. I only want justice to be done in this case. (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please conclude. No repetitions.

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** There should be no action or behaviour on the part of the



Government, judiciary or law or personnel or CBI or anybody in the matter, which will further destroy the credibility of the Government in this matter. I would like the Prime Minister to respond.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** It is correct, what the hon. Vasant Sathe Ji has said, that there should be not even an iota of doubt, so far as justice is concerned, and particularly when a murder has occurred, that too of a national sportsman, and everyone is concerned. Some of the facts I want to tell the House, viz. that they have private lawyers, apart from the Government lawyers. The Government lawyers are in any way in all the cases there. They have been provided with private lawyers, employed extra, in addition to the Government lawyers who are conducting the cases. Those three lawyers are still there, conducting the case. They argued that case fully a few days earlier when the case came to the court. So, there is no question or apprehension, as a matter of fact, that these lawyers... (*Interruptions*).

**SHRI VASANT SATHE:** Why were they removed in the first instance?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** I am coming to that point. Let us remove the apprehension.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara):** And who removed them?

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** I saw this only a few minutes earlier. I am cooperating with you. I am only helping you. Mr. Kurien, I got your note that you were going to raise this issue, and that I should stay. That is why I stayed on. I did not know that it was going to be raised. It was in deference to your note that I stayed on.

Mr. Kurien sent a note saying that he was raising this issue, and that I should stay on. And I said, certainly I will stay on.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**

(Bolpur): But he has been subverted by Mr. Sathe.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** Overtaken by him.

So, the private lawyers are fully in charge of the case. They have fully conducted the case on behalf of the Government, and argued the case fully, without any compromise to the merits of the case.

This is number one; number two; when I passed the order... there was an order of retrenchment of private lawyers, general retrenchment that the service of all private lawyers that were engaged may first be terminated. That was part of our economy drive. As soon as it came to my notice, regarding these two cases in this field—one case was about the ex-Prime Minister i.e. an attempt on his life was made; some private lawyer was engaged; and the other was made; some private lawyer was engaged; and the other was this Modi murder case these three private lawyers have also come in the field, I immediately ordered the reinstatement of these lawyers, though in the other cases (*Interruptions*) they should go to the Cabinet. But my order itself- Shri Vasant Sathe has raised a point that justice should not only be done but appear to be done- is "In the interest of Justice" this is the sentence I started with "In the interest of justice these lawyers be re-instated and immediately they be re-instated not even waiting for the Cabinet..." This is the only case in the country where a re-instatement has taken place; in no other case is there a re-instatement.

**AN HONOURABLE MEMBER:** After it was raised in the Rajya Sabha.

**SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH:** No. Much before that. As soon as it came to my notice I did it. So far as justice is concerned, in such a serious case, as far as the conduct of the case is concerned, the Government will do its utmost and would not compromise with any principle of justice. (*Interruptions*). It is not for me to speak about judges because basically this is a matter of

judiciary; it is not proper. But, still, whatever information I have, I can share with the House without disrespect to the judiciary. I don't think there was any special transfer of this judge; there was general transfer during June and all these months; that was done. I think beyond that I cannot go into the judicial side which is not under my purview or of the Government; it is entirely the authority of the judiciary.

To my knowledge, there were several link chains in which some transfers had taken place. But we should not suspect any judge. It will be very unfair to cast any aspersion on any judge. (*Interruptions*) I think this is the action of the judiciary.

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12.12 hrs.

'KHULA MANCH' PROGRAMME BY  
DOORDARSHAN

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dinesh Singh.

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, with your permission, I had raised an issue of the *Khula manch* in this House on Friday and I had expressed a fear that this *khula munch* programme is a programme which is censored and tailored according to the needs of the Government. On that day, an assurance was given in this House by the hon. Minister of Information and Broadcasting and Minister of Parliamentary Affairs. He said, Sir, I accept this. There would not be any censoring." This is a firm assurance given by the hon. Minister in this House. Now this *khula manch* programme was telecast on Sunday, and as we had feared, it was censored. A journalist, who was asked to participate in the debate in asking questions, had asked specifically the programme organisers whether he could ask three specific questions, and he was told that he could ask these three questions. Those questions were asked by him. A reply was given by the hon. Minister to those

questions. They were all left out from the telecast.

Now, one of the questions—I would like to mention here because the Government must have found it inconvenient was in relation to the Mandal Commission. The questioner asked: whether trains were being burnt; whether railways were being disrupted. What was the view of the Railway Minister in regard to this. The Railway Minister gave his view about it and said, I am sure everybody would agree with it. And he asked all the participants about it and all of them said, no; they did not agree with the Railway Minister. They did not agree with the Mandal Commission Report also. All this was eliminated. Similarly, questions were also asked from him regarding Kashmir because he was also Minister of Kashmir affairs. They were also eliminated. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER: The question of industrial policy also. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Janardan ji please take your seat. Don't disturb. Dinesh ji please conclude now. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI DINESH SINGH: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I was only trying to point to point out that an impression is being given that questions rebated only to that particular Ministry will be allowed. Now if that was the situation, then the questiones which do not relate to that particular Ministry will not be allowed. If the questions are allowed, then they should be telecast. It is not a question of saving time also because the Doordarshan times very accurately how much there is for this programme and they stop at that. Therefore, there is no excuse for censoring this. Sir, I have requested you to admit a motion of privilege against the hon. Minister...

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I have received your privilege motion. It is under consideration.

SHRI DINESH SINGH: It is an important matter. It should be considered.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Upendra, do you want to respond?

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I did assure our hon. Minister Shri Dinesh Singh... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That is slip of the tongue.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, he is always a 'raja' for us... (*Interruptions*) I did assure him that there would not be any censoring. I did assure him that there would not be any censoring. I stand by that statement. But there is a difference between censoring and editing... (*Interruptions*) Sir, when this programme was started, certain parameters were discussed and decided that this will be a programme in which the Ministers will discuss about the functioning of their Ministeris answer to the queries of the selected audience. Questions are invited. Some among the people who have sent the questions are selected. There is a limited number, 25 or 30. They are invited as a special audience there. They can put any questions as they like. Generally they are supposed to put questions which they have forwarded. But certain times it happens that questions which do not relate to that particular Ministry are also put. Though this programme is meant for half an hour, it is recorded, maybe, for fifty minutes or one hour. After that, all the portions relating to that particular Ministry are retained and other irrelevant things not concerned with that Ministry are edited out... (*Interruptions*) Be patient. I will answer all your questions. Therefore, in this case also every word relating to Railways was re-

tained, not a single word was removed, including all provocative statements. Even insulting remarks have been kept. I stand by that statement. No censoring has been done. The viewers and the questioners were reminded again that the questions should relate to that particular Ministry and all other things would be edited. That is the policy and that will continue to be followed. This is what I would like to state to the hon. Member. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. K.V. Thomas. Absent. Mr. Era Anbarasu.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): He cannot get away with this answer. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): On the same subject, please allow me.

MR. SPEAKER: What is your point, Mr. Kurien?

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: You allowed him, on the same subject but we want to raise some other matters.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not question the subject.

SHRI KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): Please allow me. The Minister has adopted a novel method of censorship by saying that this is to censorship but this is editing. The very name of the programme is '*Khula Munch*'. And I am sure that the Minister understands what '*Khula Manch*'. means. Trying to juggle with words saying that this is editing and that is Censorship shows just what the Government's attitude is towards free Doordarshan, and autonomy of Door-darshan which they have been taking about. The question is that now that they had to resort to editing not censorship—which he is trying to very conveniently pass off—in future also this programme is going to be edited so will the Government announce that "this is an edited programme"?

SHRIM.J. AKBAR (Kishanganj): On the same subject of "*khula munch*" I want to say something. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: We are not having a debate on the Minister's statement.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am very clear. I am not allowing any discussion

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No. I am not permitting. You please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Malik will say something. I am not going to have a debate on the Minister's statement, Mr. Akbar.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You are repeating what have already stated.

The Minister wants to say something.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF TOURISM (SHRI SATYA PAL MALIK): Sir, I want to raise a question of propriety. As you have stated that an hon. Member has given a notice for Privilege Motion in this regard and it is under your consideration. As per the book written by Kaul and Shakhder such matters cannot be given advance publicity in the Press. He has gone to Press whereas it is not permissible according to Kaul and Shakhder.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

Sir, you have a right to reprimand him. He does not know anything. He has committed a breach of privilege. According to *Kaul and Shakhder* he cannot go to the Press.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu Era.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Akbar, you are a knowledgeable member. You please take your seat. I have called Mr. Era Anbarasu. He has to raise a very important issue.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI C.K. KUPPUSWAMY (Coimbatore): Sir, I want to...

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted you. You take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: What you say will not go on record. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Anbarasu Era has to raise an important issue today.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have told you that there is a privilege motion. That you have not heard. Mr. Dinesh Singh has given a privilege motion. I have said that it is under my consideration.

(*Interruptions*)\*

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. This is not the way. You go to your seat. There is a limit to everything. I am not permitting you. I have called Mr. Era.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. ANBARASU ERA (Madras Central): I share the sentiments expressed by Shri Kuppuswamy...

MR. SPEAKER: You are not permitted to raise that. Raise the issue about which you have informed me.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not permitted Mr. Kuppuswamy to raise the issue which he wanted to raise because he has not given anything in writing nor has he told me that he would raise such and such issue. Otherwise I would have permitted him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Era.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know what you are saying. I have permitted Mr. Era.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Thomas, take your seat. I am on my legs. Please take your seat. I am permitting Mr. Era to raise the issue.

SHRI ANBARASU ERA: I am really very much shocked to bring to your notice the barbarous and heinous incident that has taken place in the Dadar Express train on 17th of this month. Three Kerala girl students were travelling in the Dadar Express from Madras to Tirupati. While they were travelling, 8 goondas got into the train, gang raped them and went out. When discussion on atrocities on women is under active progress here in the hon. House, such a heinous crime is committed in the train. Everyone of us should hang our head in shame for such

a heinous crime. Therefore, I urge upon the Railway Minister that there should be some provision in each and every railway compartment during such time of crisis of dangers and there should be some facility to communicate these to the nearest railway station or police station. Therefore, I urge upon the Railway Minister to react on this incident... *(Interruptions)*. I demand proper enquiry over this incident. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI A. CHARLES (Trivandrum): We demand an enquiry into this matter.

*[Translation]*

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI (Misrikh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the National Front Government has come to power at the Centre and Janata Dal and its allies have formed Governments in the States, complete ban has been imposed on recruitments in the State services. Till now, this ban has been imposed twice in Uttar Pradesh, first it was imposed in December and later on the ban was extended upto August, 31. It has caused discontent among educated unemployed and the agitation which is going on, over caste reservation, is the result of this discontent only. This Government on assumption of charge, had announced that it will provide work to the unemployed youths. Applications were invited for recruitment in the Police Department in Uttar Pradesh, but candidates not called for interview. Interviews were cancelled. Gram Sevaks and other workers at village level were asked to submit their applications but they were not called for interview. Hospitals have been opened in the rural areas but doctors and compounders are not there. There is a big organisation of Home Guards in our State and thousands of persons were working there. The Government of Uttar Pradesh has started dispensing with the services of these Home Guards.

MR. SPEAKER: Please conclude. Please take your seat.

SHRI RAM LAL RAHI: Services of thousands of persons have been dispensed with.

I would like to urge the Home Minister through you that he may give instructions to the State Government to start the recruitment in the State services.

[English]

SHRI R. GUNDU RAO (Bangalore South): Sir, last Friday, I raised an issue regarding the acute shortage of diesel, petrol and kerosene oil in Bangalore City in particular and Karnataka in general. So far no action has been taken by the Central Government. I see people from Morning to evening, especially workers, slum dwellers, factory workers, students and drivers of two wheelers, three wheelers and four wheelers all are standing in queues for hours together to get two litres, three litres or four litres of petrol and diesel oil. This is the state of affairs in Karnataka and especially in Bangalore City people are suffering. So, I request the concerned Ministry through you that they must take immediate action and see that proper supply is restored in Bangalore City as also in Karnataka because this is a very urgent matter. Everyday I am getting letters and telegrams. I was in Bangalore last week. Thousands of people name and met me.

The Government is not at all taking any interest... (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

What is the matter?

[English]

I am talking on a particular subject.

[Translation]

The Petroleum Minister should be pulled up. His Department is turning a blind eye to the position in Bangalore. It should be geared up. People are facing hardships. More talk will not serve any purpose.

[English]

So, I once again urge through you, Sir, that immediate steps be taken and adequate supply be restored in Bangalore city to remove the hardships of the people.

[Translation]

\*DR. K. KALIMUTHU (Sivakasi): Hon. Speaker, Sir, English serves as a shield to protect those who do not speak Hindi. English has, however, been altogether banned in four North Indian States. This Government has actively encouraged the banning of English in those States.

Therefore, this Government is not an Indian Government, It is only a Hindi Government. (*Interruptions*) Sir, a situation may come in which we will have to stand for separatism with a view to checking the imposition of Hindi. Hon. Prime Minister has written a letter in Hindi. Hon. member Shri Kuppusamy has displayed it in the House and tore it to pieces. I warn that we will, in future, be constrained to tear letters to pieces if these are received in Hindi. (*Interruptions*) We never accept Hindi, we never accept Hindi, We never accept Hindi.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI. R. MUTHIEAH (Periyakulam): What is the reaction of the Government? We want to know the reaction of the Government...

(*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. I have called Mr. Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

[*Translation*]

**PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA** (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House towards an important issue. Thousands of Hindus from the Sindh province of Pakistan are migrating to Rajasthan. It has become practically impossible for a Hindu or a person belonging to minority community to stay there because of the incidents of kidnapping, rape, murder and religion conversion. Thousands of people have already arrived in Rajasthan. Hundreds of families are reaching there daily.

Negotiations between India and Pakistan Government are going on. The Prime Minister should hold a dialogue with them and put pressure on them so that the Hindus who have come to Rajasthan are able to repatriate. Pakistan should be asked to take steps for the protection and rehabilitation of minorities. It should also be conveyed to them that the temples which have been demolished there, should be reconstructed. The Government should also make arrangement for the rehabilitation of these displaced persons in Rajasthan... (*Interruptions*) ... Efforts should be made to get back their properties which have been looted. Pakistan should be asked to take stringent action against those who are indulging in the activities of killing and demolishing temples there. The Government of India should put pressure on them... (*Interruptions*) ...

**SHRI YUVRAJ** (Katihar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the persons belonging to Desia, Poliya, Rajvanshi, Chasour castes living in the Katihar, Purnia, Aariya and Kishanganj districts of Bihar have not been included in the list of scheduled tribes. At the time of framing the Constitution, these castes were not included in the list of scheduled tribes... (*Interruptions*) ...

**MR. SPEAKER:** A bill in this regard will soon be introduced.

**SHRI YUVRAJ:** The Congress Government had decided to maintain the status quo position but the new Government has decided to include these castes in the list of scheduled Tribes. I also want that these castes which are socially, economically and educationally backward, should also be included in the list of scheduled tribes... (*Interruptions*) ...

**SHRI JAG PAL SINGH** (Hardwar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have given a notice to you in the morning. This is a serious matter.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seat.

**SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:** Kindly listen to me. Just now, Malhotraji raised the question of demolishing the temples. It is equally bad, if any temple is destroyed in Pakistan or in India but... (*Interruptions*)

**MR. SPEAKER:** Do you agree with Prof Vijay Kumar Malhotra?

**SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:** But I would like to tell Shri Malhotra as well as to you that on 9.8.1990 the activists of Vishwa Hindu Parishad, the Bajarang Dal and R.S.S totally demolished an 18x 23 size mosque at Hardwar. I have the photographs of the said mosque before and after demolition. Sir, since 9.8.1990. I have been resisting myself from raising this problem in the House lest it should create provocation in the House. On 15th August I took out a procession of both the Hindus and Muslims in my Parliamentary Constituency so as to avoid communal tension. (*Interruptions*)

But the question is that the issue relating to Babri-Masjid...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please take your seat.

**SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:** Please listen to me. The Babri Masjid issue...

**MR. SPEAKER:** Please conclude quickly.

**SHRI JAG PAL SINGH:** This problem is

a creation of the Central Government. After my procession for creating communal harmony was taken out, the activists of R.S.S., Vishwa Hindu Parishad, Bajrang Dal took out a torch light procession raising communal slogans. Such a situation is being created there. Mr. Speaker, Sir, as long as those railway employees and the S.H.O. who were hand in glove with the R.S.S. activists, are not suspended, this House will continue to raise the issue of that mosque. I would like to make a demand to the hon. Minister of Parliamentary Affairs to call the hon. Minister of Railways and have a statement made by him over this serious matter. Otherwise I as well as my party would continue to raise this matter in the House till such time that mosque is reconstructed and action is taken against those officers.

12.45 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, September 5 is observed as the Teachers Day in the country. The Chattopadhyay Commission had been constituted to go into the problems of teachers. The Fourth Pay Commission Report was implemented w.e.f. 1.1. 1986. During the term of the Fourth Pay Commission the teachers of the country were told that the Chattopadhyay Commission which has been constituted to go into their pay structure, would look into their case. Two years have since elapsed the Chattopadhyay Commission Report was submitted, but the recommendations of the said commission have not yet been implemented. I would like to urge the Government to fulfill the commitments it had made to the teachers to fulfill the commitments it had made to the teachers of the country and implement the recommendations of the Commission on the eve of Teachers' Day which would be celebrated in the country on September 5. It is my request to you.

[*English*]

SHRI AJIT PANJA (Calcutta North East):

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, 1,800 doctors have appeared in All India MD/MS entrance examinations on 22nd March, 1990. They are all waiting for one Government order for allotment of seats in the hospitals' teaching institutions where they will be studying. In spite of repeated demands by these students, of whom over 300 are from West Bengal, nothing has been done till now. The examination was held on 22nd March, 1990 and the allotment of seats was to be decided by the 7th of April, 1990. It was extended till 10th May, 1990. Till now, not a single student has been given seat in any of the hospitals or teaching institutions. D.G. Health Service and Union Health Ministry must take steps at once. (*Interruptions*)

The Director-General of Health Services and the Union Minister of State for Health have been repeatedly telling over telegram that they would release the seats. They will be delayed for six months in all their examinations.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Hukumdeo Narayan Yadav.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HUKUMDEO NARAYAN YADAV (Sitamarhi): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the august House to a very important matter. A case of excise duty involving Rs. 10,000 crores to Rs. 20,000 crores was filed in the Bombay High Court. Out of the 3 Judges dealing with this case, two Judges gave the verdict that this money should be refunded to the business men, while the third Judge, Shri Kaushal Patil who was a sympathiser of the poor, resigned from the post with the remarks that the courts of this country do not do justice to the poor. After the case was heard by the division bench it was transferred to the full bench. The full bench gave the verdict that this money should not be refunded to the business men because tax amounting to Rs. 10,000 crore has been recovered from the consumers and this money should not be



refunded. If the Government is not willing to keep this money in its fund, the money should be deposited by constituting a consumer's welfare fund. Despite the High Court Verdict a notification was issued by the Ministry of Finance with the stipulation that the money be refunded to business men. While the High Court gave its verdict that it was a case of more than Rs. 10,000 crore and excise duty had been collected and the money belongs to the consumers... (*Interruptions*) Rs. 10,000 crore are being refunded to the businessmen. It is injustice... (*Interruptions*) I would like to know the circumstances under which a notification was issued that the amount of Rs. 10,000 crore should be refunded. Had the loans of the farmers been waived... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is a case involving Rs. 10,000 crore to Rs. 20,000 crore. When excise duty has been collected, why the money is being refunded to the businessmen. The Ministry of Finance is involved in this bungling. In this case involving Rs. 10,000 crore the High officers and officials of the Ministry of Finance are...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Whatever the hon. Member is saying will not form part of the record.

[*English*]

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR (Quilon): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, A-320 aircrafts remain grounded from the 19th February this year and it is clear that they remain grounded purely out of political considerations. The governments ambivalence is getting curiouser and curiouser. The nation had already lost Rs. 200 crores. They announced that the resumed flights of the A-320 aircrafts will start on 16th July, 1990. Apparently, on the instructions of the PMO, overruling the Civil Aviation Ministry, the attempt to resume the flights has been stopped. Now the Prime Minister's Office is engaged in an exercise to prove or trying to prove that these aircrafts that have been certified by all the international safety agencies in the world, are technically unsound.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This does not

come here.

SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: This is politically motivated. We would like to know from the Minister of Civil Aviation, what is the latest position with respect to Air-bus-320 and what is the further loss to the Government? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Papers to be laid.

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): We condemn the attitude of the Government. (*Interruptions*) We are walking out in protest.

12.51 hrs.

(*Shri R. Muthiah and some other hon Members then left the House*)

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#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

##### Notification under the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 375 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 10th May, 1990 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 728 (E) dated the 21st May, 1987 issued under sections 12 and 13 of the Environment (Protection) Act, 1986. [Placed in Library *see*. No LT-1234/90].

**Notifications under All India Services Act, 1951, and Former Secretary of State Service Officers (conditions of service) Act, 1972 and Annual Report & statement re: review on the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY (PROF. M.G.K. MENON): I beg to lay on the Table—

(1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of the All India Services Act, 1951:-

(i) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 263 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990.

(ii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 264 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990.

(iii) The Indian Forest Service (Pay) First Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 265 in Gazette of India dated the 5th May, 1990.

(iv) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Amendment Regulations, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 317 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1990.

(v) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Second Amendment Rules, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 318 in Gazette of India dated the 26th May, 1990.

(vi) The Indian Administration Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Third Amendment Regulation, 1990 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 393 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, 1990.

(vii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Third Amendment Rules, 1990, published in Notification No. G.S.R. 394 in Gazette of India dated the 30th June, [Placed in Library See.No LT-1235/90].

(2) A copy of the Notification No. S.O. 1647 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th June, 1990 making certain amendments to Notification No. G.S.R. 159 dated the 1st March, 1986 issued under section 10A of the Former Secretary of State Service Officers (Conditions of Service) Act, 1972 [Placed in Library See.No LT-1236/90].

(3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.

(ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Indian Institute of Geomagnetism, Bombay, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library See.No LT-1237/90]

12.51 1/2 hrs.

## ELECTIONS TO COMMITTEES

[English]

### (i) Animal Welfare Board

THE MINISTER OF ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS (SHRI NILAMANI ROURAY): I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the remaining term commencing from the date of notification by the Government upto 2 March, 1992, subject to the other provisions of the said Act,"

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of Section 5(1) (i) of the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals Act, 1960, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, four members from among themselves to serve as members of the Animal Welfare Board for the remaining term commencing from the date of notification by the Govern-

ment upto 2 March, 1992, subject to the other provisions, of the said Act."

*The motion was adopted*

(ii) **Court of the Aligarh Muslim University**

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): On behalf of Shri Chimanbhai Mehta, I beg to move:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of Clause 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, subject to other provisions of the said Statutes *vice* Shri Satya Pal Malik resigned from the Court. The member so elected shall not be the employee of the Aligarh Muslim University."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That in pursuance of sub-clause (xxiv) of Clause (1) of the Statute 14 of the Statutes of the Aligarh Muslim University, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the Court of the Aligarh Muslim University, subject to other provisions of the said Statutes *vice* Shri Satya Pal Malik resigned from the Court. The member so elected shall not be the employee of the Aligarh Muslim University."

*The motion was adopted*

12.52 1/2 hrs.

**CANTONMENTS (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Now, we go to introduction of Bills. Dr. Raja Ramanna.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Cantonments Act, 1924."

*The motion was adopted*

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: I introduce the Bill.\*\*

12.53 hrs.

**TOBACCO BOARD (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARNA): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tobacco Board Act, 1975."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN: Introduce\*\* the Bill.

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 20.8.90.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

12.53 1/2 hrs.

**TOBACCO CESS (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The question is:

"That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Tobacco Cess Act, 1975."

*The motion was adopted*

SHRI ARANGIL SHREEDHARAN: I introduce\*\* the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Next item, Matters under rule 377. Shrimati Uma Gajapathi Raju.

12.54 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[English]

- (I) **Need to enquire into the Causes of Collapse of a Port High School building at Visakhapatnam killing several school children and to pay compensation to the bereaved Families and injured students**

SHRIMATI UMA GAJAPATHI RAJU (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, while the rest of the country was celebrating Independence Day, a pall of gloom descended in Visakhapatnam. On the 14th August, a grim tragedy occurred claiming

the lives of 13 school children and crippling a number of others in the collapse of the Port High School Building. The tragedy could easily have been avoided because in spite of repeated reminders from the parents, students, teachers and local residents complaining that the building was in a precarious condition needing urgent repairs, no concrete action was taken. This amounts to a criminal dereliction of duty. The Union Government should institute a high level inquiry into the causes of the accident and review the state of all the buildings within the port premises, which are also in bad shape. Further, the Union Government should also release at least Rs. one lakh to each of the bereaved families and Rs. 25,000 to each of the injured immediately.

- (III) **Need to restrict the import of raw rubber and ensure remunerative price to domestic rubber producers**

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): The policy of the Government to import increased quantities of raw rubber is causing fear and tension among the rubber growers especially those in the State of Kerala. It may be noted that no steps were taken to ensure that the domestic rubber would fetch a remunerative price and be assured of a market.

It is, therefore, requested that the Government may please take immediate decision to restrict the import of raw rubber and also take all steps to ensure remunerative price and adequate market to the domestic producers.

- (III) **Need to settle the claims of refugees from Pak occupied Kashmir settled in Jammu and other parts of the State in 1947**

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu): A large number of refugees from Pak-occupied areas of J&K migrated during the year

\*Published in the Gazette of India Extraordinary Part II, section 2, dated 20.8.90.

\*\*Introduced with the recommendation of the President.

[Sh. Janak Raj Gupta]

1947 and settled in District Jammu, Kathua, Udhampur, Poonch and Rajouri. But so far their claims have not been settled.

I would like to urge upon the Government to provide funds to the State Government to give them agreed amount of Rs. 12,500/- as cash and Rs. 12,500 as loan, as a settlement of their claims (*Interruptions*)\*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have not given in writing. What is not given in writing will not form part of the record.

(iv) **Need to issue directions to Government of Uttar Pradesh to liberalise the issue of fire arm licences to the people**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Issue of fire arm licences has been stopped in Uttar Pradesh for last several years. The strength of police in the State is not adequate enough to provide security cover to all citizens. Due to lack of security there have been many incidents of killing of social workers and peace loving people. Incidents of dacoity and murders are increasing day by day due to licences for weapons not being issued to the citizens.

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has made a request to the Central Government to allow it to issue arms licences in the State. Under Rule 377 I would like to make a demand to the Central Government to permit the Government of Uttar Pradesh to issue fire-arm licences which are now not allowed to be issued.

(v) **Need to take effective steps to check leakage of gas from Rourkela Steel Plant**

[*English*]

SHRI D. AMAT (Sundergarh): It is re-

ported that for the last three months, there is continuous leakage of gas, in Rourkela Steel Plant, causing panic among the R.S.P. workers and officers. The management and the factory Inspectors did not pay heed to the complaints, due to the reason best known to them, nor took any preventive steps to check and to stop leakage of the gas. It is adding to the environmental pollution of the area also. It is revealed from the medical source that many of the employees of R.S.P. have fallen victim to this gas leakage. There are four gigantic Blast furnaces which discharge raw gas and again the very raw gas is used as fuel after refining the same. The gas pipes used since last 30 years have at some place developed cracks, through which gas is leaking out. This should be immediately replaced by new pipes. The raw gas emitting out of the blast furnace, said to be containing Carbon-monoxide which is very deadly poison and causes instant death within seconds of inhalation. Some years back three of the workers succumbed to death. While cleaning the dust-catcher in the blast furnace No. 1, Not only that. It is also reported that the gas tank of the Fertilizer plant of Rourkela also developed some crack and consequent thereon, there is leakage of gas. It has endangered the life of the people of Rourkela Steel City as well as the residents living in the peripheral area of R.S.P.

So, immediate steps be taken to rectify the defect so that Rourkela may not be second Bhopal.

With thanks.

(vi) **Need to open more purchase centres of the Food Corporation of India, particularly in Orissa, for purchase of paddy at support price**

SHRI SIVAJIPATNAIK (Bhubaneswar): A serious situation has arisen in Orissa and some other States of our country because of the distress sale of paddy. In Orissa, Paddy is selling at Rs. 120/- per quintal although support price for coarse variety is fixed at Rs.

\*Not recorded.

205/- Food Corporation of India is not coming to the rescue of State Government. Instead of opening new purchasing centres, it is even refusing to accept the paddy on some grounds.

There was never such a distress sale of paddy in Orissa, that too in this lean season.

Alongwith the rise in prices of other essential commodities and non-availability of loans for agricultural operation, this distress sale has made the rural area completely bankrupt. I urge upon the Union Government to immediately open a number of purchasing centres of FCI throughout the State of Orissa as well as in other parts of the country.

**(vii) Need to bring legislation to save playgrounds from encroachment**

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI SUMITRA MAHAJAN (Indore): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, a healthy body and a healthy mind is the first and foremost requirement for development of man. Fresh air, open environment, exercise and games are necessary from the very childhood for a healthy body. In order to ensure that the future citizens of the country become players and develop an aptitude to become players it is the first and foremost duty of the Government to boost their interest in games and provide them all the required facilities in this regard.

Due to growth of population, people are migrating to cities. With the inflation of population there has been mushroom growth of houses in the cities. As a result of this the cities have turned into concrete jungle.

Open land number of playgrounds for children and student's are fast depleting in the cities and other places. Under the above circumstances a need is being felt to enact a law of ensure that in every city playgrounds for children are maintained and nobody encroaches upon them. If this is done, it will be very helpful for our future children.

I would, therefore, like to urge the Government to enact a law with a view to preserving the playgrounds.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned for Lunch to meet again at 2 p.m.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned for Lunch till fourteen of the Clock*

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*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at eight minutes past Fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. APPROVAL OF PROCLAMATION ISSUED BY PRESIDENT ON 18TH JULY 1990 IN RELATION TO STATE OF JAMMU & KASHMIR, STATUTORY RESOLUTION RE. DISAPPROVAL OF ARMED FORCES (JAMMU AND KASHMIR) SPECIAL POWERS ORDINANCE 1990

AND

ARMED FORCES (JAMMU AND KASHMIR) SPECIAL POWERS BILL

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Jaswant Singh to continue his speech.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Mr. Deputy speaker Sir, before I continue with my intervention, I have to made a request through you to the House. Can we not en-

[Sh. Jaswant Singh]

deavour to finish this discussion today itself because there is an important Bill coming up tomorrow? If necessary we can sit upto 8 p.m. or 8.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I leave it to the whips of different parties to discuss it among themselves and come to a conclusion and let me know what they want.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Fine Sir.

I was on my resolution that this House disapproves of the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Ordinance, 1990 (Ordinance No. 3 of 1990) promulgated by the President on the 5th July, 1990. For the purpose of this discussion it is not really my resolution which is under the consideration of the House. We are in fact discussing three separate aspects simultaneously.

Simultaneously we have taken up the aspect of promulgation of President's Rule under article 356 of the Constitution in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. Then we are of course engaged in a consideration of this particular ordinance which confers special powers on the armed forces along with the consequential Bill as moved by the hon. Home Minister.

In reality we are therefore, examining almost the entire gamut of the Kashmir question—the internal, the international, the Indo-Pak question and then necessarily the previous Government's and this Government's handling of the entire matter of Jammu and Kashmir.

While reserving my right to reply to points that might be made by the hon Members on my resolution disapproving of the ordinance, I do wish to take this opportunity to cover as much of the total question of Jammu and Kashmir as I can.

Sir, describing the nature of the challenge that we face in Jammu and Kashmir

today, the Union Home Minister has, in the explanatory memorandum/ notes that he has submitted to the Parliament, given various reasons like the quality of weaponry, steady and sharp rise in the number of terrorists infiltration, the use of arms and ammunition from Pakistan, several thousand youths being trained, in the use of arms, ammunition and explosives also the aspect of a sizeable section of State Government employees including the State Police, being disaffected, that they are either sympathising with or actually supporting the terrorist elements.

This is given by way of explanation for the promulgation of President's rule and in connection with the Ordinance for the Armed Forces Special Powers Bill. There are some additional reasons given, like the advent of summer, the army being on the line of actual control etc., I would not go into reading out all these. I have no doubt that the House and the hon. Members have already gone through that. I will submit that this is not a complete and full picture of the challenge that we face, as a nation, by the questions that are being posed to us in Jammu and Kashmir. I have had occasions to submit earlier that what is happening in Jammu and Kashmir today is a consequence, to my mind, of forty continuous years of mishandling of a very vital issue affecting the Republic. I would also like to submit that this problem in Jammu and Kashmir has been compounded and exacerbated by near criminal, deliberate exploitation of the situation for narrow and short-sighted political gains. In consequence, I put it to you, Sir, that Kashmir has become the most serious challenge to our Republic, to our polity and to that concept of India which we cherish. It is the single most important and the single most profound challenge that we face since independence. Before I go into that, let us look at the international aspects of the issue of Jammu and Kashmir. I do wish to very briefly also submit what I treat as the Indo-Pak context of the problem of Jammu and Kashmir. I have said this earlier and I reiterate, Sir, that what we are witnessing in Jammu and Kashmir, particularly in the valley of Kashmir today is an externally aided,

abetted, armed and supported near insurgency.

Secondly in the Indo-Pak context, it is a low-cost option being exercised by Pakistan to bleed the vitals of India. There is, yet, third aspect in the Indo-Pak context and that is the symbolism of Jammu and Kashmir. I can elaborate upon the symbolism of Jammu and Kashmir, at great length; but I do not think, that is the purpose of today's discussion. It will suffice for me to quote by paraphrasing slightly, a recent comment by a very prominent political commentator. This comment relates to the symbolism of Kashmir in the context of India and Pakistan.

I submit:

"That psychologic division between India and Pakistan is sharper now than in 1947.

There is a heightened communalisation of society since then, only sharpening that fundamental antipathy to which we do not own up. We seek, instead, to rationalise atavistic animosities in modern political idiom.

In this context, Kashmir provides the ideal symbol of differences between India and Kashmir. It encapsulates ancient prejudices and fears. It is a constant reminder to Pakistan of that country's unfulfilled dreams of partition; and both rankles as a testament to India's superior power, and reminds Pakistan of their yet-to-be-fulfilled dream of revenge of 1971-72. Above all, Kashmir lends itself to being packaged easily the in contemporary fashionable language of human rights."

Sir, this was a very brief quote which I thought it apt and necessary for me to put to the House for its consideration. But continuing with the relevance of Kashmir in the Indo-Pak conflict, to my mind, two further quotes are necessary. One is from the President of Pakistan, His Excellency Ghulam Ishaq Khan. He is on record as having said:

"So far as the Kashmir Valley is concerned, the task of independence is yet to be completed."

There cannot be a more explicit and a more clear-cut statement.

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

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: I accept that correction.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla):  
Unfinished task.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: The unfinished task of partition...

I accept what the hon. Member has said.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: His Excellency, the President of Pakistan Ghulam Ishaq Khan is on record as having stated that Jammu and Kashmir represents to Pakistan the unfinished task of partition.

Further, a less well-known comment and quote is that of their Chief of Army Staff, Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg, who, at a private gathering let it be known to representatives of India, Better settle the issue of Kashmir Valley quickly. Otherwise, he Gen. Mirza Aslam Beg will not be able to keep in check his unemployed Mujaheddins or the disaffected in Pak-occupied Kashmir or others in Punjab whom he is still able to control. And if that happens, there will then be war.

That is why I found it necessary to make a reference to the context of Indo-Pak when it comes to our consideration of the situation in the Valley of Kashmir.

There is then an international aspect. In that international aspect, without elaborating too much, I put to you a thesis. I rest on just three propositions. Firstly, I would request you to remark upon three particular dates in the month of August: on 2nd August,



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Iraq invades Kuwait and occupies it; on 6th August, there is a change of Government in Pakistan, described by the former Prime Minister of Pakistan Mohtarma Benazir Bhutto as a constitutional coup; on the 13th of August, Pakistan agrees to send troops to Saudi Arabia in aid of the American RDF.

If I attempted to elaborate my thesis on the relevance of these three dates, not only would I be taking the time of the House, but I would also be wandering away from the immediate centrality of the problems in Kashmir Valley which is our principal concern this afternoon. But there are two other aspects. An event that was preceded by and has since been overshadowed by developments in West Asia, was the meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Countries. At the beginning of this meeting of the Organisation of Islamic Countries, the Crown Prince of Saudi Arabia, who was then the President of the OIC, gave a statement which I do not have to remind the Home Minister about relating to Kashmir which by a fortuitous combination of circumstances, has now been pushed into the background. The entire energy of the OIC, is now directed in a different direction. But I would be failing in my functions if I do not remind the Union Home Minister, and the House, that the Resolution or the statement made by the President of the OIC, at the beginning of the Conference of the OIC, and the Resolution adopted by the OIC, despite their pre-occupation with the turmoil in West Asia, is, to my mind, not just an internationalisation of the problem of the Kashmir Valley but the Islamisation of what is taking place. For the first time since Rabbat the OIC, has taken note of what is happening within India. I would urge the Home Minister to comment upon and share with us the views of the Government of India about these two developments. And I make a particular note of this because the Resolution of the OIC, which is for the first time after Rabbat, has got overshadowed by subsequent developments, both in West Asia as well as Pakistan.

Secondly, I put it to you that the post-

13th August, the commitment of Pakistani troops, in aid to Saudi Arabia and as part of the American RDF in West Asia may lead to is altogether a different international approach to this problem that is essentially an internal problem of India. I venture to say that post-13th August, 1990 have arisen grave dangers of a very real internationalisation of the problem in Kashmir Valley. We are, therefore, confronted here not just with the Islamisation of the problem in Kashmir Valley but are also confronted with the possibility of an internationalisation of this problem. I found it necessary to say all this because whenever we consider the totality of the Kashmir problem, we must, at least in this Assembly, reflect upon the total aspects of it and not just pick on one or two facets of it. Therefore, there are some conclusions to be drawn from this. I would share those in the form of just two conclusions and one counsel to the Government. Before I come to those two conclusion and one counsel, let us consider some figures which are facts. Within Pakistan Sir, there are now 3 Million licensed Kalashnikovs. The second fact is that there is an abundance of surplus arms in the Arms Bazaar at Peshawar which is willingly finding its way into India in one form or another. Thirdly, there are near about no one can be exact about such figures, not even the Government despite its best intelligence 3000 young Kashmir is under training in Pakistan, training in the use of arms, use of mines and explosives. As related by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir himself, this is but an indication of the arms captured recently. This arms capture makes a very impressive list. 400 machine guns have been captured alongwith 400 AK 47 rifles and 120 rockets which means that there must be rocket launchers with 120 rockets, rocket launchers must also be there, because we have witnessed what is happening in Srinagar itself. Fifty booster rockets, 700 anti-personnel mines, and hundred anti-tank mines and about a tonne of explosives. I have no personal knowledge of figures; these are figures as given by the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir himself. But I put it to the Government, when they confirm or deny these figures or say what the correct figures are about weapons captured in Jammu and

Kashmir, let us reflect and recognize immediately, simultaneously, that what is captured by way of arms and ammunition in Kashmir valley is, but a fraction of the totality of what has already entered there, or is entering there. It was necessary for me to relate these figures here to try and give an idea of the dimension of the problem that we are faced in Jammu and Kashmir, both internal, in the Indo-Pak context, in the international context and in the pure context of what we are confronted with by way of a military effort by Pakistan.

There are, therefore, two conclusions that I have reached. One is that what is happening in Kashmir today is a war that is being fought by Pakistan, a war by proxy, a low cost war, and all the response that has to come from us is to confront Pakistan for a proxy war that it is engaging India in Kashmir Valley. The second conclusion is, that whereas human rights is a vital and important and distinctive component of any Government's consideration, purely a human rights emphasis in the context of Jammu and Kashmir would be a misplaced emphasis. And because it would be a misplaced emphasis, therefore, it is all the more obligatory on the Government that whenever there is even a suggestion of violation of discipline, a violation of a basic human right anywhere in India, then it becomes all the more incumbent on the part of the Government to explain those violations. Why, therefore, have I moved my Resolution of disapproval of this Ordinance? My position is stated very clearly. If the situation is as grim and as difficult as I believe it is, and I have only drawn a sketch of it, why do I move this Resolution of disapproval? Before explaining why, which is very simply stated, let me clarify my position and my party's position in respect of promulgation of President's rule under Article 356 of the Constitution, in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. I believe that it was an inevitable step. I support the measure. There was no other workable constitutional alternative available.

As far the Armed Forces Special Powers Bill, I approve of the Government seek-

ing and conferring these powers on our Armed Forces. I disapprove of the method that the Government has employed for the purpose, the method for issuance of an Ordinance. I disapprove of this Ordinance, not merely because I am stating or standing on the rights and prerogatives of Parliament; I concede to the Government their right to occasionally, when urgency demands, to seek recourse to the issuance of an Ordinance; I have particular objection, however, to this Ordinance because this Ordinance was promulgated after the Parliament had been summoned by the President. It has to be the most exceptional circumstances, when after the Parliament has been summoned by the President, if then the Government promulgates an Ordinance, it is pre-empting the prerogatives and functions of the Parliament. Surely, the Government could have foreseen that the promulgation of President's rule in Jammu and Kashmir was unavoidable. The Government could have seen very well in the month of June, in the month of May that the conferment of special powers on the Armed Forces, as had been done earlier in Assam, as had been done earlier in Punjab, is also inevitability. We would have to do it. If that foresight had been there this ordinance which was promulgated after the Parliament had been summoned would not have been necessary. My objection is not merely procedural. It is a substantial and a substantive point that once Parliament has been called by the President, Government should not promulgate an ordinance.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: How much more time will you take?

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: Sir, I will conclude within another five minutes.

I have, Sir, a second caution and objection to this particular ordinance. I moved the resolution to caution the Government and the caution is simply stated: "Do not repeat what the previous Government did." The record of the previous Government in acquiring more and more power through ordinances and through bills is perhaps an unmatched record. Do not fall prey to the

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same error. Do not use the cloak of legislation as an excuse for inaction. Conferring additional powers, in the absence of a convincing policy frame, is no solution. Kashmir is not, I submit, Sir, a testing ground for policy experimentation. Kashmir is not a ground for stop-go kind of governance; for sudden turns of policy governed by factors other than simply the resolution of an insurgency in the valley.

Before I conclude I would like to leave three cautions which relate to the armed forces. I believe that the Parliament has a singular role and a responsibility towards the country's armed forces; whether it is their deployment in Sri Lanka or the North-east of India or Punjab or currently in a thankless task in Jammu and Kashmir. No one speaks for the armed forces for what they go through. If you permit me to go a little aside, during the deployment of IPKF in Sri Lanka, I am distressed to share with the House that Gen. Sardeshpande resigned his commission and returned his decoration- he was decorated post Sri Lanka operation because of the criticism of IPKF's role in Sri Lanka. If we continued to follow this, if we continued to use armed forces as a kind of cushion for all political wrongs, then there is going to be no end to it. Now, whether it is a CRPF sentry who stands alone in a *mohalla* of Srinagar or a BSF convoy or an Army unit on the line of actual control, there is not a word of praise, sympathy or approval, of commendation for what they are doing. Because, after all what they are doing is giving up their lives to set right a political wrong; that political wrong which is the consequence of our misdeeds. Therefore, be very careful and be very cautious when you come to the passing and making of comments on the role and function of our armed forces.

Then there is a subsidiary caution. It is about the refugees in our own land. I have some experience about the refugees in our own land. When turmoil took place in Assam, a great many of the Indians living in Assam but not of Assamees origin-whether they

came from Bengal or elsewhere when they moved out there was a turmoil and a right turmoil. There are today a number of Indian citizens of Kashmir Valley who are sitting in Jammu and not a word of sympathy is uttered about their plight. Not a word of sympathy is uttered by the people on civilians and innocent people who are killed on account of the actions of the terrorists in the Valley of Jammu and Kashmir, whether it is Mir Mus-tafa or anybody else.

Before I come to the other caution, I want to say a word about the civil servants who sent a representation to the United Nations. I share entirely the views of the Government on this, particularly of the distinguished Governor of Jammu and Kashmir, who has said that I am opposed to the action that the Government has taken on these civil servants. These civil servants are working in Jammu and Kashmir, they make a representation to the United Nations and the Government instead of dismissing them, is merely transferring them. If they wish to make a representation to the United Nations, let them resign their jobs, let them join our Assembly where we can call names to each other and criticise each other or do whatever we think fit. But, if the Government merely transfers them, then what messages are you sending? I think the Government is obliged to explain this to us.

A necessary caution: Inherent in the use of Force, particularly that which confers power of life and death is the vital and inescapable need for adequate and correct:

(a) Direction to the Forces: The Armed Forces must have a clear and attainable task. I would like to ask the hon. Home Minister to explain to us as to whether he has given them a clear and attainable task.

(b) Leadership: Leadership in concept and in functioning. I am not reassured that this Government is providing it in the context of Jammu and Kashmir. Let the Government convince me.

(c) Restraint: restraint in the use of the

very power that you have conferred upon the Armed Forces and restraint in our observations on the use of that force.

Those forces are not to be held to blame or held to blame or held to account for what is happening there.

After this discussion is over, I want to make an appeal to all, that the problem that confronts us, that confronts the Indian Republic in the Valley of Kashmir is a profound problem, the most serious problem, since 1947. The least that we can do, having had our say, having disagreed to the extent, that we want to having pilloried the Government; thereafter at least let us speak with one voice. That is, the caution and request that I am making.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are some amendments listed by some hon. Members.

SHRI GIRDHARILAL BHARGAVA (Jaipur): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 13th November, 1990."

SHRI PIYARE LAL HANDOO (Anantnag): I beg to move:

"That the Bill to enable certain special powers to be conferred upon members of the armed forces in the disturbed areas in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, be referred to a Select Committee consisting of 15 members, namely;

1. Shri L.K. Advani
2. Shri G.M. Banatwalla
3. Shri Chandra Shekhar
4. Shri Somnath Chatterjee
5. Shri Saifuddin Choudhury
6. Shri Indrajit Gupta

7. Shri Jaswant Singh
8. Shri P.R. Kumaramangalam
9. Kumari Mayawati
10. Smt. Geeta Mukherjee
11. Shri Vasant Sathe
12. Shri Mufti Mohammed Sayeed
13. Shri Kapil Dev Shastri
14. Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh; and
15. Prof. Saifuddin Soz

with instructions to report by the last day of the first week of next Session." (170

[Translation]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): I beg to move:

"That the Bill be circulated for the purpose of eliciting opinion thereon by the 7th December 1990." (18)

[English]

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we have had occasion to discuss in this Ninth Lok Sabha, situation in Kashmir several times. Each time, we were assured by the Government that firm measures were being taken and the situation was improving. Instead of situation improving, the situation continues to deteriorate. That is the most serious aspect of the Kashmir problem. The Kashmir problem has a history; and all of us in different political parties have, in some measure or the other, contributed either to improving the situation, or in letting the situation deteriorate.

But it is not my intention to go into the past. Much is made out each time that we have a discussion in this House that the

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National Front Government has inherited issues and problems. How long will this excuse be made? Most of them sitting on those benches were part of us. They were involved in formulating policies and programmes. How can they get out of that position and say that they have inherited those problems? They made those problems. So, let us not try to find excuses. Let us think of today and tomorrow.

Kashmir is not an isolated issue. It is part of what is happening in the country today. There are two aspects of it, which I would like the House to bear in mind. When the National Front Government came in power, they gave the impression that everything that had been done in the past was wrong, and everything was re-negotiable. So far as the Congress Government was concerned, our policies and programmes were well known, whether many Members approved of them or not. But they were firm policies and programmes. The limits of possibilities were known to all sides; and, therefore, the situation had been kept under control.

One of the things that has happened is that these limits have withered away and by getting a feeling that every issue was re-negotiable, whether Kashmir, Punjab, Assam or any other, those insurgents, those terrorists, those separatists tried to take advantage of that, so that they could bargain from positions of strength. I think the sooner this feeling stops and Government comes out with a firm policy and programme, and defines the limits within which various activities will be permitted, it will be easier to find a solution.

In trying to belittle the policies of the previous Government, this Government moved in the opposite direction. Instead of permitting a political process to continue in Kashmir, the first thing they did was to destroy the political processes. The appointment of Shri Jagmohan as the Governor was the beginning of the dismantling of the politi-

cal processes. Very soon after his appointment, the Farooq Government resigned. The Government that we elected by the people, went out of office. The Governor assumed all powers. Soon thereafter, the Assembly was dissolved.

All public men, politicians, who could have played an active part in trying to find a solution to the problem, were pushed back. It was bureaucracy which began to rule Kashmir. Harsh measures were introduced. I am not saying that law and order should not be maintained. I think it is the first condition in the State of Jammu & Kashmir that law and order should be firmly maintained. The terrorists should not be allowed to get away with things. But, at the same time, innocent people should not be made to suffer. Those public men, who could act as intermediaries between the innocent people and the Government, who could protect the innocent people, who could advise the Government, they were not taken into confidence.

The other aspect, which again as a national issue contributed to the problem in Kashmir was the infighting within the National Government; because of in-fighting, because of lack of cohesion or understanding or clear perceptions, the Government started to fumble. We have the Home Minister. I have great respect for the Home Minister. But over his head, a Minister of Kashmir Affairs was planted. This was done unnecessarily. If the Home Minister was not capable of handling the Kashmir affairs, another Home Minister could have been appointed or if it was decided by the Government that there should be a separate Ministry for Kashmir affairs and that Kashmir should be taken out of the Home Ministry and handed over to another Minister in the other Ministry, they could have done it; it was not difficult to do it; if it was done, it would have been a logical step. But what happened was that another Minister was inducted. An impression was given that here was the Home Minister who would carry on the policy of ruthless suppression and here was another Minister who would start the political processes all over again. I am afraid, I cannot

allow my friend, Mufti Sahib to escape from this responsibility. He should never have permitted this to happen. The Ministry is not so important. For how many days will it last? Anyhow, the way it is going, it might last for five days. But, at least, you would have sent a right message to Kashmir. I am sorry that this was not done; and a period of flux again was introduced in which the terrorists again gained strength thinking that there was a divided House, a divided Government looking after the affairs of the State of Jammu & Kashmir.

There are other leaders like Mir Quasim and Shaft Qureshi who is our PCC President. You may not think much of him.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:**  
How do you say so?

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I am only using the word 'may'. But if you sue a better word, it would help us. My point is that by sitting here, all of you, in Delhi, is not going to help you find a solution to the Kashmir problem. These are the two names I have given. There may be many others. They have to be involved in the process of finding a solution to the Kashmir problem. Not only these people, but other people too who are knowledgeable in the Kashmir affairs or who take interest in Kashmir, who can advise the Governor, all these people should be pooled together if you want to find a solution to the problem that exists in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. But, Sir, the confusion did not end there. The confusion continues. And because of that, the Governor Mr. Jagmohan had to leave. When Mr. Jagmohan left, the *quid pro quo* had to be given to the other crutch of this Government and so Mr. George Fernandes's establishment was also dissolved. The Committee which was assisting him also was dissolved.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:**  
That is the checks and balances system of Government.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I am deeply appreciative of the efforts of checks and

balances, Mufti Sahib, but only if they succeed. I am afraid, they have failed. Anyhow, whatever little chance of a political input was there in finding a solution was also given up. And one bureaucrat was replaced by another bureaucrat as the head the State of Jammu and Kashmir in the form of a Governor. I have nothing against the Governor. I think he is a good civil servant. He will discharge his responsibilities well. But again, the whole focus is on a bureaucratic solution to the problem of the State of Jammu and Kashmir and that is not going to work out. This is our problem in dealing with or in speaking about the State of Jammu and Kashmir; and I would like to assure the Home Minister that we are not trying to make political capital out of the situation. We all share responsibility in what is the problem of Kashmir today. We are trying sincerely to assist in any possible manner we can, in finding these solutions. But they can be found if we move on the right course. If we are moving on the wrong course and we follow the Government we are not going to reach the goals. What is the point in going along? What is the point in trying to assist the Government, work with the Government when the directions are wrong? So, the direction has first to be correct.

Sir, the political situation in Kashmir has deteriorated also because of an important factor. And that is the isolation of the State of Jammu and Kashmir, and I am not referring to Article 370. There was a necessity for that Article to have been brought on the books of the Constitution and there is still a necessity for it to continue. I am not going into that. I am talking of isolation of Kashmir. Kashmir became a preserve and a kind of a *cordon sanitaire* was created. The people in Kashmir got an impression that it was separate from the rest of the country. Article 370 does not debar the functioning of close relationship between Kashmir and other parts of the Union. It gives certain rights to the people of Kashmir, to the Government of Kashmir, to the Assembly of Kashmir to have laws in co-operation with the Central Government. Or, if you like, you can put it the other way, the Union Government would, under Article 370

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consult the State Government in bringing laws that concern the State. But there was nothing to debar the Government in promising the people to set up industries in Kashmir, to create an infrastructure for these industries, to give them loans; there was nothing to debar the Government of Kashmir to allow people to build hotels, to allow people to build homes and houses in the State. I am not talking of over of agricultural land by outsiders. I am talking of the tremendous possibility that still exists in a close working between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of the country. But a kind of feeling was given that Kashmir was separate. Because of that, anything that happens there gets highlighted, anything that happens here frightens the people in Kashmir. It is necessary to restore a greater movement, greater communication, greater flexibility between the State of Jammu & Kashmir, the residents of Jammu & Kashmir, and the rest of the country, Kashmir the residents who are living outside Kashmir.

Sir, much talk is made of poverty in Kashmir. Of course, there is poverty in Kashmir. There is poverty in the rest of the country also. You cannot have an insurgency based on poverty in the State. State does demand greater authority to deal with it. That is not only peculiar to Kashmir but that is peculiar to many States of the Union. Those facilities should be given to the State of Jammu & Kashmir to deal with their problems, to deal with the civic problems, to deal with problems of employment, to set up industries, trade and the whole variety of them. Because it is a State with hills, very little land is available for agriculture. It could only be appropriate that more central assistance is given as it is given to other States of the Union places in similar situations. But all this does not need to be linked with isolation.

Sir, the people of Kashmir are peace loving. The whole valley talks of peace, smells of peace, the very entry into the valley of Kashmir gives you the feeling of peace. Therefore, it is necessary to ensure that the

people of Kashmir remain peaceful. Those who have come from outside, those who have created trouble in Kashmir, those who are inciting the youth in Kashmir, they should be isolated.

My friend, the hon. Member Shri Jaswant Singh, talked about a large number of people in Pakistan on the border of Kashmir, which the Governor has referred to. Now this is the responsibility of the Central Government to ensure that they do not enter Kashmir whatever the cost. How can the Home Minister or the Prime Minister of this country get over from this responsibility? They should not allow people to infiltrate and create trouble in the country. Whatever the resources necessary to be put in to ensure that there is no infiltration, should be put in. That is more important than trying to take action once those people have entered the country.

Sir, step, by step the people in the Valley are beginning to feel that when the Government speaks, it does not speak with firmness. I have the latest example. With your permission, I wish to quote from *The Hindustan Times* of 17th August. It says:

"Srinagar, August 16.

"Militants have made it in spite of extraordinary security arrangement. Neither the Government could prevent hoisting the green Pakistan flags on August 14 in parts of valley nor ensure participation of the masses in Independence Day celebrations on August 15th."

This is the kind of a thing that gives encouragement for many secessionist activities. Once the Government decide that they would not be allowed to fly the Pakistan flag, then whatever the cost, they must be stopped.

15.00 hrs.

Otherwise, you should not say that. Let them fly the flag. You can fold it up the next day and fly the Indian flag. But if you feel that the Pakistani flag should not be flown, then

it should not be allowed to be flown. Government cannot escape its responsibility of total break-down of law and order.

Similarly, a large number of migration of Hindus from the Valley is taking place. The hon. Member, who preceded me, referred to that. I think, it is a mistake to allow people from the Valley-Hindu, Muslims, anybody to come out and be refugees in either other parts of the State or in other parts of the country. If there was insecurity, if their lives and property were in danger, camp should have been set up within the Valley; they should have been kept within the Valley. By moving Hindus out of the Valley you have already created Pakistan. What do you hand over to whom, to what purpose? It is already Pakistan. The two-nation theory is established. Again my hon. friend talked about completing the process of partition. This would process. Even at this late stage, I would beg of the Government to set up these camps within the Valley, to persuade them to go back, to rehabilitate them there in any manner they can rather than to have them leave the Valley and let the terrorists and secessionists say that they have succeeded in driving out people of other community from the Valley of Kashmir.

In this connection, I saw in the newspapers that JKLF top brass were held in Srinagar. I believe that a number of JKLF functionaries have been arrested. Whoever has arrested them I would wish to congratulate them on the success of their step. But I believe that these people who were captured, have been, or are being brought to Delhi for negotiations. I am only talking of what I have heard. The Home Minister would naturally speak with authority and contradict that it is not so.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** One Mr. Yasin Malik, who was the Chief Area Commander of JKLF, is a heart patient. He has a heart pace maker. He was brought here for treatment.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** Well, I would not wish to interfere in any humanitarian activity

anywhere. But it would be difficult to believe that heart treatment could not have been given in the State of Jammu & Kashmir. But I would not wish to quarrel over that. My point is that no encouragement should be given to these terrorists nor a feeling created that we are negotiating with them. One can negotiate or rather have a dialogue with them when they are willing to have a dialogue within the Constitution.

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:** I said that he had been brought here. He is a person who previously caught in a crossfire. Then he was moved to Shere-e-Kashmir Medical Institute from where he escaped. At that time also, he was seriously injured. He is a heart patient. He has heart pace-maker. It was on the doctors advice that he had been brought over here. I should make it absolutely clear.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I have no quarrel over that. Now that the Home Minister has given me the name, so far as I recall, some time back, the Government has made a statement that he had already been killed. So he has got a new life again. Sir, very briefly I would wish to mention some of the points we feel could assist in a solution to this problem in Kashmir. I would say the first condition would be to re-establish the authority of State which is law and order and a feeling that there is a Government in Kashmir. If your civil servants are not functioning then you do not have a Government in Kashmir. If your civil servants are petitioning the United Nations then you do not have a Government in Kashmir. I hope the hon. Home Minister will bear in mind that transfer is not a punishment. I hope that the National Front Government is not using transfer as a punishment in other parts of the country, also. If punishment is something, it should be given for some wrong that has been done. Transfer is a normal process of administration. But, what can you do Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed my sym-pathesis are with you when the cabinet Secretary of this country goes public and makes astrological predictions, you can hardly help other civil servants also indulging in such activities.



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Sir, I mentioned earlier the border between the State of Jammu and Kashmir and Pakistan along with the cease-fire line should be firmly sealed and it should be ensured that no infiltrators will be allowed to come in.

My hon. friend who preceded me referred to some of the international implications of the situation in Jammu & Kashmir. Since I agree with him I would not wish to repeat them and take the time of the House but there are also material considerations that should be borne in mind by the Government that there is an interference from outside and that interference should not be permitted.

Sir, we have a U.N. Office in Srinagar. I suppose we have to keep that office going under our arrangement with the United Nations. But, these are obligations which should be limited according to the necessity. There is no need for a large establishment when the situation does not warrant it any more. Again I am in a agreement with the hon. Member who preceded me that when you induct armed forces and when you give them certain powers, then you should not fetter them with chains in which their functioning is hampered and at the same time you must give them clear direction of their objectives. I do not think that this has been done and without that what are the armed forces to do. Are they to wait till they are shot dead to respond, are they to shoot themselves first? What is their objective? Are they to arrest; are they to kill or to throw out whatever is there? A very clear direction is necessary. The Army is not a civil authority. It is not a police authority. It should never be used as police. It has to be given a definite objective and it should be allowed to perform within the parameters that have been set for it then it is, necessary, to restore civil functioning in the State such as Post offices, telephones etc which are essential services. I am told that if you have something in the locker in the bank, you cannot go and take it out, if you have money in the bank, you cannot take out. Is that a State a part of India? If the entire force

that we have in this country is not able to help a person go, accompany somebody, who wants to take his possession which he has left in the Bank. What kind of State authority do we have in Kashmir?

Then, the electronic media should re-trurn. It should educate people properly, not the way the Doordarshan is running the *Khula Manch* about which we discussed this morning but in a manner in which it inspires credibility, it talks about the programmes of development, it talks about the future of Kashmir as an integral part of India, and it assures the people of safe and peaceful living. Together with this, it is necessary that we embark on some of the important programmes of development of hydro-electric generation, setting up of industries and ensuring that there is adequate security for them. Unless the Government can guarantee adequate security, one cannot say that the Government is discharging its responsibility. Mufti Sahib is an old friend of mine, not old in age so much as in time that I have known him. I would say to him that he has to accept Kashmir as his main challenge today. Whatever his position may be, I think he has an obligation... (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:**  
You said about economic measures but you did not elaborate that.

**SHRI DINESH SINGH:** I elaborated that you have to set up all the infrastructure, which means that you must be able to give them power, you must be able to give them water, you must be able to give them security, you must be able to give them communications, without which there can be no development. But your main challenge today should be Kashmir. Your leader has just announced that he is going on a *padyatra* in Punjab. We do not know whether it is an election stunt or whether there is any reality in it. But I would recommend the same to you. You must go to your people. Your home is there, your people are there. You cannot neglect them and sit here as Home Minister and give an impression that you are not concerned with Kashmir. Therefore, Mufti Sahib with all my affection and respect for

you, I would urge you that your first and primary concern today should be a solution of the Kashmir problem. Thank you.

SHRI ZULFIQUAR ALI KHAN (Rampur): Sir, they should rise above party lines. As far as Mr. Farooq Abdullah, Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed and Soz Sahib are concerned, they should also go on "padyatra." In Kashmir they are all one... (*Interruptions*)

15.13 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): Sir, if I am asked today whether there is any change in the situation of Kashmir as we discussed last time and as it is prevailing today, I will be constrained to say that there is no substantial and fundamental change in the situation towards improvement. But, Sir, like many of us, I have the habit to try to see light even in a very deep darkness, and today I want to mention that there are some indications of a change in the situation towards improvement. And what is that? What had been prevailing two months ago and what is prevailing today, there are some indications of change, and this change, I believe, can be counted in the following measures. First is that more arrests of the terrorists are being made now and the top-most leadership of the JKLF has been arrested. Then, Sir, the killing of the people by the terrorists, which was indiscriminate and which was quite in abundance, has declined a little bit over the past few days. Also there is a report that from the terrorists who are being arrested, many valuable information are being collected while Police are interrogating them and also there are reports that today many people in the Valley are coming out and giving information to the security persons. Now, these are some of the aspects on which I can see some light. Now, in this respect, I want to refer to the interview given by the present Governor, Mr. Saxena. I am quoting from the Times of India of the 11th July, 1990. He has said that reasonable people among youth feel that a solution to

the present political imbroglio could be found within the Constitution. So, I can't say that this situation was prevailing two months ago; we had a Governor who could not claim existence of that kind of people in Kashmir. Now, we have an administrator who can say that there are some people who are willing to find a solution to the problem within the framework of the Constitution.

Now, Sir, we have some people in Kashmir who according to the version of the present Governor, are willing to have a solution within the framework of the Constitution. Now, the Governor says that there are signs prevailing among the youth and militant organisation and some of them want to start a dialogue, of course within the framework of the Constitution. They have to give up violence; they have to accept the irreversible fact that Kashmir is part of India. Now, if they have any other grievance on economic grounds or other discrimination, the whole country is prepared to talk to them. It is not only the concern of the Government but we all should concern ourselves with that kind of grievance.

Now, Sir, I can also say that there is a change of attitude on the side of the administration who are now presently running the affairs in Kashmir. I feel that the attitude of the earlier administration run by the previous Governor was that the whole population in Kashmir Valley had become anti-Indian, had become inimical to India and with that kind of attitude, actions were being taken, security actions and administrative actions were being taken. I can also remember that when the Advisory Committee was formed they had visited the Valley and they were successful in meeting a large number of people who came out defying the curfew imposed by the terrorists, met the Advisory Committee and they were narrating their grievances. They were narrating their miseries; they were telling about their predicament that one side the gun-wielding terrorists telling them to shout 'Pakistan Zindabad' and on the other side they were saying that they were being subjected to repression by the security people. We told them at that time that we could take

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notice of this kind of situation may be what you think as repression by the security people—but our security personnel, our army people are not responsible for the situation. They are doing their duty. Now, if the people of Kashmir can come forward and give the right kind of information about the whereabouts of terrorists, wherefrom they are coming and what kind of action they are taking, then we can raise our voice in Parliament to ensure that no unnecessary hardship is put on the people by the army and the people I can remember those meetings of the Advisory Committee with the people gave us a very good hope. But I am sorry to tell that at that time our feeling was not appreciated by many. At that time we could understand that despite the attempt by the Islamic fundamentalists to turn this problem into a communal problem, despite their attempt to kill selectively certain people of a particular community, the communal relationship had not deteriorated in general. We had in our Committee one very senior leader of Bharatiya Janata Party, Mr. Kedar Nath Sahni—I have the highest regard for him. He was also with us, he came back and submitted a report to the Party President, who is a Member of this House. In that, he had to mention that the people of Kashmir who are Muslims are protecting the houses and other property of those who have left the Valley. This fact was never revealed before. Now, what did the Advisory Committee do? I think we could not do much. And what is the status of that Committee, I do not know. *(Interruptions)* I do not know, I have not got any information about that. *(Interruptions)* It was not only that we ought to go to the Valley to find a solution, but also for ourselves to understand the reality of the Valley. Many of us do not understand the reality of the Valley, and even at that time when talking to people we understood that there is a need to isolate the terrorists from the mass of the people and action ought to be taken in that regard. There cannot be any lapse of administrative and security action against the terrorists who are wielding guns. Fight them with guns, there is no other alternative. You seal the border,

don't allow the terrorists who are getting training, across the border don't allow them to enter. That was in regard to terrorists. But in regard to people you have to take a different attitude, you have to take certain economic measures. At that time the question of giving support price to the apple growers came. We raised that issue with the Administration, but they said that it is not to be talked about now. Then how to isolate the terrorists from the people? If terrorists cannot be isolated from people and the Administration is not integrated with the people, then we can never succeed. There is a change of the attitude of the Administration with regard to that, I can tell you. And this is a welcome change. This new Governor and the Administration run under him have stopped, I believe, the kind of indiscriminate firing on the people and the indiscriminate searches that were going on before. There is now reduced despite the fact that there are certain excesses being committed like what happened some days ago at Panzipora. That is an aberration, I must tell you, and it requires condemnation because the terrorists want that the security forces fire on the people indiscriminately and that will help them. By doing this we are serving the purpose of the terrorists. That we should not do. Here, Sir, some appreciation is due to this new Administration and that I am ready to give it, I am not at all miserly in doing that. But here again I must make a point that despite certain embryonic positive indications which should be nurtured properly, and here while mentioning that and referring to these three enactments that are being placed before us, one of which is very extraordinary, very tough, that is, the Armed Forces Special Powers Bill that is brought here, we have to be very cautious also because extraordinary power is being given to the Armed Forces. That is required according to your perception and according to my perception also. But then enough safeguards are to be kept and I support Mr. Jaswant Singh when he said that there ought to be directions for what they are taking this particular power. Our security forces are there to bring peace in the valley by combating the terrorists. These terrorists are being trained in large numbers

in Pakistan to create a big turmoil in the valley. I severely condemn the interference of the Islamic Conference in the issue. They have no business to do it. What kind of Islamic affiliation they are talking about? What have they to say about Kuwait and Saudi Arabia? Kashmir is only an Indian question; it is not a communal question; it is the secular issue that we are facing today. This is very important. I find outside interference only props up the terrorists and harms the interest of the peace-loving people. But, there is also a different kind of thinking prevailing here. After the dismissal of Mrs. Benazir Bhutto's Government, the Foreign Secretary of Pakistan came to our country and had a dialogue with our Foreign Secretary. I find, many of us are euphoric about it. Even the United States of America had welcomed it saying that, 'well, a good beginning has been made'. What have we discussed? We have discussed about the advance information, deployment of forces, mutual confidence and things like that. But, what I am suspicious about is this. Just after the dismissal of the elected Government in that country, this caretaker Government backed by Zia-ul-Haq elements, they are coming and they are making it to the word that they are very sincere and USA is also supporting it. And thereby, they are trying to have legitimacy to their Government and their act against democracy. I do not take any word of this caretaker Government seriously. Do not be deceived by them. They want to attain legitimacy for their regime there. But they are aiding and abetting the terrorists. They will go on doing that and they will increase that also. I have no doubt about it, because they are not to have a frontal war with India, which they cannot afford. What they want to do is this. They want to support the militants to see that more and more people in Kashmir sympathise with them so that they can create a turmoil in the Valley. That will serve their purpose. Then, they can internationalise the issue. I just cannot say it is too late. After the dismissal of Mrs. Bhutto's Government, their Foreign Secretary should not have been welcomed in our country.

Now, there is another point. Can we

accept the kind of posture which they are taking now? This caretaker Government backed by Zia-ul-Haq elements, is telling that Benazir was soft towards India. While they say that we are all for good neighbourly relations, they say that Benazir was soft towards India. We have to understand their tricks. I believe it firmly that unless democracy is firmly established in Pakistan, our relations cannot develop in a full-fledged manner, because Pakistan is not Pakistan; they are also backed by very big powers in the world. They are propping them up. There is a strategy behind all this. Hence we need to be very careful. While we have to take enough measures to combat the terrorists, we have to deal with the people very carefully, softly may be, and welfare measures have to be taken to win them over. The land is ours and the land of the valley can never be taken away by Pakistan. That can never be taken away. They may have any amount of build-up; they may have any number of countries supporting them, but Kashmir can never be taken away by Pakistan. But the failure and the weakness of our side will be proved to be worse, if the people of Kashmir are away from us.

We have to win them over. That is the most important thing. Now, in this respect, I want to mention another point. The exodus of the Hindu community from the Valley started about five months ago. (*Interruptions*)

When they started migrating from the Valley, it is not only Hindus but many Muslims have also migrated as there have been problems. When they migrated, at that time, we all said that proper measures should be taken for their rehabilitation. Now I find that still we are lacking in that. Why I am mentioning it is, this is a very combustible element in the whole situation. Now for quite sometime, we have been demanding from the Government that they have to give relief to the migrants; they have to adjust them in certain places, provide them work, to the employees, schooling to the students. Many things have been done. But still I find from them that many things have not been done. Today we

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had a meeting with the HMY employees. Mufti Saheb met them yesterday and today also. He had shown them sympathy. They are migrants. They came from the Kashmir Valley. Their problems are still not solved. I am not to suggest that all those who were working in the Valley should come out and they would be permanently re-adjusted at some other place. No. Everyone has to go to back to the Valley. It is their home and I am happy that their home is protected. They cannot leave it to the fundamentalists. Majority of the people there do not want these people to go out. While visiting the Valley as a member of the Advisory Committee, many people met and told us: "You go and tell them to come back to the Valley". We told the people in the Valley, "By we telling them, they would not come back. You have to create such a situation. You can do that when terrorists come, you fight against them. Then, they will have the confidence."

It is a very bad situation in our politics. The dominant political parties are paralysed when crisis of this type is created. They cannot offer any kind of resistance. If you are Congress Party, if you are some other Party, then why do your people also leave you, desert you and join them? What kind of commitment to ideology is this? I am sorry to say this. This is the responsibility that we must have. Despite certain positive indications that I have mentioned on this, our greatest weariness is in regard to political interaction with people. It is not only that but there was no willingness on the side of the administration earlier to allow political interaction. We were prevented many times. On the ground also, the right kind of elements are also not there to initiate action. Here comes the necessity for the national level leadership to try to establish contact and reactivate them. That is very important. By administrative action alone, security action alone, we cannot win over people. For that, political inter-action is necessary on this, I want to know, what happened to the kind of advisory committee that was created consequent upon the resolution of the All-Party

conference. I do not know. I would have severely condemned this Government had I not been a member of the advisory committee. If somebody else had been a member of the committee, I would have done it. What kind of inter-action is there? Why Shri Jagmohan has been removed? Initially, we opposed his appointment. But then we did not press for his removal. Why? Because we did not want to create problems for the new Government. Later on, you also understood that he was not the right man to tackle the Kashmir situation. You all know what happened when the terrorists killed Mirwaize Farooq, the religious leader. Lakhs of people came out into the streets to mourn his death. You could have taken that situation to your side and turned the people against terrorists. That did not happen. Instead, the people were fired at and were killed, thus losing and frittering away the whole opportunity. Can there be any thing more criminal than this for Kashmir? That thing happened. Then we had to demand his removal because continuance of this man was giving wrong signal to the people of Kashmir. I have nothing personal against Shri Jagmohan. He has become a Member in the other House. I welcome him. All right. He should discharge his duties properly. But then what happened after his removal? The Advisory Committee was also paralysed. The BJP Member of the Committee had resigned from the Committee. But, we had hoped that we would be able to persuade him to rejoin the Committee and to make him understand that a person by name Shri Jagmohan cannot be bigger than the interests of the country. While the Advisory Committee was visiting the Valley, it was not only telling certain things to the people but also learning from the people about the real situation in Kashmir. We found that in the Valley there was no communalism at the level of the masses. That was not told to us by the television and the radio. Our television and radio did not give that picture. While in the Valley, the producers of television programmes told them that they had many programmes for national integration. But that was not allowed to be shown to the people through television. I do not know what was the interest prevailing at that time

not to reveal the true pictures of the Valley to the people of the country. We do not accept this kind of thing. In this situation, while we cannot oppose these legislations that you have brought, any power you want we have to give you. But, then, see that these powers are not misutilised, and the people are further pushed away. The kind of excesses that were committed some days ago, are they to be welcomed? Is that killing the civilised way of behaviour?

I have all respect and salutations for our armed forces. When we met man of the high officials of our armed forces, they told us "If we do not have the backing of the people, then how can we succeed?" They demanded political actions for the mobilisation of the people. This is the point. On this point, I say that this kind of political inter-action with the people is very much required. Then economic welfare measures are to be taken.

We should not be deceived by this present regime of Pakistan, Pakistan is playing tricks. But we have to be on our guard and we should try to see that the terrorists and the whole design of cessation is combated properly. Some success has been achieved in this regard. JKLF is almost paralysed. There are many groupings among the terrorist sections. I believe 120 groups are there. They are pulling in different directions but the most fundamentalists amongst them, the Hizbul Mujahuddin, are still untouched. You have to fight them. That is the most poisonous section.

If we can move with all this and if we can take the whole country into confidence and in the rest of the country if we can behave properly and really maintain communal harmony and do not do things that will vitiate the atmosphere in the Valley further, then I believe it may take time, But Kashmir can never go away from us. It will remain with us and remain as a very bright symbol of secularism for our country.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI LOKANATH CHOUDHURY

(Jagatsinghpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, already many points have been made here. No doubt, the change in Pakistan and the other developments in West Asia are inter-related. But the President of Pakistan is very much clear in his statement that so long as Kashmir is not annexed with Pakistan, the partition of India is not complete. So, as my friend has said, there will always be attempts from the side of Pakistan, as they are doing now, to create some problems ...*(Interruptions)* In this connection, I would like to say that all worst things will come to us from the side of Pakistan. So, we will have to keep ourselves abreast of the problems that may come to us. Pakistan will, no doubt, encourage such acts. They will go on encouraging such acts. So, to prevent Pakistan from further encouraging it, we must seal our borders. We must take definite actions so that Pakistani infiltration does not increase and the armed terrorists trained on the other side do not come to India. This Government has brought forward some measures. There is no alternative to it. We support it. We support the proclamation of the President's rule. Under the circumstances prevailing these exists no other alternative than President's rule. We also support the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Bill. But at the same time we have to keep one thing in mind. The situation is such that we must not criticise our Armed Forces. But excesses are being committed. Our Armed Forces have to do two things. While strongly dealing with the terrorists and militants, they must keep in mind the other side also so that the people of Kashmir are not alienated. Now, many stories are coming up and this will help the process of alienation. Strong action must be taken and we will support it. But at the same time, guidelines must be there how they are to deal with the situation. As I know, our Armed Forces have always acted in a patriotic manner. If that spirit will be there, many excesses can be prevented. But the main thing that relates to Kashmir is: how to win over the people of Kashmir to our side; how to bring them to the national mainstream. That is the problem. So, we will not leave Kashmir. We will take all measures to keep Kashmir with us. About that, there is no

[Sh. Lokanath Choudhury]

second opinion. But the only thing is: how to win over the masses of Kashmir to the Indian national mainstream. That is the sole question to which we must give our thought and attention. So far as I remember, in this 9th Parliament, the first issue that was discussed was about Kashmir. It was very much understood that it was an area and it is an important question where national consensus is required. And, therefore, the resolution for a national consensus was moved by none other than Shri Vasant Sathe. And the whole House accepted it. Now we will have to think how we, all the parties really honestly try to work in that way to bring Kashmir people to our side. That is a question to every Indian patriot that we have to answer. I think, it is not. It is not in that sense. We have the leader who has said that he will go for *Pad Yatra*. I have asked the Leader of the Opposition about this and he says that he will go to Kashmir when the snow melts. I think, snow has melted again time for snow has come. But he has not gone to Kashmir. Though we call Kashmir a national issue that will be solved only by national consensus and cooperation of all party's yet, we treat it as a partisan issue. All of us treat it in that way to get mileage out of it. So, to bring the Kashmir, to bring the Kashmir people to the Indian national mainstream today, there should be first a collective endeavour, a conscious effort by all the political parties. We must also understand that. I fully agree with Mr. Jaswant Singh when he says that we must restrict our armed forces. I will also say that we must restrict ourselves. If in India there is a communal tension, will it help Kashmir to come to the mainstream? That is a big question which we will have to answer. We know the people of Kashmir. We know, at the time, before the merger, before Kashmir acceded to India, there was a movement by Praja Parishad that Kashmir should go to Pakistan and Jammu and Laddakh will remain in India. This is history. I remember those days when the States were merged. So, I am posing a question to the House and appealing to all, should we restrain our-

selves altogether to bring Kashmir to the mainstream? This is the biggest question if we want India to remain integrated with Kashmir. Kashmir is a symbol of our secularism. I say, Kashmir is a symbol of secularism because being a muslim dominated State, it is they who decided that they will be in India. We know there was a Muslim Maharaj in Junagarh. Though the Hindu population was more there yet it went to Pakistan. That is the history. People of Kashmir have contributed for India's secularism for integration and we are proud of that. That is why, the main thing to which we must ponder over is to bring back those people to the Indian national mainstream who have been alienated because of our misrule. What should be done for that? My friend Shri Saifuddin Choudhury was saying that an all-party committee was formed and that committee was wound up. Why was it wound up? I think, the policy which the Government so far has persuaded is a policy of guns. I come from the land of Kalinga which converted Chanda Ashok to Dharma Ashok. I understand they can be only brought back by love. We are supporting this Government A all political Party Committee was formed to start the political process in Kashmir. Were we consulted when the committee was wound up? Has the Government taken the House to confidence? They simply wanted it and they have done it. So, the Government should know that on such issues where national consensus is required, it is the Govt. which must take other parties into confidence and work in a way to get their co-operation. Whether it is the question of Punjab or Kashmir, it is the Government which should come to keep India together. We know the people have rejected Congress because Congress was responsible to a great extent for creating all these divisions. People wanted the National Front Government to take measures to unify India and not to divide India. The National Front Govt. should not consider it from partisan position. I will say that to win over the people of Kashmir we must see that Sikhs, Hindus and others who have come away should be well treated, they should be sent back and arrangements for their stay be made there.

On the political side, a Committee of all political parties should be reconstituted and it should operate in Kashmir to bring the people to the mainstream. Thirdly economic measures, measures to solve unemployment, measures to solve other problems that we have in Kashmir should be taken forthwith. Because of the situation prevailing there tourism from which Kashmiri people were earning has gone down. They are suffering today. So good economic measures should be taken with the cooperation of the people of Kashmir so that they can come back to the mainstream.

According to me in Kashmir there might be some good symptoms of revival right now, but they would not remain for long because outside intervention is there. Inside the country also I will appeal to our friends that they must restrain themselves b not campaigning for the abrogation of article 370 of the Constitution because that will affect the sentiments of Kashmiri people. I will also appeal to our friends that the communal tension that they are enhancing in this country should be stopped. If all the members are taken together with honesty then a climate of goodwill will be created we can hope to bring back Kashmir to the mainstream.

With these words I conclude.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM (Sivaganga):** Mr. Chairman Sir, soon after this Government took office it announced that its first business was to undo whatever the previous Government had done. In fact many of them forgot that they were the senior members of the previous Government, they were a part of the same Government for a long number of years, a part of the political party which had formed the previous Government.

[Translation]

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, the members of Janata Dal have not been given opportunity to speak.

[English]

**MR. CHAIRMAN:** After two persons from this side one person is called from that side. A member of the Janata Dal will be called next time.

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** In a matter like Kashmir many of them had an active role to play in shaping the Kashmir policy. Can the Home Minister honestly deny that he was an active participant in the making of the Kashmir policy of the previous Government? Well, he may not be an active participant in the making of the policy of the present Government, but, he certainly was an active participant in the making of the policy of the previous Government.

Sir, please compare Kashmir then and Kashmir now. What are the measures of comparison? They are: availability of food, medicines, functioning of Post Offices, telephones, radio, television, tourism, the number of days on which curfew was imposed, the area in which the army is in effective control, areas which have been marked and given away to the control of para-military forces. You take any measure, any parameter. Can anyone in this House honestly say that the position upto the Second of December 1989 was not better than the position obtaining today? So much so, I may repeat this, because I think, this fact has to be driven home, so much so, there is the National Front's manifesto; while there was a whole page devoted to Punjab, there was not a single line referred to Kashmir. Of course, there was a problem. There was a problem of secessionism; there was a problem of violence; we had a Government there in the State which was only partly effective; we tried to galvanize that Government. But surely, Kashmir in 1989 was not the Kashmir that is today in 1990. Sir, why did this happen? I do not have much time. But let me list five major reasons, why we have come to this pass.

Firstly, the release of the Home Minister's daughter, as part of an unacceptable bargain—the first major mistake that was



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committed in Kashmir. The second is the appointment of Mr. Jagmohan, resulting in the dismissal of the State Government. Thirdly, the dissolution of the Assembly, presumably without consulting the Prime Minister, but that is a story which only, half-witted people will believe; fourthly, the ascendance of the Bharatiya Janata party in the making of the Kashmir policy and fifthly, openly courting secessionist elements and those who flirt with the separate identity.

Step by step, this Government has taken this country and Kashmir on the road of disaster. Every time they were warned. They were warned not only by us, but also by the so-called friends that, 'you are going down on the road to disaster, taking a wrong road, they would not pass but they would persist in that road'.

Let me read out to you what the Government of Jammu and Kashmir, Department of Information put out on the 19th of February 1990, after Mr. Jagmohan dissolved the Legislative Assembly. An act was touted over television and radio as a brave act, as an act of great firmness and commitment, as an act which will restore order in Kashmir. This is what Mr. Jagmohan said. Shri Jagmohan described this decision—the decision to dissolve the Legislative Assembly—as the most firm and positive step in the direction towards the goal of attaining complete normalcy in the State. It would knock out the very basis of the complaint that certain elements are taken to guns because of rigged elections in 1987. That will also curb the machination of some other elements. Shri Jagmohan and I quote:

"The events of the last one or two years have clearly demonstrated that the Assembly could not even pretend that it had a representative character. As regards the working of the State Government, its catalogue of mal-administration, was unending."

In regard to the powers to dissolve the

Legislative Assembly, Shri Jagmohan said, under the Jammu and Kashmir Constitution, the Governor alone and no one else was competent to dissolve the Assembly.

Whose policy was this? Was the decision to dissolve the Assembly, the Prime Minister's policy and decision? Was it the Home Minister's decision? Or, was it Governor Shri Jagmohan's decision? Whose policy was it to characterise the working of the previous State Governments as a catalogue of maladministration unending? If this was a policy on the 19th February, 1990, why are you sending SOS to Mr. Farooq Abdullah in Europe? Why do you invite him here now? Why do you hold dinner meetings with him? Why do you parley with him? Why do you beg him to go back to Kashmir and assume the reins of Government? Why do you promise him the moon, the sky, the earth and everything? What was your policy for the last six months?

I heard Mr. Jaswant Singh speak eloquently against human rights. He said, "You cannot look at Kashmir as a human rights problem. What about the victims of terrorists? What about the security forces who are being killed every day? What about the innocent people?" I remember, only eight months ago, when we said apropos Punjab, we have to take firm action against those who will wield the gun. There are innocent people being killed, innocent people being kidnapped. Mr. Jaswant Singh, as a Member of the other House, was eloquent, even more eloquent, in favour of human rights. Today, the closer he moves away from a role of real Opposition Member, the closer he comes to power, you see his tone, his tenor and his voice and his words changing. (*Interruptions*) I will tell you our policy in Kashmir. (*Interruptions*) Sir, listen. We heard you in patience It is all very right of Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury, Mr. Jaswant Singh and others to talk about Kashmir as a symbol of our secularism. This Government's policy of preserving secularism in Kashmir lies in a shambles. You cannot protect Hindus, you cannot protect Muslims, you cannot protect anyone in Kashmir. It is not only a hundred-thousand

Hindus who have migrated from Kashmir. I am told that 50,000 Muslims have migrated from the Valley. Who are you protecting in Kashmir? I heard Mr. Saifuddin Choudhury and say, "Kashmir will never go from India," Yes, this Government, by the madness that has possessed it, will not allow the land in Kashmir go away from India. But what about the people in Kashmir? What about their minds? What about their hearts? Everyone of them stands alienated today. You will send your Army. You will send your paramilitary forces and you will protect the land. But what will you do about the people? Who is with you in Kashmir today? 137 officers sent a petition of the United Nations. I don't defend. I condemn that action. So, does Mr. Jaswant Singh. But what should we do in this House? Go a step further and ask: "Why did 137 officers send that petition to the United Nations?" What made them do it? Why did the President of the Srinagar Bar Association go underground? (*Interruptions*) I do not know about it. I do not know his background. But why would a President of the Srinagar Bar Association have to go underground and why would he have to be arrested as one in league with secessionist elements? Who are these people who have turned overnight into secessionists? Who are these people who have turned overnight into separatists? Who are these people who, according to this Government, have turned overnight into terrorists? Who are these people who have turned overnight into those who will give comforts to the terrorists?

Why has it happened? This has happened because this Government has no policy in Kashmir. If there was a policy in Kashmir, it should have stated it in clear terms as we did. And I am not saying that our policy was entirely successful. But at least we had a policy and we stated it clearly. As long as Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed was a part of our Government, he also supported that Policy. We said that Kashmir has to be handled with a great deal of tactness, with great care because it has a particular history. One cannot wish away history. One cannot

compared Kashmir and the circumstances under which Kashmir acceded to India with any other State. One has to remember the history of Kashmir. One has to remember that Kashmir went through a turbulent period. We have gone to war with Pakistan over Kashmir one more than one occasion. We have tried to build democratic institutions in Kashmir. We have tried to encourage political process in Kashmir. The Congress Party and the National Conference are the two major political parties in Kashmir. Sometimes, they work together and other times, they fought with each other. There had been a range between the two. But at least, they have tried to give Kashmir a democratic Government. Mistakes were committed and people were alienated. Youth were alienated. There has been some criticism of some election. But despite all that, the two political parties, the Congress (I) and the National Conference, did their best for the last 40 years to give the semblance of democratic Government in Kashmir. Sir, we said that if there are sections in Kashmir who are alienated, we must try to understand as to why this alienation has come about. We must try to remove the causes of alienation. If there is anyone who receives support from Pakistan, who is trained and supplied with money and arms and sent to India through Kashmir Valley, then certainly, we must take the strongest action against that person. It is wrong to treat the people of Kashmir as our enemies. It is wrong to treat the people of Kashmir as our enemies. It is wrong to treat the people of Kashmir as entirely supporting terrorists. So, we persevere you in this part. We made mistakes. I do not deny that we made mistakes. We persevere you in this part. We kept a State Government there. We kept Dr. Farooq Abdullah there. We gave him our support and help to him. We encouraged him to take action and I believe that whatever have been the position in 1988 and 1989, Mr. Farooq Abdullah and the then State Government did begin to take action. And that action would have yielded results only if you had kept faith in Mr. Abdullah and continued that process for a few more months.

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

On the contrary, on the goading of one of your crutches and against the advice of another crutch, you sent Mr. Jagmohan there as Governor. And five months later, under the threat of one of your crutches and against the threat of another crutch, you dismissed Mr. Jagmohan. In four months, namely, between 19th January, 1990 and 19th May, 1990, people of Kashmir, with their minds and hearts, were lost to us. I do not say that Kashmir is irretrievably lost. But in those four months, much damage was done through Mr. Jagmohan who was an instrument of terror, of oppression and fascism. In those four months, more damage was done in Kashmir than ever before in the last 40 years, despite the mistakes of whoever was in power. The price that we pay today is the price of those four months. Today, I wish to ask the Home Minister some questions and I sincerely hope that he will answer these questions.

Sir, PUCL sent a group to Kashmir and they gave a report. When it comes to Delhi riots or when it comes to Punjab, every voice from that side, the Treasury Benches, thump the table and speaks in favour of whatever PUCI has discovered as a violence of human rights. But when PUCL has submitted a report in Kashmir, it was condemned as a busy body and is poking its nose, meddling with the affairs of Kashmir and creating greater trouble. Mr. Tarkunde is a very respected jurist. He was one of the patron saints of Janata Dal and he still remains to be one of the patron saints of the National Front. What is Mr. Tarkunde going to say about what is going on in Kashmir? Sir, a group of enlightened committee citizens constituted themselves into a committee to initiatives in Kashmir. Earlier, they sent out a team of four men in March 1990. That group submitted a report and we raised that issue in this House. The Government and the Home Minister would not give us any reply on the contents of that report. In June, 1990, the same committee sent a team of four women to investigate into the impact of militarisation of the Kashmir Valley and the lives

of the people there, especially women. Sir, I speak with a sense of responsibility and that is why, I have to speak with a sense of restraint. Has the Home Minister read this report? If only 10 per cent of this report is right, the Home Minister should resign, not out of a sense of responsibility but out of a sense of deep sorrow and sharing of this sorrow with the people of the Valley. It is not possible to read this report. If I read a few paragraphs, it will shock us into a shame out of which we will never emerge. I do not want to read the things that have been done to women and the children. But if you will permit me, let me lay it on the Table of the House. Have you seen the barbarism that is going on in Kashmir, Mr. Home Minister, even if ten per cent is right? If it is not right, what is your long arm of the law doing to those people who have spread this information? Why don't you prosecute them? This has been with me for several days. I have tried to see if I can read some paragraphs. It is not possible to read. It is written in such a details that it is not possible to read the indignity that has been heaped upon women in Kashmir.

Shri Jawsant Singh said—do not condemn the IPKF. Who condemned the IPKF? We did not. It is your ally, the DMK which condemned the IPKF day in and day out. Shri Jaswant Singh said: Do not condemn the IPKF; but he did not have the courage, he did not have the honesty to stand up and say: I condemn the DMK. I do not condemn the para-military forces. There are individuals, individual men, individual troops, individual soldiers, individual jawans who have committed this. I was incharge of BSF and CRPF for four years and I certainly did not run down the organization. I know the great difficulty to run an organization with thousands of men and women in uniform. I know the difficulty in deploying them. I know what CRPF goes through. They are deployed for eighteen hours a day, seven days a week, for 12 months in a year. We have not been able to give them any kind of rest, we have not been able to send them for rotational training, we have not been able to bring them back to their battalion headquarters, we have not been able to give them accommodation

where they can have their families with them. I know the difficulties. Nobody is condemning the para-military forces as such. CRPF is meant to be used intermittently to put down a situation, but over the last five ten years, we had to deploy CRPF practically every-day. BSF is meant to guard our borders. BSF is not meant for internal security duty; I know that. But BSF today, because we have no other force, has to be deployed willy-nilly for internal security duty. When you run out of CRPF and BSF companies, sometimes we have drawn up the army and the army is also not equipped for internal security duty; army is not trained for internal security duty.

16.13 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

Shri Chidambaram has been Home Minister for a long time and he has been dealing with the Punjab situation, the Punjab problem for so many years. Has he any instance of excesses committed by paramilitary forces during that time?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, there have been instances in the past where individual jawans in paramilitary forces have acted beyond the limits of law and decency. There have been instances.. (*Interruptions*) It is far too serious a matter to have a question-answer session. I am answering the Home Minister.

There have been instances. In fact, you know there was an instance in Punjab; I think, it was Berhampura, where an enquiry was ordered and a certain kind of punishment was meted out to those who were involved. There was an instance in Manipur and I think, the room of one of the very well known lady activist was ransacked and people were threatened. Enquiries were going on. There was a case in the High Court and the High Court had ordered some inquiry. It happened. I am not blaming you, please understand. I am not blaming DG BSF and DG CRPF. They are eminent officers who have reached these positions through their merits and I am not blaming

them. But the fact remains that the larger the number of paramilitary forces which are deployed; the longer the time for which they are deployed; the larger the powers that are given to them—and this is the point that I am driving at—and less you have the effected civilian authority to control them this is what will happen. The point is not that individual jawans committed excesses. The point is that if you do not have effective civilian authority to control them; if you do not have effective civilian Government; if you do not have political control over the civilian Government, this is what will happen.

Sir, I don't wish to read it but I want the Home Minister to read it and take action. I want the Home Minister to read it and call D.G., BSF and D.G., CRPF and the Army people and tell them that this is something which no human being can do to other human being. Sir, part of this has appeared in the Press and this is what worries me more. If bits and pieces of this Report leaks out and appears in the Press, what will the people of this country think; what will the people of Kashmir think? Now, here is a report which is by Special Correspondent, and I think the newspaper is *Independent*, dated 20 July, which refers to the report given by Suhasini Mullai—a very well know journalist and film maker, who is a part of the stream. Another report has appeared in Times of India dated August 7, which talks about what happened in Mashalli Mohalla Hawaii which hon. Member, Pro. Soz also referred to the other day. If these things come out in bits and pieces and there is no effective action; there is no effective explanation and there is no answer from the Government and the Government is stunned into silence, then what will the people of this country think?

Sir, hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singh spoke about Islamisation of Kashmir problem. Well, thanks to the policies pursued by this Government; thanks to its ineffectiveness in dealing with other countries who claim to have an interest in the Kashmir problem. Yes, there has been a measure of Islamisation or internationalisation of Kashmir problem but that is the whelm of for-

[Sh. P. Chidambaram]

eign policy. What about the problem that we are discussing today? What about the militarisation of Kashmir today. Let me say something which I am sure will provoke hon. Member, Shri Jaswant Singh but say I must, what about BJPisation of the Kashmir policy? It is the BJPisation of the Kashmir policy which has resulted in this dangerous pause. I would appeal to the Home Minister, at least as far as dealing with Kashmir is concerned, please do not listen to your friends. With friends like them you do not need enemies in Kashmir.

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH (Aonla): Just listen to his accusation. In fact they are the persons who have brought things to such pass.

SHRI DILEEP SINGH BHURIA (Jhabua): You should set things right since you are in power.

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Sir, I wish to ask the Home Minister just a few questions before I close. The question of Human Right in Kashmir cannot be brushed aside. You cannot hold the land and lose the people. Your Army, your BSF or your CRPF can hold the land for us but it cannot hold the people. And, as long as the overwhelming impression of anyone who visits Kashmir—I have not in the recent past—who speaks about it or writes about it is that is large scale violation of human rights in Kashmir...

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Did you any time visit Kashmir when you were the Home Minister?

SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM: Of course. I visited several times. Do you want my itinerary? You go to Kashmir twice a week and the problem gets worsen. May be, if you do not go to Kashmir twice a week the problem will not be so much. Sir, maybe, if Mr. Mufti Mohammad Sayeed does not go to Kashmir so often and if he sends his friend Mr. George Fernandes, things might be better. Why don't

you give him a chance? Your Prime Minister's policy is 'give police a chance'. Let me coin another slogan 'give George a chance'. You had enough to do with Kashmir for the last eight months. You give a chance to George. He wanted a chance on TV yesterday and you censored him so brutally that he cannot even recognise his own *Khula Manch* programme now.

Sir, who makes policy in Kashmir? Does the Prime Minister make policy in Kashmir? Does the Home Minister make policy in Kashmir? Does Mr. George Fernandes make policy in Kashmir or does Mr. Vinod Pande make policy in Kashmir? Somebody has to decide who is making policy in Kashmir. As long as you ignore the question of human rights' violation, as long as you treat it with contempt, as long as the overwhelming impression of people who visited Kashmir—people who speak after visiting Kashmir, people who write after visiting Kashmir—that there is a large scale violation of human rights in Kashmir while your Army and Paramilitary can hold the land, you cannot hold the people. And history will condemn you for losing the people of Kashmir, who have remained with India for the last forty years despite the bravest provocations from across the border.

The first thing to do in Kashmir is to bring about a measure of civilian Government, a measure of civilian Government with a political authority over it. Today, that kind of Government is not there in Kashmir. Today, the Government there is run by police officers at the highest level. You see, the Governor there is a police officer. His Advisors are police officers. I have great respect for these individuals but they are police officers. They do not have a political input and you have removed the last vestiges of political control and influence in Kashmir. You have to bring back into the Kashmir Government, a political input, a political thinking, a political direction and place your para-military and your Army under the control of a Civilian Government which has got a political input and a political direction. That is not there in Kashmir today and as long as that is not

there, you cannot deal with the situation in Kashmir.

Sir, I wish to know whether the Government is trying to go for another Accord in Kashmir. There are reports. There are people in Kashmir I believe, who are talking about it. There are people in Delhi who are talking about it. I want to know whether the Government is in touch with them. I will give some names. I cannot vouchsafe for them. These are the names which we have heard. The Government is in touch with the MUF, particularly Mr. Ansari, Prof. Abdul Ghani Lone, Sayeed Ali Shah Gilani and Dr. Gazi Nissar. I am told that the Government is in touch with them. This is a *sequitur* to what the Home Minister has reported to have said in June, 1990 that the time to resume the political process has arrived. If the time to resume political process has arrived, then what are you doing today. The promulgation of the Armed Forces Ordinance, the replacement of it by a Bill seems to go directly in conflict with your purported statement that the time to resume the political process has arrived. What is their policy? Do they want to revive the political process? What happened to their discussion with Dr. Farooq Abdullah? What did Dr. Farooq Abdullah tell them? Did they impose any condition or did Dr. Farooq Abdullah impose any condition? Are they going to revive the political process? Are they in touch with the Leaders of the MUF or do they plan for a long spell of President's rule?

The second question is even a more difficult one. There is again a talk regarding war. Are you going to go for a war with Pakistan over Kashmir? Why I ask this? Because, there is a person today, who is sitting in the Defence Minister, who almost took us to war in January, 1987. So, let us not forget that. Are you planning for a war with Pakistan?

**SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED:**  
War with which country?

**SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM:** Is your policy going to lead us to a war with Pakistan

over Kashmir? The Prime Minister said a few months ago that the people of this country might be psychologically prepared for a war. From time to time, we hear these different voices. On the one hand you say the time is to resume political process and on the other hand, you say be prepared psychologically for a war. Are they planning to go to war with Pakistan over Kashmir? These are questions on which I do not expect them to give a candid answer. But at least they must indicate in what direction they are taking this country, in what direction they are taking Kashmir. All is not irretrievably lost. But let me conclude by saying this: If you go down the same road that you have taken this country, particularly in the matter of Kashmir for the last eight months, I am afraid it will be irretrievably lost; and nothing that you do, nothing that you say, nothing that your friends will say, none of this table-thumping, none of this posturing is ever going to retrieve. Today, it is perhaps not irretrievably lost. But if you go down the same road, it will be irretrievably lost.

Sir, a kind of madness has possessed this Government, I am sorry, but a kind of madness has possessed this Government. It speaks in different voices, and it continues to do the very same injustices which have alienated the people of Kashmir. I wish it was only a passing madness. But if it is a congenial and an irreversible damage that has occurred at the birth of this Government, God only can save this country, and God only can save Kashmir.

Still there is time; there is still time to reverse the course. There is still time to retrieve your steps. There is still time to save Kashmir. But whether you will do it, it is up to you, your conscience and your allegiance to the Constitution and the oath of office that you have taken: whether you will take the right step to save Kashmir from the disaster that stares us in our face. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV:** Mr. Chairman, the turn of Janata Dal has not

[Sh. Surya Narayan Yadav]

come. Should we suffer like this? We have been waiting for a long time. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: I will call you next. Next time you can speak. Only one from this side also.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Two members from that side have already spoken and one member of B.J.P. has also spoken. Now our turn should come

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN. The initiator cannot be taken into account. I will call you; next, I will call you

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

AN HON. MEMBER: Mr. Chairman, Sir, kindly think about the Members of Janata Dal also.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. PREM KUMAR DHUMAL (Hamirpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, discussion is going on in the House on the Statutory Resolution and Bill relating to Jammu and Kashmir. The Members of the opposition are emphasizing again and again on this point as this problem has started after 2nd December when last year the Government at the Centre changed and particularly when Shri Jagmohan was appointed as Governor of Jammu and Kashmir. They think that this problem because more serious thereafter. I would like to bring it to your notice that prior to Shri Jagmohan, the Governor of Jammu and Kashmir General K.V. Krishna Rao had sent a report to the President on the 18th

January, 1990 wherein it was stated that a situation had been created in the State in which the Government could not function according to the provisions of the constitution. While sending this report, he had sought the approval of the President for vesting all the powers of administering the State in the Governor. I would like to tell the House that this report was not sent by Shri Jagmohan, but by General Krishna Rao to the President, who was appointed by the Congress Government. After that Shri Jagmohan went there as Governor of the State in the month of January. His opinion was also the same as that of the former Governor of the State that no Government could function there according to the Constitution. Therefore, after the change of Government, no unprecedented change has taken place in the situation, the situation was same as earlier in the State. Thereafter, in the report of the Governor, it has been submitted to the President that the situation can be controlled only if Administration of the State is handed over to the Governor.

I want to the Doda area of Jammu and Kashmir with the members of my party. I would like to describe the situation of the area in brief for the information of hon. Members. The people saw a person throwing a bomb on a temple. They ran after him. The identity card of the man who had thrown the bomb, fell down there. When the people picked up the identity card, it was found that it was the identity card of a constable named Gulam Mohammad Khan, who was a constable of Ninth Battalion of Jammu Kashmir Armed Police. As such administration and Government employees were engaged in encouraging anti-India propoganda and spreading communalism. Propoganda against India was being carried on in the mosques. The attitude of the administration was perricious and many Government employees of the state had gone to Pakistan to receive training in handling of weapons, planting of bombs and to spread terror. But it is very strange that they were shown as present in their respective offices in India. When we asked the District Magistrate if there was any such report? He gave reply in

the affirmative and said that some employees had gone there and their whereabouts were not known. Schools and colleges were closed there. During these days some policemen were kidnapped by the terrorists and their dead bodies were found in a very bad condition. Their eyes were taken out and all their bones were broken. Such atrocities were committed on those armed personnel who were posted there for maintaining the unity and integrity of the country.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, another thing was told to us in Bhadrawah that the people who had licenced weapons, were asked by the Government to deposit the weapons because there was a danger of disturbances. Licence weapons were taken back from them and the terrorists had licenced weapons were taken back from them and the terrorists had licenced weapons as also many weapons without licence by which they used for attack on the people. This was the situation in Doda, Kistwar and Bhadrawah district, which we visited. When we give a report that a number of explosive substances and weapons were coming in these areas, the Doda District President of Congress Party said that it is wrong and no such thing was happening, the weapons were not being received. It is a coincidence that the day his statement was published in the newspapers, a bomb exploded in his house. Thus, the people who were sheltering terrorists did not escape from the terrorist activities. They were in league with them.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, we have been saying it again and again in the House that Kashmir is a secular state. I would like to cite an example of the kind of secularism which was prevailing there during 1977 to 1982 under the rule of Late Sheikh Abdullah. During this period Namaj was offered even in the offices. Namaj was offered during office time and on that day even Cinema halls were closed.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, today our friends of Congress Party are saying that they have saved Kashmir for 40 years and the circumstances changed drastically in December

1989. Hon'ble Shri Dinesh Singh is present in the House, he said that everything was all right given the limitations and it should not go beyond that. Perhaps you may recall that during the period when your relations were strained with the National Conference, Smt. Indira Gandhi had gone there to address the meeting. What sort of shabby behaviour she was meted out. The people stood naked in front of her. Was there any limitation at that time? What limitation she wants to fix? Late Sheikh Abdullah termed Kashmiri Pandits as the agents of Intelligence Bureau. Actually, you gradually created such circumstances that the leaders of Kashmir said something in Delhi and something else in the Kashmir valley. When they came to Delhi, they were saying that there was considerable unemployment and poverty in Kashmir and when they went to the Kashmir Valley they encouraged people to adopt militant approach so that the Central Government might be afraid of them and release more funds to the State. They were interested only in getting more money. The people of a country cannot be united with money. People of the country can be united by a sense of patriotism. They should feel that it is their country. But instead of doing that the Government sometimes gave some grants and subsidy to the State, sometimes installed Farooq Abdullah's Government and sometimes removed his Government in the State. I have read that the present Government is also arriving at a compromise with Dr. Farooq Abdullah. Shri Chidambaram is also complaining as to why the Government is inviting Dr. Farooq Abdullah to the dinner-party? Why the Government is compromising with him? When the Congress Government was compromising with him, then it was correct, and now it is wrong when Janata Dal is compromising. I would not like to discuss it whether it was wrong at that time or it is wrong this time but I would like to warn the Government that the situation in Kashmir deteriorated during the time of Dr. Farooq Abdullah. I have read in the newspapers that Dr. Farooq Abdullah has evolved a three—point formula. He has submitted that if the conditions of pre 1953 are created then talk can be held. What were the circumstance



[Prof. Premkumar Dhumal]

before 1953? The Chief Minister of Jammu and Kashmir was called as a Vajeere-Aala and Governor of the State as a 'Sadre-Riyasat'. Do we want to go back again to this old system? You may say it clearly to Shri Farooq Abdullah that now many years have passed, how he will create the same circumstances there? Pandit Nehru had to take very stringent steps in the year 1953 and can we hope to create the same circumstances of pre 1953 again? Therefore, if the present Government negotiates with them, the Government may positively negotiate with them on some points. Farooq Sahib has said one more point that the people of Kashmir have some misunderstanding about the merger of Kashmir with India. He made this statement 3-4 days ago. I would like to say that before starting any political process, that misunderstanding should be removed. There should not be any doubt about merger of Kashmir with India. This doubt has been created by the people who are saying something in Delhi and absolutely opposite in the Kashmir Valley. In the matter of economic backwardness, I have seen that work was going on at many places in Doda district and the work was being done by the labourers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh. The people of Kashmir do not undertake the job of a labour because the State of Kashmir is prosperous from economic point of view. And if any state is backward from economic point of view, even then the people of that State have no right to revolt against the country. Much more backward and poor people are living in other parts of the country. I would like to say it to the people that it is not due to the economic reasons. It is because of the wrong policies of the Government during the last 40 years that the people of Kashmir think that they are not a part of India. One more suggestion has been made by Shri Dinesh Singh that Kashmiri migrants should be sent back to Kashmir and settled there in tents. It is a very strange suggestion. When they could not be protected in their pucca houses, how can they be protected in tents. How many leaders are there who can show courage to visit Kashmir? Terrorism has spread its wings

in the valley and firing incidents are taking place there frequently. It is not good to say that migrants should be kept there in tents under the circumstances when even leaders who have been provided with black-cat commanders do not dare to go to Kashmir. The migrants, who have left their houses, should not be sent back to Kashmir and all facilities should be provided to them here itself. No body would like to leave his house to get Rs. 200-400 or Rs. 1000 monthly relief from the Government. They have their young daughters, daughter-in-law etc. with them. They have left their jobs and their houses under compulsion. They are prepared to go back to Kashmir but first suitable conditions should be created for that. The State Administration should be competent to protect their lives and property. If top Government officials are not safe there, how can they provide protection to an ordinary citizen.

Shri Chidambaram has said many things in his speech. He said that there was no mention of Kashmir problem in the manifesto of Janata Dal. He has also mentioned BJP in his speech but he has not said anything about BJP's manifesto. We have mentioned in our manifesto that due to the wrong policies of the Congress, the conditions in Kashmir Valley are deteriorating and strong steps should be taken to improve the situation. He forgot to mention this thing. He compared the condition and said as to what was Kashmir in 1989 and what it has become in 1990. A cancer patient who could take two spoon water two days back but after two days, he is unable to drink water, will it make much difference? It is a fact that incidents of bomb blasts were taking place there earlier also and our national flag was burnt there. Is it not a fact that the Independence Day of Pakistan was celebrated in Srinagar on 14th August? Was the Coalition Government of Congress and National Conference not there when the match was being played and had to be abandoned later on because people started hooting the Indian team? Was your Government not there when Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed tried to take out a procession of nationalist people and firing was opened on the procession in which

many people lost their lives? Shri Mufti Mohammad Sayeed was PCC (I) President at that time... (Interruptions) Both the parties cannot escape the responsibility. They are responsible for the present situation in Kashmir. You can analyse the last eight months' rule and also forty years rule of Congress Party to find out the reasons which led to the present situation in Kashmir. It is true that Kashmir is an integral part of India and it cannot be separated from it. But it is equally true that confidence has to be generated among the people of Kashmir that India belongs to them and they would stay with India. We should all unitedly endeavour for it. Whatever firm steps, which are needed for that, should be taken. This may lead to infringement of people's right. We may have different views on it, but it is true that bandage or plaster is done to join the fractured leg but bandage or plaster cannot be continued through out life. Article 370 is like bandage or plaster which is being continued for ever in Kashmir.

The hon. Members, who talk to us outside the House, say that the stand of our party to abolish Article 370 is right and this Article should be scrapped. But in the House, they speak something else. They should speak according to their conscience and taking into consideration the national interest. They should decide whether Article 370 is necessary or not. All the people in different part of the country should live together and there is no need to continue Article 370 and it should be scrapped.

With these words I support the Bill brought by the Government and would like to say that precautions should be taken to see that excessive force is not used. If possible, the provision for magisterial orders should be added to it.

**SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa):** Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Bill brought by the Government regarding Kashmir.

Many experienced Members have expressed their views on Kashmir. It appears

from the speech of Shri Dinesh Singh that he spoke keeping view their own vote bank. But what I say is that whenever we rise to speak on national problems, be it Kashmir problem Punjab problem or Gorkha lad problem, we should rise above the political differences and unitedly condemn the terrorist activities which are playing with humanity and with our country and make it clear that it would not be tolerated.

Shri Dinesh Singh was saying that the present Government was responsible for the situation in Kashmir. I want to go a little back and say that after Indo-Pak War. Simla Agreement was signed. After Simla Agreement, Pakistan started sending its trained nationals to Kashmir and gradually they settled in the valley as a result of which the present situation has been created there. If we do not deal with them firmly, they are not going to spare us. I would like to say to the hon. Home Minister who is also present here that I had given the same suggestion when the Kashmir demand was raised earlier. I also belong to a border area. Many Bangladesh refugees have settled in Purnea, Saharsa, Araaia, Katihar and Kishanganj areas of Bihar and no one is going to investigate the matter. The Government of India is not aware whether these people are trained extremists or will they live like good citizens. Tomorrow, suppose Bangladesh starts war against India, those very people will work as terrorists and Kashmir like situation can be created in Katihar, Kishanganj, Araria, Purnea and Saharsa areas of Bihar. I repeatedly say that it is the same form of terrorism.

For the Kashmir situation, I neither blame Rajiv Gandhi nor Vishwanath Pratap Singh. We, all the Members sitting in the House never present the factual position for our petty political gains. Sometimes we blame Jagmohanji, sometimes Saxena Sahab and sometimes we blame some Ministers. Just now Shri Chidambaram was speaking in the same tone. So I would like to say that if we, the Members of Parliament play our role like this, it would encourage terrorism, further deteriorate conditions in our country and we would not be able to save feelings of human-

[Sh. Surya narayan Yadav]

ity among the human beings and that thing cannot be controlled by all of us. We should do whatever is necessary. We should pay attention towards their mentality. All the Pakistani leaders, be it Benazir Bhutto or the present President, say that they would not rest till Kashmir is taken back from India. It clearly means that they are ready to fight a war with India. With this motive they are sending trained terrorists into our country. But our Government have controlled it. We have effectively checked it since we took over. I would give an example of it. Earlier terrorists were fighting with bombs, stengun etc. and we effectively countered them. They they started the use of rockets. It shows that they are losing. They are in jails and their infiltration acrtoss the border has been checked. But they are still continuing their activities. Shri Jaswant Sigh has said in his speech that the situation created in Pakistan after 3rd and 14th of this month is dangerous for our country. My apprehensions are also the same that we may have to face war. We are prepared for that but we would not spare any person indulging in terrorism. At the same time, our Government is also talking of having dialogue with them.

When enemy becomes weak, he tries to have friendly relations. It has happened several times but everytime the result was opposite of such friendship. Therefore, we should not compromise with them. We should take effective steps through Police and Armed Forces. In case of war, everyone has to suffer. Hon. Shri V.P. Singh has said, when Shri Rajiv Gandhi was also present that had he known the condition of Kashmir before elections, he would have made it an election issue. That means, such activities were going on there even prior to the elections. We have to face it unitedly. I would also like to say that we would not send back the Kashmiri migrants. They came here for shelter so we will rehabilitate them here. Anyone who is indulging in terrorist activities in Kashmir will not be spare and we are prepared to make any sacrifice for it.

So far as the point made by Shri Chidambaram is concerned that it gained momentum after Rubaiya kidnapping incident, I would like to ask that after the assassination of Indira Gandhi, Shri Rajiv Gandhi tool oath as Prime Minister without performing last rites. Why any other person was not allowed to become Prime Minister who could check that. You are talking of morality but what is meant by morality? Do you think that the death of Rubaiya would have decreased the terrorist activities? I want to say that there would be be no decrease in their activities. You talk about one Rubaiya but nothing is going to happen by the death of one thousand Rubaiyas. Such incidents tool place in H.M.T; D.I.G. and I.G were murdered but the activities of terrorists remained unabated. These will not stop. The indecisiveness as to whom we should apprehend and whom we should not, will hardly serve any purpose. The solution to this problem is that we should take stringent action against terrorists. So far as the question of economic situation in Kashmir is concerned, our colleagues have given very good suggestions. I also visited Kashmir. I have seen there that labourers of Bihar and Uttar Pradesh work there but it does not mean that their economic condition is weak. It is a tourist centre and people from all over the world visit Kashmir. people of Kashmir are prosperous. Therefore, it would be wrong to say that terrorism developed there as a result of economic backwardness. We should not think so.

I do not say that employment should not be given to the Kashmiri people and development works should not be undertaken there. I would like to say that you make every effort there but you should not do so under the impression that all such incidents are taking place there due to the poor economic condition of Kashmiri people. Mr. Chairman, Sir, National Flag was burnt in Kashmir on several occasions and the people who indulge in it are not our Kashmiri brothers but they are terrorists who are indulging in such anti-national activities. A prominent man of our country was kidnapped and killed by the terrorists to create terror among people.

Therefore, I want to say that we should not be afraid of terrorists. Our purpose will not be served by getting afraid. Through this House I would like to urge the Government and people of this country to give a determined fight to terrorists.

Need of the hour is that we should resort to social boycott of terrorists. Besides we have to take stringent action against them through Government machinery. Moreover, it is our duty as Members of Parliament that we should take correct step at the right moment and say only those things which are right. We should present true facts in the House. We should give suggestions and extend cooperation to the Government. In this way terrorism will definitely come to an end and we will be able to maintain unity and integrity of India. Mr. Chairman, please do not ring the bell right now.

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: You cannot dictate me like that. When I feel that your time is over, I will give the bell. Why should you be so conscious of that?

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV Mr. Chairman, Sir, just now our Home Minister was saying that he visited Kashmir many times. Hon. Minister visited Kashmir and a Parliamentary Committee was also sent to Kashmir. We are very much anxious to find out a solution to the Kashmir problem but nothing has so far come out of the efforts made in this regard. We should think over its solution. We should give concrete suggestions to the Government to take necessary steps to put an end to terrorism. So many experienced colleagues have expressed their views but except Mr. Jaswant Singh, who gave a suggestion, all of them condemned terrorism only. We will not be able to put an end to terrorism by merely condemning the terrorists. By doing so we only boost the morale of terrorists. They also come to know through radio, newspapers and television about our views and various measures being

taken by us in this regard. These things also raise their morale.

I want to say that we have come here to maintain the integrity of India and people elected us to ensure their security. Therefore, we should give good suggestions to the Government as we are bound for it and should made determined efforts to solve the Kashmir problem. I would like to point out that the hon. Home Minister is very much engrossed in solving the Kashmir problem and the Punjab problem. The day is not far off when he will have to face similar problem in Bihar also. This is third time when I am warning you that you must take stringent action to seal the border to check infiltration of terrorists from across the border. The same people enter Kashmir and Punjab through Bangla Desh. Do they have any certificate? You should give its reply. you should conduct a survey in this regard and should find out its solution. If you fail to take suitable measures in this regard, its consequences will be very bad for the country.

I have drawn your attention towards Bihar, I would not like to take more time as my other colleagues also have to speak on it. I was the first Member of the Janata Dal to speak.

With these words, I conclude. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I thank you very much for giving me an opportunity to speak.

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ (Baramulla): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel now that—as I have thought and as I have imagined earlier it was on a technical aspect that Mr. Jaswant Singh was in disagreement with the Resolution. And he exhibited a marvellous eloquence in the House and I have a tremendous regard for him because he does a meticulous exercise when he has to speak. But today I could pick up one or two points from his speech before I come to the Bill and express my point of view. I had decided not to come to the aspect of atrocities today, but it is my esteemed friend, Mr. Jaswant Singh, who

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provoked me to mention about the atrocities that were committed there. But first of all, I want to tell him that he made a headline for Doordarshan, but there is no message in his eloquence for the people of Kashmir. He says that the Government of India is confronting Pakistan in Kashmir. Certainly not. I have a proof here and here is the Home Minister and I will give him these documents. Let him convince me if he thinks that these are not the facts. I want to be very fair to the country and to this august House. Today, our forces are treating innocent people of Kashmir as their enemies and I have the proof here. So, you are not confronting Pakistan in Kashmir Valley and whatever killings have taken place at the borders Mr. Home Minister, is there a cry in the press in Kashmir on this? There is no cry because they feel that crossing the border, is not authorised by law. The rule is there. Border cannot be crossed and therefore whatever killings are taking place on the borders of Jammu and Kashmir State, not a word of protest about those killings is there in the Press. But whatever the forces do there in Srinagar, Sopore, Baramulla Anantanag and other places, we have to take notice of that. I am very sorry Mr. Jaswant Singh has not taken any notice of that and unfortunately, Mr. Jaswant Singh, did not touch the human right aspect. Why? He gave so many suggestions and he wants us to commend the role of security forces. Certainly, Mr. Jaswant. The army had very good relations with the civilian population in border areas but not now because you have brought in army to perform a role in Kashmir valley which they cannot perform without committing excesses and I can give a proof not only about CRPF, not only about BSF it is a multiple authority operating in Kashmir but the army personnel too who are committing atrocities. How can anybody give blanket commendation to forces? The fact remains that atrocities have been committed and innocent people have been killed, why did not Mr. Jaswant Singh show some sympathy for the victims and their kith and kin? Mr. Chairman, I agree with Mr. Chidambaram who told the ruling party that it could not win

back the hearts of the people. Perhaps it is a right conclusion for me that Central Govt. has the power to own vast mountains and rivers and beautiful Vallies Gulmarg Pahalgam but it cannot win the hearts and minds of the people. They are totally alienated. In fact alienation is no word to describe the tragedy that has overtaken Kashmir? I felt hurt that a senior member like Mr. Jaswant Singh did not show any sympathy to the people of Kashmir, who have suffered innumerable miseries.

[Translation]

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN (Sasaram): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise on a point of order. I want to say through you that hon. Member belongs to Kashmir. Therefore, he wants to raise this question. He should express his views on the Kashmir problem, the main reasons behind it and its solution.

[English]

MR CHAIRMAN: It is not a point of order. There is no point of order.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: It is not a point of order. He does not quote even the rule. (BJP Member Mr. Verma had raised a point of order)

Now, Mr. Chairman, I feel very sorry that an hon. Member—he is not an ordinary Member, he is very learned member and he came close to surveying the scene in Kashmir, but he committed the mistake of not conveying any message to the people of Kashmir and he did not show any sympathy with the people who died, the innocent people who suffered the greatest hardships and atrocities. Why should Mr. Jaswant Singh reject the reports from the Human Rights Organisations like the PUCL of which Justice Tarkunde and Justice Sachar are Members and balraj Puri and Inder Mohan and others took the initiative on Kashmir and also some daughters of India went there recently and saw the atrocities which had been committed there? He (Mr. Jaswant Singh) suggested that stern action should be

taken against the officers of the state who appealed to UNO some time ago. I differ with him there also because while there was a mourning procession on the road and the body of the assassinated leader Mirwaiz Moulvi Farooq was on shoulders of the mourners the forces opened fire. The Forces not only opened fire on the mourners, but on the coffin itself and there is ample proof for that and the whole world knows it. And therefore, we must understand whoever are the officers, they are part of the social milieu. They cannot remain aloof so they appealed to the world community, all humanity, saying, 'Kindly take stock of the situation in Kashmir' They appealed for mercy against brutalities that were committed there. It is open to Govt. to take action but I shall want the Govt. of the disastrous consequences that will follow

17.07 hrs.

[MR DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Now, I will hurriedly come to exodus. Mr. Jaswant Singh feels very much concerned, I also feel concerned about it. Let him come to Kashmir and understand the situation. This Parliament never passed a Resolution on sending an All Party Delegation to Kashmir. Mr. Indrajit Gupta once told me, 'Why should you not go to Kashmir?' I said, 'Said, on every 15th day I go there but why does not Mr. Jaswant Singh go there? We shall explain to him how exodus of Kashmiri pandits took place. It is because Mr. Jagmohan became nervous and he wanted to teach a lesson to Kashmiri Muslims and for that he wanted exodus of Kashmir Pandits and that way he proved the worst enemy of Kashmiri pandits whom Kashmiri Muslims consider integral part of Kashmir society the part of my flesh and the part of my body. They are suffering, in Jammu and in Delhi and elsewhere but who is responsible for their plight? It is Mr. Jagmohan, for whom you have all the praise, you did not go and collect evidence against him.

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay North); Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Yes, what is your point of order?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: There can be no point of order.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise on a point of order. Can reactions be expressed in regard to the part acts of a person, who is not a Member of this House? He is a Member of Rajya Sabha. He cannot defend himself here. To say something about such a person is unjustified and it is against the tradition. This is my point of order.

[*English*]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: We shall have to mention, you may call him Mr. X, but I have to discuss him because all these three items on agenda are related to him. (*Interruptions*) Why President's Rule? What is the necessity of President's Rule? (*Interruption...*) Anyhow, Sir, now, this President's Rule... (*Interruptions*) Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I will not name him directly as he is a Member of the Rajya Sabha. But, ex-Governor Jagmohan, I can say. (*Interruptions*) I will say, 'Ex-Governor Jagmohan'. What else can I do?

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: Prof. Soz, I think you have accepted his point of order.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Yes, as far as his membership in the Rajya Sabha is concerned. Sir, as far as the President's rule is concerned, it is a compulsion for the Government of India. It had to be imposed on that day. But who created the situation? I am not arguing with you here that that Assembly should be revived. But why should he dissolve that? He did not leave any option with the Government. It was a piquant situation when the Prime Minister told us that he Mr. Jagmohan did not consult him. The Home Minister said that he did not consult him also. So, he was a 'maharaja'. In this House, it is the duty for the Home Minister to take us into confidence and tell us how he dissolved that Assembly. Was he not an agent on behalf

[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

of the President of India? It is necessary, under the Constitution, for the Prime Minister to brief the President on every situation. What could Shri V.P. Singh brief the President of India about on the dissolution of the Assembly? I imagined then that Kashmir had been given to him on 'patta'? He was totally wrong and he took totally illegal action in doing that. I am not for the revival of the Assembly. I am just telling you, as to how he took many wrong decisions and ruined Kashmir and how he was solely responsible for death and destruction there. Through the Bill under discussion the Govt. is going to punish those who have alienated a section of the population. Mr. Jagmohan, the ex-Governor of Jammu and Kashmir had alienated the whole of Kashmir. What is the punishment for him? I mean Mr. Jagmohan, the ex-Governor. We have three items here and all the three relate to Kashmir. So, you will kindly bear with me. I will not talk about the President's rule because it is a compulsion for the Home Minister.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, let there be some bearing on the Bill.

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will come to the Bill. I had to refer to Mr. Jagmohan, briefly but I will not refer to his misrule in detail. They (BJP members) are all thumping the desks in his favour, but they will come to know about him when an inquiry is instituted. Regarding this Disturbed Areas Act, we approached the Governor Mr. Saxena, on that very day. I had never been to him. But on that day, I told him that this is not necessary and you should not enact this law because in Punjab, it was counter-productive. Then, the next day, this Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Ordinance was promulgated. Now, it is being replaced here. I feel there are so many laws already which are sufficient to curb militancy. The Home Minister's knowledge must be more than me. The State has Criminal Procedure Code, It has Enemy Agents Act, It has Public Safety Act and I have TADA, which is terribly repressive. All these acts are there. Even now,

although Mr. Jaswant Singh has gone in favour of this law, he has cautioned you, 'do not have more laws in your hand'.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, why are you speaking on individuals? Why don't you speak on the Resolution?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I am speaking on the Disturbed Areas Act; I am speaking on the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Act. I had imagined Mr. Saxena to be different because Mr. Jagmohan, the ex-Governor made a totally untrue statement when he said that he was going to Kashmir as a nursing orderly. The people of Jammu and Kashmir came to know him later what he showed them what a nursing orderly could be. As Mr. Chidambaram said, he became a symbol of terrorism and a symbol of tyranny. Mr. Ranga, I want your ears, even now a vast section of Kashmiris feel that if Mr. Jagmohan had not come to that State as Governor, this would not be the tenor of the freedom movement and this would not be the ferocity of the movement. He gave them the movement. He pressed them to the wall. He left them totally alienated. If there is one man who is responsible for pushing them to the wall and alienating them totally, it is Shri Jagmohan, the ex-Governor of Jammu and Kashmir.

Mr. Deputy-Speaker, I had told the present Government: "Mr. Saxena you wanted to show a different perception. This kind of Act was unproductive in Punjab. Why are you enacting it here? You are armed with so many laws. It is perhaps Delhi which is putting a gun on your shoulders," I told him, since you have remained an officer there. You will care for the Home Ministry's directions. They have put the gun on your shoulder. They want you to pass this draconian law. There was something in the air that you might try to retrieve the situation democratically and Constitutionally and many people would cooperate with you but this law is draconian and liable to be insured. But he had already agreed to go whole-hog with Delhi. I feel, Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, the Disturbed Area Act passed by Mr. Saxena,

at the behest of Delhi because it was already on the anvil when Mr. Jagmohan was there. It was his proposal.

Now, Sir, the point is that the Security forces, BSF, CRPF—have committed atrocities. Therefore, I want this House to do some duty to their conscience, if not to the people of Kashmir and stop these forces, including the Army from committing any atrocities in future. I will tell you just now, what the Army has done at Pazipora I want this House to stop them committing onslaught further, to stop them treating innocent Kashmiries as enemies, I want that this House to study the dimension of repressions. I will mention only four events after this Disturbed Area Act was enforced. If you send a parliamentary delegation, I will go with you. But you send a parliamentary delegation to these four places, to investigate these four events only. On 4th of July, the Disturbed Area Act was passed. On 8th of July, two villages were set on fire. In Megaon, two villages Odina, and Wathnagam, 200 houses were burnt to ashes. Four people were killed and one person was thrown into fire and burnt alive. The newspapers cuttings are here. You have not yet contradicted it, although national Press does not cover fullest possible details because some of them go whole-hog with the narrow concept of nationalism. While forgetting that, there should be some meaning and sincerity in calling Kashmir as an integral part of India.

Then, on 12th July, several women were gang-raped at Punjwa (Kupwara). This was done by BSF. On 26th July, this was the day when DG came to Sopore and witnessed the tragedy himself. Iqbal market (a premier market place) was put on fire. BBC said that the loss of property was to the tune of Rs. 200 crores. Your Doordarshan did not say anything and you are giving this institution autonomy. Doordarshan has not been taught to be fair. Here is the Prasar Bharati Bill.

[Translation]

Your Doordarshan did not say anything.

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it not yours?

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Mine will be different and it would work honestly. I will explain about it on the day when Prasar Bharati Bill comes up for discussion.

[English]

On 6th of August, in Mashali Mohalla eleven persons were killed inside their houses by the BSF one BSF Jaswan had been killed somewhere in the city. I feel sorry for that Jawan also who died with bullets. We must feel sorry for all the innocent people. But see what BSF did in the city. Later in the day, when it was evening, when the night had fallen in the Mashali Mohalla, the BSF enters some houses and kills 11 people inside the houses including 70 year old man and an eight year old child. This is known to everybody and that is the day when Shri D.G. Saxena had a tiff with the DIG BSF telling the latter that these BSF was not here to kill innocent people.

I am showing you prominent newspapers published Srinagar Times, Afral and Alsafah. These are full of details regarding the killings in Mashali Mohalla. There are names of the people who got killed on that day inside the houses and the child was reported to be sleeping.

Constitute an Enquiry Commission and we shall prove it before you.

On 10th of August when I was raising some issue in the Zero Hour here I never knew what was happening in Kupwara. An army platoon was this is one incident where army committed excesses recently ambushed between two villages Pazipora and Dedikot and thereafter the militants ran away and then the whole unit moved to the two villages, Pazipora and Dedikot. Pazipora has 25 houses out of which 20 houses were burnt and 28 persons were killed and ten women were gang raped. I have the names and I will forward them to the Home Minister.

The present Governor had told me that he would institute an inquiry wherever excesses against innocent people will be



[Prof. Saif-ud-din Soz]

committed. I had asked "How can you institute an inquiry one after the other when you give vast powers even to a Havildar? That is dead impossible. Under these draconian laws forces will commit atrocities against innocent people. They have already made Kashmir a shame of Indian democracy."

Both the Disturbed Area Act and Jammu and Kashmir (Special Powers) Armed Forces Act will have to be withdrawn. Since you want suggestions, I must give you a couple of them. You will have to withdraw these Acts and conduct an inquiry. Send a parliamentary delegation there. May be there is a chance to retrieve the situation. But, as of now, this Bill is going to add insult to injury.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have already taken 22 minutes.

PROF: SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I know I have taken time but I will conclude within a couple of minutes. You have shown indulgence. I am grateful.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH: He is a Member from Jammu & Kashmir.

PROF: SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: I will take only two or three minutes.

This Bill says that you will punish those persons who will alienate the people. What about the Ex-Governor? Who alienated all Kashmiries. Under this Bill, powers will be exercised by a Havildar, by a Sergeant and down below there is the Sepoy, who can also exercise authority to Kill.

One of the paragraphs says that even this Sepoy can also open fire. They can destroy property. They can remove structures. They can even throw bombs on suspicion even. And, about future action, if there is suspicion, they can open fire and they can search and do anything. There is no jurisdiction of court anywhere and whosoever it may be, a Havildar even if he opens fire, he has no need of obtaining orders, he has no need

of reporting back and give explanations and if Governor Saksena says he will institute inquiry wherever necessary, I say it is simply not possible. I can warn this House, I alarm hon. Members, that he can never institute an inquiry to prove that the Havaldar Sepoy who opened fire wrongly because he is not required by this draconian law to prove that he was wrong or right therefore, I come forward. I will not go to the well, but protest from here.

I have told you there may be a chance for retrieving this situation but these draconian laws will have to be removed. So far as this Disturbed Areas Act is concerned, it is with the Governor Saxena. This Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Bill, I tear it to pieces. This is not acceptable to the people of Kashmir. This should be removed. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

AN. HON. MEMBER: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, he has committed contempt of the House.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER: This is not proper.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF: SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: This is not acceptable to the people of Kashmir. Now I conclude my speech. I don't want to embarrass any one. I reject it. (*Interruptions*)

AN. HON. MEMBER: Sir, it is a question of propriety.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Soz Saheb is one of the senior members of this House. It is very shameful if he acts in such a way in this House. You should give ruling in this connection. It is very bad. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIKALYAN SINGH KALVI (Barmer):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is not sufficient. There are some conventions and traditions of this House and those cannot be violated. The House should not be allowed to become fish market. This is our request. It is contempt of the House.

[English]

**MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER:** Please take your seats. I have already said that this is not proper. It is not necessary to prolong any more discussion in this issue.

[Translation]

**SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA (Udaipur):** Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill which has been introduced for giving special powers to armed forces in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. This Bill has been introduced after much consideration because situation in Kashmir is deteriorating day by day and it is necessary to provide additional powers to our armed forces to control that situation. The personnel of armed forces have not been sent there to be killed indiscriminately but for controlling that situation. They have sacrificed everything for protecting borders of our country. It is necessary that their families should be assured that this country will be fully protecting the person who have gone on borders for protecting a part of our country. I would like to ask the hon. Member, who was speaking earlier to me, whether he thinks that the situation prevailing in Kashmir can be controlled in this manner? Under such circumstances, if the situation Kashmir can be controlled, merely by making speeches we give you all powers and you may please solve the problem of Kashmir. We are worried about the problem of Kashmir for the last many years. Since independence till date, we have made various efforts to solve the problem of Kashmir in and sacrificed everything to save that part of our country due to which so many women became widow. Every effort was made to protect the country and Kashmir from the impact of that atmosphere which was created in Pakistan against India

after independence and fought two wars with Pakistan. But it is our misfortune that in spite of making so many efforts and sacrificing everything in forty years, the situation has become alarming in that region and people have become hostile. It has become a regular feature there to burn Indian National Flag. The hon. Member has not said or will not say anything in this regard. Is it not insult of the entire country? Is Tricolour not symbol of our dignity? If anybody burns the National Flag in Kashmir, we should condemn it publicly but the hon. Member is silent over it. Today the situation has deteriorated so much there that nobody can even sing our National Anthem-'Jan Gan Man'. Why it was so that a day before our Independence Day, flag of Pakistan was hoisted there and people were full of gaiety but on the Independence Day of India while the Governor was hoisting the flag, the ground was empty? Does the hon. Member not want to speak against it? (Interruptions)

Today, the main question before us is not about Kashmir only but it is our misfortune as well as the misfortune of our country that instead of solving the problems we are forming our own groups and more worried about our them. We do not hesitate to use any platform to impress our voters. We are not worried about the country. It is our misfortune. In this way can we create a situation to solve the problem of Kashmir? The people always want to know what does the Parliament, the supreme legislative body of our country, discuss to save Kashmir. All of us speak keeping in view our own interests. It does not mean that we do not consider treason as treason. The actual question is not who lives for the country and who dies for the country. We can not give exact information as to how many people have lost their lives while protecting the dignity of the country. We have to rise above this issue. We have no enmity with those people. Lakhs and crores of people are living in this country who have different religions but they are living with love and affection. The question does not arise at all to uproot persons of any particular caste and region but some such forces are there which have been ruining this

[Sh. Gulab Chand Kataria]

country and trying to involve innocent people in treason for their own interests and political gains. We have to arrest and punish them. If we have to formulate more strict laws for this purpose we will definitely formulate them.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is the misfortune of this country that lakhs of people of the country are living on roads in various cities like refugees. We have no time to speak a few words for them. Who wants to leave his home and property and live on roads and forth path with his family? Nobody wants it. The hon. Members did not speak any single word about them in their speeches. I feel that such type of thinking can lead to the disintegration of our country. I would like to say that if not today, tomorrow the people who are sitting in this House will be held responsible for making an effort to this country. The people will realise it later on but we are realising it today itself. You trying to take the country in the wrong direction. I would like to request you not to involve in such type of politics.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, Kashmir is a heaven on earth and crown of India, our country is incomplete without Kashmir and it cannot exist without Kashmir. Some persons say that we are communal. I would like to say that we are not communal. At the time of formation of Jansangh, Shri Shyama Prasad Mukherjee as a Member of the Congress party felt that problems of the country cannot be solved with the policy of appeasement. At that time that man, with his few workers, raised a slogan that two Prime Ministers, two Constitutions and two throats in one country would not exist simultaneously. He said this at that time, when he swam across the Jehlum river to reach there and died there in prison. This party was born as a result of his sacrifice and people are calling it a communal party. If you want to test our patriotism you can do it by taking our lives. It is a misfortune of our country that such a patriotic party is called a communal party. We are ready to sacrifice even our party in the interests of the country but we

want that unity, integrity and dignity of our country and the Kashmir which is crown of our country should remain intact.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, people consider us as communal or they think that we are indulging in communalism because of our views about Article 370. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now there is no time, please conclude. The leaders of each party or the persons who spoke in the beginning, have been given sufficient time. Now you may please discuss only main points and conclude.

SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: There is a dispute regarding Article 370 in this country. We should not be so biased over this issue that this Article encourages secessionism or not. We should not become so alarmed on this issue. If this issue can be solved through it then is all right. We will also think over it and it is possible that we were wrong. If it is a fact, we are ready to correct our mistake. But we are speaking about integrity of the country. We should not destroy ourselves over Article 370. We want that the secessionism which is increasing in Punjab, Assam, Gorkhaland or elsewhere due to Article 370 should be checked by deleting it. India is a secular country, various cultures exist here and nobody can stop anyone to offer prayers as he likes. I think that India is the most tolerant country in the world but unfortunately people misunderstood our culture, considered us as coward and turned away from it. I know that Pakistan will certainly encourage it. From where the terrorist forces and traitors are getting protection? Do they run away after killing people? It is not that they have wings and fly away. They do not go to Pakistan but take shelter in various homes and work against India from these places. If we do not give powers under law for conducting search of these places, what else can we give? What more powers are being given under it? If powers for search is being provided, searches can be carried out. There is no harm to provide power to open fire in odd circumstances or to break locks to recover any suspicious thing.

When we are patriotic, we should not be afraid. This law is strict for traitors and not for patriotic people. If we do not make laws against traitors then we have no right to sit in this House. The responsibility of this House is to protect the country. The people have elected us not for ruining the country but for making it prosperous? We should bury our differences and take united stand on the problem of Kashmir. There is no need of having different views on this issue and we should have unanimity for protecting a part of our country. The terrorist forces and traitors get demoralised when we discuss this issue in this House. Our divergent views and norms provide them strength and boost their morale. Such people are present here who are taking their side. I would like to make one humble request to the old Members of the House that we are new comers and want to learn something from you, but it is our misfortune that we are witnessing such things in the Parliament...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. SAIF-UD-DIN SOZ: Sir, I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

Then hon. Member has seen in his speech that I show Tarafdari to militants. It is a reference to me. Should it go on record? I don't stand for any kind of violence, any kind of terrorism, any kind of militancy. I was speaking for the innocent people of Kashmir.

[Translation]

How was I favouring terrorism?

[English]

This is my point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Kataria, please continue. He has given his explanation.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: I would like to say that opinion is divided in the House. There should be a unanimous view

on how to control terrorism and deal with anti-national elements. A consensus on this issue will be greatly beneficial. This is a problem that has affected the country for the last 40 years and it would be misleading to call it a problem that was created during the past eight months. This problem has existed in some form or the other ever since Partition. Any citizen of this country will readily agree that there is a crisis in Kashmir.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: That point is already made, please don't repeat points.

[Translation]

SHRI GULAB CHAND KATARIA: This Bill should be passed unanimously so that it discourages the growth of anti-national elements. A consensus on this issue will be greatly beneficial. With these words I conclude my speech.

[English]

DR. VENKATESH KABDE (Nanded): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, I rise to support the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Bill.

I have great deal of respect for Mr. Soz, who is unfortunately not here. I am sure, when he goes home and think fo what he has done, he will realise that tearing the Bill into pieces, was not a right thing to do because it is a manifestation of the opinion of the people, about which we are discussing here. Certainly I have great respect for his nationalism, his fervor and his love for Kashmiri people. It is quite likely that in that enthusiasm, he has said several things and he has done this act. But we certainly do not condone that. In fact, we, all the hon. Members in this House do not appreciate what is happening in Kashmir, particularly some of the acts which occasionally one finds the excesses which are being committed by the armed forces, or the CRP. This cannot be condone. I am sure, all of us feel very strongly about it. Excesses should not be there and I

[Dr. Vekhatash Kabde]

am sure our hon. Home Minister will take suitable action. The Government has already made provisions. Even in this Bill, there is a provision. And I think, proper measures will be taken to see that such acts do not occur again. This is the proper time for bringing forward this Bill. You see the background in which this Bill has been brought forward. We all have to take into account, the happenings Kashmir. No one in this House will say that there is no militancy. In fact, the militancy is there and that has been the problem. Every one is worried about it. But, for the first time, after this Government came into power, we have really realised the situation that the House is not only not in order but also on fire. Our friends in the Opposition Benches were thinking that Kashmir is just a resort; it is just a tourist resort and nothing needs to be done about it. But things have come to such a pass and several things were happening. Pamphlets were pasted on walls with anti-national slogans. People were saying, 'Indian dogs, go home'. There were Pakistani flags on top of every house. But nothing was being done. When this Government came to power, people were feeling that the Kashmir has gone out of hands. There was a feeling of despondency. This is to the credit of this Government and for the measures that they have taken in the last eight months, that we see a new atmosphere; we see some light at the end of the tunnel; we see some semblance of law and order coming back in Kashmir. I am not saying that the militancy has gone away. I am not saying that. But, for the first time, the people in the country feel that the law and order situation is under control; we can retain Kashmir. It is not just the geography of Kashmir or the rivers and mountains of Kashmir. I want to tell Mr., Soz, who is here now, that there has been a qualitative change in the minds of the people. A team of people from Maharashtra recently travelled in Kashmir and they found that there is no disharmony or enmity between the Hindus and Muslims or among the people living there; they do not harbour any anti-national feelings. The great majority of the people in

Kashmir do not have any particular adverse opinion about India. They do feel that certain acts have been committed which should not have been committed. Certain excesses have been done. There should not be too much of state repression. We agree to all these things. But the fundamental fact remains that the whole House, which was out of order, thanks to efforts made, some kind of proper order is taking place in Kashmir and the situation in Kashmir is getting better.

Our friends in the Opposition while speaking on this Bill, have totally forgotten the international context, and the context of Pakistan to the question. I can understand their difficulty. I can also understand the stand they have to take. Probably they are thinking of their loyalty to someone; or they have to speak or put forth a frontal attack on the Government. That they did very well and I have great regard for their eloquence and their efforts to convince others. But let us not forget the fact. What are the facts? Mr. Chidambaram has forgotten to mention about the Pakistan factor while making his very eloquent attack. He was just mentioning: How the Government has failed. The Government has not taken action. The Government is all the time vacillating and wavering. The Government is not taking firm action.

Now, the Government is taking firm action. Even then, they do not like it. Do it this way or that way. Still the complaint will continue. We should understand their problem. Why they have to bring in politics everywhere that is not necessary. Supposing our Prime Minister goes to Punjab and shows a great courage and all the people are moved by this act, they still feel that he must be doing it as some kind of election stunt. What the Prime Minister has said is something great. He said, "I will go and do a *padyatra*. If I am killed by the people, I would like my mortal remains to be left in Punjab." It is such a great act of courage and a very great deal of commitment to the people. But still they do not find any sincerity. I think, that is their problem. Had they worked with devotion and sincerity, the things would not have come to this pass. That is what I want to tell our hon.

friends on the Opposition Benches.

Although efforts have been made in the last one month after the promulgation of the Armed Forces (Jammu and Kashmir) Special Powers Ordinance—the act is necessary—the situation has definitely improved. And there is enough proof for that. It has been mentioned that the militant activity has been on the increase in the Valley as well as outside. There was a great deal of need to check this. I am going by the reports. There have been about 10 to 15 encounters daily with the militants and all these people have been caught with large amount of explosives and other material. The figures have been given. All this has become possible only because of taking stringent action and because of promulgation of this Ordinance.

We have talked a great deal about our police personnel and army personnel. All of us must realise that we take a great deal of pride for the people who are working in the most difficult circumstances. As I said in the beginning, we do not condone some acts which are aberrations. But these people are working in the most difficult circumstances. All our security personnel come from different parts of the country. They cannot make a difference between who is militant and who is secular in Kashmir. All the time, whoever is in front of them, they would suspect whether he has good motive or he is going to throw a grande the next moment. So, these people are working in the most challenging and most difficult circumstances. My hats off to the security personnel as well as to the army personnel. They are doing the most difficult job. We all owe it to them that we provide them more facilities and we provide by this Bill some teeth to the civil administration so that our army personnel are able to achieve the goal for which they have been sent over there.

Before I conclude, I would just like to quote a portion from the Governor's letter to the President asking him to promulgate the presidential rule. It is a very significant statement that he had made. Mr. Girish Chandra Saxena says:

"A sizable section of the State employees including those belonging to the State Police...(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: No, no. That is not to be read.

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Considering all these factors and aspects, in order to consolidate the gains which we have made in Kashmir, I think, this Bill has come at a very right time and I support it heartily.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, we are taking part in this debate with a heavy heart and with a sense of responsibility. We have heard and we are also hearing the voices of despair outside and sometimes within the House. The voice of despair is that many feel that the cause of Kashmir has been lost. We have reached such a situation which is irretrievable. Sir, I am not one of those persons but I feel that Kashmir is not lost. Kashmir is very much a part of India, not only in relation to territorial connection but culturally, socially, economically and in all other aspects also. Some remarks were made that we may hold the land of Kashmir. But, we cannot hold, as Mr. Chidambaram said, the minds, the hearts and the bodies of Kashmiris. There are some standstills. We not only want to hold the land of Kashmir but we want the Kashmiri culture, identity and Kashmiris also. There are voices of despair but inspite of despair, we should not lose courage and come to the position that the cause is left or lost for us. There is no doubt about the fact that Kashmir problem cannot be considered in isolation of the international events. I do not like to take much of your time because much of the ground has already been covered by my esteemed friend, Mr. Jaswant Singh. But we should also be conscious—and I would implore some of my friends, particularly my friends representing Jammu and Kashmir in this House—that the cause is for India, for the entire nation and there needs to be a balanced view in the interest of the country as a whole.

We cannot, for a moment, ignore what is

[Patta Basu]

happening across the border and what is happening all over the country. As has been pointed out, attempts are being made to internationalise the issue. Attempts are also being made to Islamise the issue. But I would request some of our friends that it would be called the height a folly to communalise the issue and approach the Kashmir problem on the basis of Hindus and Muslims. There are forces in the country, within the country, not across the border who create law and order problem. I have already considered that there are sinister attempts at internationalisation of the issue, Islamisation of the issue in order to make it a Pan Islamic issue. But there are forces which are working in order to communalise the issue and bring the entire problem of Jammu and Kashmir in the light of Hindu and Muslim, in the light of the majority and in the light of minority. Therefore, this is also called the height of folly. I would only implore upon those friends that if they really want to maintain the unity and integrity and safety and the security of the country, they should not communalise the issue. It is an issue which concerns the nation. It is an issue which concerns the people of all faiths—Hindus, Christians, Muslims and all religions of the country. Coming to the grave situation now prevailing in Kashmir Sir, the recent developments in Pakistan possess or rather bores out a prospect fraught with grave danger to the security of our country. Military adventurism on the part of the new Jatoi Government there, cannot be exclusively ruled out as far as the situation which is developing within our country is concerned. In this case, I would like to quote what Mrs. Benazir Bhutto has said. She has expressed her fear that India and Pakistan have come closer to war as a moderate force that stood for stability in the region has been removed. Whatever might be the aggressive and belligerent position of Mrs. Bhutto, the domestic compulsion which she feels and which is being faced by today's new Government is likely to drive the Pakistani militarist adventurists to have a bad drive. The subversive activities within Jammu and Kashmir, the terrorist activities within Jammu and Kashmir will be

subversing the militarist designs of Pakistan. If this state of affairs continues within Jammu and Kashmir, I think the possibility of an armed conflict cannot be ruled out completely.

Again, there is another thing which has been brought to the notice of the House. I mean, the remark made by the President of Pakistan, who described the Kashmir issue as 'unfinished agenda of Pakistan'. What does it mean? It means that their ultimate goal is to recapture this. That being the case, these environmental hazards should not be ignored. If we ignore that, we shall be ignoring India's security. I would implore my friends to seriously think of the dangers that face this country. Kashmiris are with us; they are Indian nationals. Kashmiris are very much patriotic as we are. Kashmiris are patriotic as anybody of us in this House is. Therefore, we should not let down the Kashmiri people.

Coming to the other points, I think, the Home Minister should clarify it. Shri V.P. Singh, our Prime Minister is on record to say during his Address to the nation on the 15th August this year that some mistakes were committed in handling the Kashmir problem. I cannot imagine what is the mistake that the Government admits now. If the Government admits any mistake and that too through an Address made by the Prime Minister of the country on an auspicious occasion like Independence Day, I think, this House has got a right to know the aspects of the mistakes. That is very necessary to understand the follow-up steps that the Government proposes to take to retreat the apparently lost situation in Kashmir.

I feel, time is still there if the Government revises its policy. In short, I would now mention only some points.

It should be the earnest endeavour of the Government to remove misgivings from the minds of the people of Kashmir. There should be concerted efforts to create trust among the people of Kashmir. There should be a process of trust-building not only between India and Pakistan, not only between

the two Governments, not only between the people of India and Pakistan, but I feel that the process of trust building has not yet been started between the people of Kashmir and the rest of India. That is the cause of alienation.

I was amused to listen Shri Chidambaram who sought to create the impression that the process of alienation has begun with the emergence of the National Front Government at the Centre. The reality is and nobody can deny that the process of alienation of Kashmiris from the rest of India started—excuse me—, when you were there. Was it not a fact that the Pakistani flag was hoisted in Kashmir when Dr. Farooq Abdullah was the Chief Minister and the National Conference and the Congress (I) were in power in the State? What did you do? You did not take proper steps for arresting or reversing the process of alienation. But alienation is a fact. The Government should not ignore this fact. Alienation has been there because of their policies. It may be that we have inherited that problem. But since we have inherited the problem, and therefore, this should remain a permanent alibi for us that does not befit the Government which is now in power at the Centre.

18.00 hrs.

Therefore, I think that the confidence building process between the people of Jammu and Kashmir and the rest of India has to be started immediately.

Now, of late, we hear about the resumption of political process. Earlier, it was the Minister who was reporting that Government is serious for the resumption of the political process in Jammu and Kashmir. Shri George Fernandes was very busy to build up the bridge between the people of Kashmir and the rest of India. And, I think neither he nor the Government speak anything about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Basu, I think you can continue tomorrow.

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, the BAC has decided that the discussion on this Bill may be concluded today so that we can take up the Prasar Bharti Bill tomorrow. We have already spent four-and-half hours on it. One-and-a-half hour is left, so what I suggest is that we may sit one hour more so that discussion is over. Minister can reply tomorrow and voting also can take place tomorrow.

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): Sir, we want to cooperate but please do not push us like this. You want Prasar Bharti Bill to come tomorrow. We can have it from 1 o'clock to 2.30 tomorrow.

SHRI P. UPENDRA : If you want to forgo the Lunch Hour tomorrow then we can take up this at 1 o'clock and finish it by 2.30.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Sir, why is he against the lunch?

SHRI P. UPENDRA: I am not opposed to lunch. You can have your lunch but what I am suggesting is that we may suspend the Lunch Hour.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We are prepared to extend our full co-operation. We only want that attention be paid to the Opposition also. Members of the ruling party should take less time so as to allow members of the Opposition and other parties to express their views. The problem with Shri Upendra is that he does not have any control over members of his own party and he wants to control the House asking us to sit late and forego the lunch hour. This is not possible.

[English]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, if some more time is left for their party, you definitely give them the time.



[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We can understand such a situation arising towards the end of the Session and we do co-operate at such times so that Government business can be completed. But to sit late right in the beginning of the Session is not possible at all.

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: Sir, I would submit to the House that there are 22 Bills which are to be passed in this Session. Therefore, if Members want to sit until the Bills are passed throughout the September, we do not have any objection but they are to be passed.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: You extend the Session for the whole month of September, we do not mind.

SHRI JASWANT SINGH (Jodhpur): Sir, of the alternatives proposed, one being to sit longer has been ruled out by our hon. colleague Shri Vasant Sathe. And the other is about forgoing Lunch. You would not have to forgo lunch as such. You can always go and have lunch; it is that the formal lunch hour which the Parliament has, be better utilised to do work. The suggestion is not at all that any hon. member should forgo lunch. It is the Lunch Hour which is so delineated, that should be forgone. This I think is entirely reasonable. Let us not have the Lunch Hour.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE

(Dumdum): Tomorrow the Lunch Hour will not be a part of the Zero Hour.

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, we have already conceded twice. We said we will sit during Lunch hour. If we take a decision today to forego tomorrow's Lunch hour then it will become a practice. So we are not prepared to commit ourselves today. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It is Mr. Sathe's suggestion. We have accepted Mr. Sathe's suggestion. Why are you going back?

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: He is not accepting the position. So, let us continue upto 7.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think the hon. Members and Whips would be able to sort out this matter to the satisfaction of the House and all the Members. I have no doubt about it. Mr. Chitta Basu to continue tomorrow. Other Members will also speak. The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 A.M.

18.06 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, August 21, 1990/*  
*Sravana 30, 1912 (Saka)*