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Thursday, May 17, 1990
Vaisakha 27, 1912 (Saka)

LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

Second Session
(Ninth Lok Sabha)



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LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT
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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday May 17, 1990/Vaisakha 27,
1912 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Statutory Development Board for Konkan

+

*860. SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHLE:
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided
to make suitable amendment to article 371(2)
of the Constitution to grant Statutory Devel-
opment Board for Konkan; and

(b) if so, date by which such Board will
come into existence?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The
Government of Maharashtra have made two

proposals—the first one for establishment of
separate Development Boards for 'Vidarbha,
Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra' as
envisaged in article 371(2) of the Constitu-
tion, and the second one for amending ar-
ticle 371(2) (a) of the Constitution so as to
include a specific provision for establish-
ment of a separate Development Board for
Konkan also. However, in deference to the
wishes of the State Government, it has been
decided to defer considering of the second
proposal and expedite action in regard to the
first proposal.

SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHLE: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, there is a fine couplet in San-
skrit for cunning politicians:

Hastadapi na datuayam, griladapi na
diyate.

Paropakaranārtham vachne kim
dridrata?

MR. SPEAKER: It is for (Vidya learning).

SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHLE: The
Central Government and the State Govern-
ment have given so many assurances dur-
ing the last six years regarding statutory
Development Boards for Marathwada and
Vidarbha but till now no statutory Develop-
ment Board has been constituted for these
regions...

MR. SPEAKER: You can ask two sup-
plementaries please put the first one.

SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHLE: My first
question is that if it is the position of Marath-
wada and Vidarbha regions what would be
the position of Konkan? Will they have to
wait for the 21st century?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a State Government's proposal and that is why we are giving priority to it. But in case of Konkan, Constitution has to be amended so we assure you to do it in consultation with the State Government.

SHRI VIDYADHAR GOKHLE: It is the demand of the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan region that the Development Boards should be autonomous but the Maharashtra Government has been shrewd to keep a silence in this regard. They have not yet disclosed their draft proposal. However I would like to know what the Central Government is thinking about it? We would like to know whether these Development Boards are going to be autonomous or not? One more thing I would like to know whether Government have received any Private Members Bill seeking to make an amendments in Article 371(2) of the constitution or not?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think the hon. Member is giving priority to the question of Konkan. We shall talk to the State Government on this matter very soon and whatever provision is available we shall take action on it very soon.

[*English*]

DR. VENKATESH KABDE: The background of Article 371(2) has to be understood in relation to this question and this Article was incorporated in 1956 by the Constitution (Seventh Amendment) Act. It was found, because the Fazal Ali Commission had recommended a separate State for Vidarbha for the sake of linguistic integration of the country, the people from Vidarbha decided to merge with Maharashtra. Also, for Marathwada a guarantee was given that special consideration will be given to Marathwada in terms of employment and other opportunities. So, Marathwada got merged with Maharashtra in 1956.

Now, in the last thirty years the provisions of Article 371(2) have not been followed. What are those provisions? There

are three provisions under Article 371(2). They are, one is that separate development boards for Marathwada, Vidarbha and the rest of Maharashtra—by which we mean Konkan—will be formed to see that every year the report of these boards will be submitted to the state Assembly. But, at no time has the report been submitted to the state Assembly. The second provision is that there will be equitable distribution of the funds of the States in proportion of their population. And the third provision is that there will be an equitable distribution in the training facilities for technical education and vocational training in the services under the control of the Government. But Maharashtra has failed to fulfil all these three conditions. The Maharashtra Assembly has unanimously passed a Resolution on 24th July 1984 for the formation of statutory development boards for Marathwada and Vidarbha. This Resolution has sent to the President of India, recommending that these may be formed. However, the proposal has been shuttling between the Central Government and the State Government for a long time because of some strange reasons. I think that it is high time we think about it and some of the people—our hon. Mr. Sathé knows—have demanded a separate Vidarbha and in Marathwada also a demand for a separate Vidarbha is being made. There is no popular support for these movements but if we have divisive forces it is not good. However, have to request the hon. Minister that they should take a Cabinet decision. My question, have they taken a cabinet decision? The Prime Minister in a conference in Nagpur promised that these boards will be formed in this session. But they have not been formed. My question is when are they going to form them?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): There is a special provision. After the Reorganisation of the States in 1956 a special provision was made in the Constitution for setting up of a statutory development boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada, Gujarat and Kutch area. This matter has been pending for the last 30 years, because under this provision in the Constitution the Governor has been

given special responsibility for implementing this provision. Anyhow, the respective Chief Ministers have been sleeping over the matter. To some extent it means a dilution of the authority of respective Chief Ministers. So, whatever proposal has been sent by the present Government, the Governor has no powers in that. It is the Chief Minister who will be the Chairman and some of the Ministers will be members. We will again send the proposal back seeking the opinion of the Governor. But the opinion of the present Governor is that it will mean dictum. Who will be responsible for it? However, if we go to the constitutional provision it is the responsibility of the Governor. But the present Government has sent a proposal where the Governor has no say. So, we have been in touch with the Maharashtra Government. I am soon calling a meeting and trying to sort out this matter.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Sir, as the hon. Minister has said, this thing has had a chequered history of the last thirty years. I have no hesitation in saying, irrespective of which Government it has been, that there has been a serious betrayal of the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada... (*Interruptions*)

I say, 'irrespective of'. These people just irritate me.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You address the Speaker.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I will address the Speaker. But there are some incorrigible people here. They cannot even understand the subject.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us be serious.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I say, irrespective of which Government, even our Government, that there has been a betrayal. We deceive the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. Although the Article 371 was specifically introduced to give protection to the rights of the people, particularly of Vidarbha, who were granted unanimously a separate status of statehood

in the States Reorganisation Commission; unanimously by the Fazl Ali Commission; we sacrificed that status only for linguistic unity of the entire Maharashtra. But the leadership of Maharashtra throughout this period and also the Central Government in league with the leadership, had deceived the people of Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra. Even the present Government is trying to dilute the provisions of Article 371. I would beg to this Government—Mufti Saheb, at least you, because you know the whole history—that the Statutory Development Boards are to be independent and it is the Governor, meaning thereby the Central Government, which has to have the supervising power. By diluting it, by depriving the Governor of his authority, by taking it over the Chief Minister, the whole purpose of Article 371 will be defeated. Therefore, I would request the Home Minister and this Government particularly, to kindly take this matter seriously. I am warning, Sir,—a tendency in the country is there—that any day a movement for a separate Vidarbha and other parts will start and nobody will be able to control it. I would like to know from the Government whether they will take expeditious measure to ensure the establishment of Statutory Development Boards according to Article 371 and also to create a provision for a statutory Development Board for Konkan. This is my request.. (*Interruptions*)

Do not take it lightly my friends.. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: They are not taking it lightly. How can anybody take it lightly?

[*Translation*]

It is a very serious matter and nobody is taking it lightly.

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I share the concern of Shri Sathe. As I have earlier said, this special provision of the Constitution has been pending since last 30 years. And if there has to be a Statutory

Development Board, that has to be under the provision of the Constitution. This matter is to be sorted out with the Chief Minister. I am soon calling the Chief Minister here and we will try to sort it out.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whatever has been said by Shri Vasant Sathe, I fully agree with that. Besides I would also like to say that there are certain problems in our country which are kept closed like snakes in the basket of a juggler. That basket is opened at the time of show i.e. elections and it is said that they would set up Development Boards for Vidarbha, Konkan and Marathwada. As soon as the elections are over and votes are pocketed, the basket is again closed. That is the way it has been happening for the last thirty years. Had our hon. Member, Shri Vasant Sathe raised this matter so loudly 15 years back as he is raising it today, he would not have had opportunity to raise it here today. While sharing the sentiments expressed by him, I would like to say that on behalf of the Government, the hon. Home Minister has just now insured that the hon. Chief Minister would be called and a decision would be taken at the earliest. In this regard I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister as to when he is going to invite the chief Minister of Maharashtra? If we, all the MPs from Maharashtra, rise along our political differences to work for a common mission, we would certainly do justice with the people of Marathwada, Vidarbha and Konkan by bringing an amendment in the Constitution. Now the only thing I would like to know from the hon. Home Minister is as to when he is going to invite the Chief Minister of Maharashtra?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to assure you that I would be inviting him in next two weeks. Earlier we had fixed a meeting with him in Maharashtra on 26th April. However I would call him as soon as possible and hon. Members from Maharashtra will also be

consulted separately to find out a solution to the problem.

DR. VENKATESHKABDE: Mr. Speaker, Sir when a resolution to this effect was passed in the Legislative Assembly I was present there and Shri Sharad Pawar, the present Chief Minister had said at that time that there should not be a separate state. So now action should be taken expeditiously in this regard. But since then, four years have elapsed. We should first do it for Vidarbha and Marathwada because we have constitutional provisions for the same and the Legislative Assembly has taken an unanimous decision for that. After that steps have to be taken for the development of Konkan. So my question is as to when steps would be taken in this regard?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the amendment in the constitution has to be made for Konkan but first of all we should take action in regard to Vidarbha and Marathwada for which there is provision in the constitution and nothing has been done during the last 30 years. We shall also take action in regard to Konkan but let us take the other two first because constitutional provision is already there for them. However I would like to assure that I would look into the suggestions given by the State Government. All Cabinet Ministers are members of that Statutory Board, so they all would be called here and final shape would be given to it.

SHRI PURUSHOTTAM KAUSHIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the root cause of the agitation going on there is that there was no scientific basis of the reorganisation of the States. The root cause of these conflicts is the reorganisation of the States on the linguistic basis. Ignoring the social, educational and cultural basis, States were reorganised on linguistic basis only and that is why such agitations are gaining ground. At the time of reorganisations of States, they had envisaged small size states but after the reorganisation, the State like Madhya Pradesh became bigger than its earlier size. Also the State could not achieve the required level of economic development.

If that led to the demand for separate Chhatisgarh and Jharkhand states. There is also a demand for separate Bundelkhand State. These demands are coming up because these regions are gradually becoming economically more and more backward.

Today, the problem is that the Government may face difficulty in raising the matter of reorganisations of States. So the *via media* is the constitution of separate Development Boards for each region under Article 317 of the Constitution. It may also satiate the demands for separate states to some extent. Therefore, I would like to say to the hon. Minister that the question regarding Konkan has been raised here but the agitations for separate states are rocking the entire country. Is the Government thinking to take some positive steps on its own to remove backwardness in those areas where the people have been raised up demands for separate states? Will the Government think over a proposal to get a Survey conducted and set up Development Boards in those areas where demands for separate states are coming up including those for Chattisgarh, Bundelkhand Vidarbha etc covering such areas?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: He has generalised some areas. Jharkhand and Bodo are tribal areas and they think that their cultural identity is being adversely affected and outsiders are occupying their land. So far as the demand for Bodo and Jharkhand are concerned we have yet to try our policy in this regard but we are not in favour of Statehood. We have to do it within the Constitutional framework of the State. So far as the Statutory Development Boards are concerned we have to formulate a model as we have Gorkhaland Council to which the power has been delegated to seek the involvement of the people in their development. Similarly we shall also take action regarding Vidarbha and Maharashtra very soon.

SHRIRAMNAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, from the reply given by hon. Minister, it is clear that the proposal submitted by the Chief Minister is not in keeping with the constitu-

tion. Much time has been consumed in discussing whether the unanimous resolution of the Maharashtra Legislative Assembly is in keeping with the Constitution. I would like to know whether the Government will take action in this regard within the coming three months after concluding this round of discussion soon?

[*English*]

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: Mr. Speaker, Sir, as I had already said, either the composition of Statutory Development Board has to be under the provisions of the Constitution or it has not to be. Therefore, we have to interact with the State Governments and the Chief Ministers to find out some *via-media* where the authority of the representative government will not be diluted. At the same time, people of the area will have the involvement in this Board. It should not be a Government Board but, peoples' representatives should be involved in it.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM NAIK: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister did not say anything about the time limit of three months.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I cannot compel the Minister to say. But, if he says it voluntarily, then it is all right.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANAWARILAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, since the reorganisation of states took place, the people of Vidarbha and Marathwada, particularly the latter, were assured that the justice would be done to them and the backlog completed by approximately thirty years have passed since then unfortunately there has been a dominance of Western Maharashtra over the rest of the state and its politics and this has caused injustice to Vidarbha and Marathwada. There

are many Committee reports and a backlog of Rs. four thousand crores has reckoned. This is the gravity of injustice done to the backward areas.

The situation even today is that
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Kindly ask the question in relation to the information you wish to seek.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, justice is denied to the people of Vidarbha as time is being wasted in drafting and redrafting the proposal for the last five years. The Constitution of India is supreme and the Central Government derives a lot of powers from it. The Government should ensure that no more injustice is done to the people of Vidarbha. If the State Government is not in a position to draft the proposal suitably, the Centre should itself initiate the process of making a draft and that way do justice to the people of Vidarbha.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: This is true that at the time of reorganisation of states, there was a provision of separate statehood for Vidarbha under the Nagpur Pact. The issue of Statutory Development Board has remained pending for long. I would like to say that a lot of exchange of correspondence in respect of constitution of the said Board have taken place between the Central Government and the State Government. The Chief Minister of that state talked much about it when he was occupying the portfolio of Home Ministry at the Centre but after taking over as Chief Minister, he preferred to keep silent on the issue. I can only assure you that we will try to put the things right and seek a solution to the matter. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Take your seat please.

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: You do not permit me to speak even when this question relate to my area. On the contrary, you are asking me to sit down.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Next question, Shri T. Basheer.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: I have not been given a chance to put question which concerns my constituency. So, I walk out.

(*Then, Shri Vamanrao Mahadik left the House*)

University for Fisheries

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

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a university for fisheries;

(b) whether Union Government have received any request from Keraia Government in this regard; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon?

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

(b) No such proposal has been received in the recent past.

(c) Question does not arise.

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, I am very much disappointed at the answer given by the hon. Minister because this is a very important question. Sir, fishery plays an important role in the economy of our country. Adoption of latest scientific management measures are essential to obtain maximum benefit from this sector. So, I strongly feel that there should be a University for fisheries. At present, there is no university for this. So far as Kerala is concerned, I may point out that

Kerala is a leading producer of marine products and the state has the largest population of fishermen in the country. A number of Central Institute for Development of Fisheries are located in the State of Kerala. So, I think Kerala is concerned, I may point out that Kerala is concerned, an ideal place to set up a university for fisheries.

In the answer given by the hon. Minister, it has been stated that no such proposal has been received in the recent past from the Kerala Government. But my information is that the Kerala Government has a proposal to set up a University for fisheries in Kerala. Anyway, considering the importance of the sector, I would like to know whether the government will consider the proposal to set up a university for fisheries, at least during the next Five Year Plan.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as the question of setting up a University for Fisheries is concerned, the Central Institute of Fisheries Education situated at Bombay has been given the status of a deemed University on 27th March, 1989. So far as Kerala is concerned, the hon. Member, has himself admitted that there are three principal institutions in Kerala. One is the College of Fisheries under the University of Kerala. Then there are two more institutions of I.C.A.R. at Pannangadi. One is the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute, Cochin and the other is the Kendriya Machhalipalan Technology Sansthan, Cochin. So far as the question of the proposal from the Government of Kerala is concerned, as asked by the hon. Member, I would say that no such proposal has been received in the recent past. But way back in 1986, the then Minister for Fisheries in the Government of Kerala, S. A.L. Jacob, had written a letter to the then Minister of Agriculture in the Union Government, Shri G.S. Dhillon, requesting him to set up a University for Fisheries in Kerala. The setting up of such an institute in the area of Fisheries was being contemplated at that time and meanwhile, one of the six institutions of I.C.A.R., func-

tioning in different parts of country, one situated at Bombay, that was the best of the six, was given the status of deemed University in 1989. As far as the provision for training and education in the Fisheries Institute at present is concerned, the present in take is sufficient to cater the requirement. Therefore, the Central Government does not propose to set up of a new University for Fisheries at present.

[*English*]

SHRI T. BASHEER: Sir, the Minister said there are a few Institutes and those Institutes are located in Kerala. And as I said, research and scientific knowledge is very important so far as the development of fish culture is concerned. The Minister had given the names of the Institutes located in Kerala. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether there is any proposal for the development of these Institutes located in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the educational programmes upto the level of M.Sc. and Ph. D. in Mariculture are already being undertaken by the Central Marine Fisheries Research Institute in collaboration with Cochin University in Cochin itself. There are approximately twenty students undergoing the undergraduate training in the College of Fisheries and some 628 students in the B.G. Thirdly, the Kendriya Machhalipalan Technology Sansthan located in Cochin is also imparting such education. There is no proposal, at present, for its further development because the Central Government is of the view that the present arrangement is sufficient. So far as the question of the hon. Member is concerned, I would like to say that keeping in view our present position of resources and the opinion of I.C.A.R., there is no need for further development in the coming 5-10 years. We are getting the resultant output and product in proportion to our requirement at present. The State Government is at liberty to make further development or open up new institu-

tions with its own resources, if it so desires.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, even if they cannot establish a separate university for fisheries, since they have got already these high level Institutes which are training people for undergraduate and for degree courses also, would it not be possible for the Government as well as the ICAR to persuade the University Grants Commission to treat these as deemed universities so that they are entitled to give degree and they are not necessarily to be costly as a regular university?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: There is not a single proposal of deemed University in hand at present.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: I am suggesting that the Government should take up that proposal.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Mr. Minister, you say you will consider it.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: As regards the question of development, there is a proposal of including Cochin Institute in the development plan of the Eighth Five Year Plan. This is the only proposal at present and excepting Bombay there is no such thing as a deemed University anywhere else. Besides this, there is no proposal as such.

[*English*]

PROF. N.G. RANGA: It is for the Government to consider that. I am suggesting this proposal for the Government's consideration. The senior Minister must be consulted before giving the answer that there is no proposal.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, hon. Ranga Sahib is one of the most revered and senior stalwarts of this country. The Government will consider his proposal afresh.

[*English*]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Sir, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to two aspects of fisheries in Kerala. The export of prawn earns the largest foreign exchange to our country among the marine products. But the research has shown that its mortality rate is 90 per cent and only 10 per cent survive. The mortality rate of prawns is the largest among the fishes. A research is going on in the Central Marine Institute at Cochin. May I know from the hon. Minister whether more facilities and encouragement will be given for that research project so that the mortality rate of the young prawns is brought down?

The second aspect is that tune worth crores of rupees and which has the largest demand in the foreign market, die a natural death due to lack of facilities for fishing. So, these two aspects may kindly be considered and some special projects may be sanctioned for Kerala. May I know whether the hon. Minister will look into these aspects?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in this regard research work on a large scale is being conducted at Kalyani in West Bengal.

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAMBOPCHE: Mr. Speaker Sir, in order to promote fisheries, the Government of Maharashtra started the construction of fish ponds under the Employment Guarantee Scheme but that work has come to a halt for the last two years. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether in order to promote fisheries in the country.....

MR. SPEAKER: You know that the

question concerns the State of Kerala. The hon. Minister will require a separate notice for it.

DR. KHUSHAL PARASRAMBOPCHE: Has the Central Government got any proposal to develop fisheries?

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, though this question is unrelated to the main question, I would like to say that many programmes to develop inland fisheries are being executed.

[*English*]

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Sir, it is reliably learnt that a proposal is pending before the Government of Kerala for the setting up of a Fisheries University in the State of Kerala. Keeping the fact in view that there is no Fisheries University in our country at the moment, will the Government consider this proposal and come out for extending financial assistance to the State of Kerala in this connection?

[*Translation*]

SHRI NITISH KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have already said that for the time being, the Central Government is not considering any proposal to set up a Fisheries University, but there are plans to develop and strengthen the existing institutes under the Eighth Plan.

[*English*]

Withdrawal of Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act from North East

*862. **DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the activities from various solidarity groups of North-Eastern States, recently launched a march in New Delhi demanding the withdrawal of the application of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 from North-East; and

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

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) In March this year, about 250 students from the North Eastern Region of the country, studying in Delhi, took out a procession in support of such a demand.

(b) The provisions of the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act are applied whenever required to deal with the law and order situation prevailing in a particular area. As soon as circumstances permit, the matter is reviewed by Government.

DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Mr. Speaker, Sir, this Act was enforced in the North-East with the purpose of maintaining law and order there. Through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the special powers given to the Armed Forces under this Act and also the situation at the time of enforcing this Act in the North-East as well as the present situation.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The states in which this Act has been enforced are Manipur, Meghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh, Assam and Mizoram. The Special powers that have been granted under this Act are—

[*English*]

"after giving due warning, as he may consider necessary, fire upon or otherwise use force, against any person who is acting in contravention of any law or order.

destroy any arms dump, prepared or fortified position or shelter from which armed attacks are made or likely to be made..

arrest, without warrant, any person who has committed a cognizable offence or against whom a reasonable suspicion exists that he has committed or is about to commit..

enter and search without warrant, any premises..”

[*Translation*]

Force is used in accordance with these powers granted under the said Act.

DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: What was the situation at the time of applying this Act there and what is the present situation?

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: The situation in those areas, where this Act has been applied is still not normal and the entire State of Manipur has been declared as a 'Disturbed Area'. The situation remains is the same along the Five Kilometre border belt Nagaland has with Burma. Therefore, this Act is still in force in these areas.

[*English*]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: As very rightly said by the hon. Minister of State for Home this is an Act which has been brought in the whole North eastern area because of the sensitive activities of the terrorists who are being supported from Burma, Bangladesh and other neighbouring countries. Recently, there was the election in Manipur and the new Government has been formed by Janata Dal, MPP and Congress (S). One of the promises given in the election was that the Disturbed Area Act would be removed. When the hon. Home Minister subsequently visited Manipur, a memorandum was given to him. Of course, he has not assured them but as I heard in the newspapers, he said, "We will review the situation and then we will come to a decision".

It is a sensitive area and activities of the terrorists have further increased and many para military personnel have been killed in

the last 3 or 4 months. In spite of that, some activists groups are demanding for the removal of the Act. Can I get an assurance from the Government that the Government will not take a hasty decision because, if it is one withdrawn, this will give encouragement to the terrorists activities indulged by NSCN, ULFA etc., Of late, they have made an understanding between each terrorist group in the area and there is a nexus between them to create destability in the whole Northeastern region. There should not be hasty decision and an assurance must be given here. I have told him personally about this. He should not reconcile it just for populist measure and some hasty decision should not be taken.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I do not think that the Government has any intention of taking populist decisions on matters concerning law and order. As I said earlier, once the situation becomes normal, a decision would be taken after reviewing the matter, but these areas are still disturbed and for the time being, the Government has no intention of taking any such decision.

[*English*]

SHRI P. K. THUNGON: It is known to everyone that in the whole of Noartheastern region, either at one place or other, disturbances are there. As it is apparent from the reply of the hon. Minister, they are going to consider for the removal of this provision instead of strengthening law and order network. I would like to know, what steps are you going to take for creating a climate, as you have said, before you can decide to withdraw the provision. But the extremists or the secessionists are acting not only in border areas but right in the heart of Assam also, ULFA and other forces. It is quite confusing to the people of North-Eastern Region that when Ministers go there, they make various strong statements like "We are not going to discuss with the extremists." But as soon as the Ministers come back to Delhi, the same kind of terrorist activity is going on there. People are rather started and confused

absolutely what kind of steps the Government is going to take for maintaining peace in that area. May I know from the hon. Minister what steps are you going to take in this regard and whether you are going to discuss and have talks with those sections of people who are turning towards secessionist movement and are going to follow the path of terrorism, instead of sticking to this policy, so that you can politically and emotionally tackle the problem? What action are you going to take on this?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government's policy in this regard is very clear. That is, we are ready to talk with every one, provided that it should be within the constitutional framework. As far as the question of law and order in the North-Eastern Region is concerned, the Central Government is minutely watching all the aspects and we just don't make statements there, rather we are also taking necessary action to implement all those things, with all the strength and resources at our disposal. We shall also work towards assuaging the sentiments and emotions hurt over the last 40 years. We shall also give due respect to their honour and self-respect.

PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Sir, through you, I would like to know from the hon. Minister the number of persons arrested so far under the Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act, 1958 and also the quantum of success achieved by the Government? Please do inform us about it.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: I do not have the exact figures with me, but we have gained much success. We feel that we have gained success in many areas, with the help of this Act.

[*English*]

SHRI RUPCHAND PAL: May I know from the hon. Minister whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to a very recent statement by a very important leader

of Nagaland that he is encouraging secessionism and insurgency because of certain developments in Nagaland, because of his past connection with these groups for which he was punished in 1986. May I know from the Government what steps they propose to take against that important leader?

[*Translation*]

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: In this regard, if you give us some details in writing, we shall surely act upon it.

[*English*]

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: May I know from the hon. Minister why is the Armed Forces Special Power Act imposed only in the North-Eastern States particularly? While implementing this Armed Forces Special Power Act, the privacy of women is invaded and it is being misused. When the Home Minister visited the region, he has assured the people that this Act will be withdrawn. But you are avoiding it. Why this Armed Forces Special Power Act is not withdrawn? This is partiality. Unless you withdraw this, you cannot win the confidence of the people of that area. Regarding hon. Member's pointing out the secessionist issues, it is not we who are encouraging secessionists. It is you who are encouraging secessionists. I have an example with me. You are engineering secessionist and anti-national activities. I would like to know whether you are going to withdraw the Special Armed Forces Act.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, as hon. Members know, in the major areas of North-East there has been insurgency going on. And fortunately, people of the area are not really involved in the development and democratic process. But still, due to accelerated activity of some militant organisations like ULFA, NSCN and other organisations, they are getting help from across the border from Burma. To check the infiltration in some parts of the area, that area has been declared as the 'disturbed area' and the armed forces have the special

powers. Under the present circumstances, we are not going to review this decision and special powers will remain in force for some time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI GUMAN MAL LODHA: Sir the hon. Minister has just stated that constant attentions being paid to maintaining law and order there, but in spite of that ULFA has been indulging in violent incidents that have taken place there during the last 2-3 months. Shri Shankar Birniwal was killed there on the day Shri Devi Lal visited the State. After that, brother of Shri Swaraj Paul was killed in the tea garden. Then, an Engineer and his colleague were killed there. The present situation there is that ULFA activists come to any shop, call ten persons on phone, tie them up and take them away in a jeep. Then their ransom is fixed. Their family members are asked to pay ransom ranging from Rs. 5 lakh to 20 lakh. If they fail to pay the ransom they are killed. Till now, more than 100 such murders have been committed there.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I had myself gone there for enquiry and found that the action that should have been taken by the State Government against the violent action of ULFA, is not being taken. It is also said that the Home Minister of the State Government is also in collusion with the ULFA activists. Though it is doubtful and I do not want to express my views on it, yet I want that the hon. Home Minister should assure that if the killings are not stopped within the months and the present situation continues there, in which more than 100 persons have been killed and more than Rs. 10 crores have been collected as ransom ULFA would be banned and if violence continues there even after that, the President's Rule would be imposed.

SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I think I was there on 5th and 6th of the last month and this matter was discussed with the entire cabinet and the Home Minister reviewed the situation. Instructions were given to the 1.9. The Chief

Secretary, Home Secretary and other officers were present there. The decisions taken at that time are being reviewed. We have been informed that the Chief Minister, Home Minister etc. are coming to Delhi in a day or two. Regarding the Points raised by the hon. Member, I think action is being taken on them with all earnestness and the Government is determined to check the activities of the ULFA. Necessary action is being taken in this regard.

[*English*]

Ship Repair Complex at Haldia

+
*863. SHRI CHITTA BASU-
SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have cleared the proposal for setting up of a ship repair complex at Haldia;

(b) if so, the details of the project including the estimated cost and source of financing thereof; and

(c) the stage at which the implementation rests now?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). A statement is laid on the table of the House.

STATEMENT

1. The Government of West Bengal have from time to time represented the need for setting up of a ship repair complex at Haldia. The Chief Minister of West Bengal raised this question with the Minister of Surface Transport at a meeting at New Delhi on 2nd April, 1990.
2. The Government of India is reviewing the ship repair facility, presently

available in the country. The Government has also commissioned a detailed study with the assistance of the Asian Development Bank to evaluate the adequacy of the ship repair facility in the country.

3. The ADB Consultants are expected to study the matter in detail and examine the various locations including Haldia. The Government of West Bengal has also got prepared a feasibility study for establishing a ship repair complex at Haldia. Further decision in the matter will be taken after study by the ADB is submitted to the Government.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: The statement refers to a study to be commissioned by the ADB. I would like to draw the attention of the Minister that there are at least three reports available with the Government at present. One is by M/s Continho Caro and Company of Hamburg, West Germany. It commissioned a study by M/s Marplan in 1985. That report has been placed before the Government of West Bengal and the Government of West Bengal submitted it to the Government of India and that is even now under consideration of the Government.

The Government of West Bengal has also got the feasibility study for a ship repair complex, which is also available with them, and thirdly the Chairman of the Calcutta Port Trust has also announced only recently on the 13th April that the feasibility report with the estimated cost of Rs. 100 crores has also been prepared which is also available with them.

In view of these three reports being made available with the Government of India, what is the special reason for having another study to be commissioned by the Asian Development Bank?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, in the statement submitted before the House I did not deny and the Ministry has not denied the fact that there have been earlier studies in

this regard. As a matter of fact, right from probably the Fourth Plan Period, there have been several studies and right from Brigadier Narula's report, there have been studies in reference to Haldia as well as the ship repair facilities in general. So, we did not deny the existence of several studies. But when the ADB showed an interest in view of the various constraints that was evident during the Seventh Plan, when we found that there were certain difficulties in view of the Planning Commission's reluctance to accept our Plan proposals, then we thought, it was necessary also to find suitable proposals from international agencies and I can assure you that this was done in consultation with the Chief Minister and the Government of West Bengal. As soon as I took over, we had an opportunity to exchange views on this question and he himself suggested to me that this should be taken up and we have accepted this, subject to the resources. The ADB under the technical services programme has promised to give a detailed report and the report prepared by the Government of West Bengal agencies will be considered which was received, just on third of May and will be discussed along with the ADB study.

SHRI CHITTA BASU: From the statement, I have got an apprehension and I want the Minister to allay the apprehension. In paragraph three of the statement, it is stated that the ADB consultants are expected to study the matter in detail and examine the various locations including Haldia. Now there is an option—it may be at Haldia or it may not be at Haldia. This is the apprehension. May I seek the assurance from the hon. Minister that it will be at Haldia and at no other place?

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Sir, the apprehensions of the learned hon. Member has no basis at all. We are looking at the whole problem of ship repair facilities for the whole country within a special plan framework. So there have to be facilities in both East and West Coast. It is our view that there is tremendous scope for this activity because as of now, we are spending more than Rs. 100 cores in foreign exchange, for the repairs of our ships. There is a possibility for

modern work. This will not exclude Haldia.

SHRI AJIT PANJA: Sir, after the meeting of the hon. Minister with the Chief Minister of West Bengal on 2nd April—as stated by the hon. Minister in paragraph 1 of the statement—we found in the local press reports that the hon. Minister has already given clearance for the Haldia ship repairing complex. So, I would like to know whether this is correct and whether the Minister will take Haldia, as a matter of a sub-plan because from the Fourth Plan onwards, as the hon. Minister rightly said, all the work is over including that of preparation of a very knowledgeable and well informed scheme by the West Bengal Government. We have to take into consideration the activity now being expected at Haldia. Also the hon. Minister should kindly realise the real difficulties because of bad road and poor rail link at Haldia. So, the only way of carriage will be by sea. Heavy machinery is also to be brought in. My question is (a) whether the shipping complex has already been cleared or not and (b) whether a sub-plan would be made in this regard or not.

SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: I think the hon. Member has tried to use the word 'clearance' with some specific meaning. As I have said, we take sympathetic view of the whole proposal. It has to be cleared in the context of the Eighth Plan and also in the context of the availability of the resources. And as far as we are concerned, we are committed to have better ship-repairing facilities in the country, both of the East and West Coast. There is a need for it in the context of our spending a huge amount of money on our own ships and there is a possibility of generating lot of employment and other activities also. We take a sympathetic view on the remarks made regarding Haldia; we know that it is a rational and genuine demand. The matter will be further discussed with the Government of West Bengal after the report of ADB is submitted.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

Microwave Tower at Ramnagar and Bagaha Districts of Bihar

*864. **SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VERMA:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up microwave tower at Ramnagar and Bagaha in the East and West Champaran districts of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof and when it is likely to be set up; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Bettiah-Bagaha 30 Channel Radio system is planned for commissioning during 1991-92. For Ramnagar, a proposal is under examination for technical feasibility and financial viability.

(c) Does not arise.

Anti-India Campaign in American Press

*866. **SHRI A. VJAYARAGHAVAN:** Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken serious note of the campaign conducted by the American Press against India while supporting the terrorist divisive forces in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab; and

(b) if so, steps taken by Government to counter this disinformation activity?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The Government does not think there is any campaign being conducted by the American Press against India in support of terrorist and divisive forces in Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir.

(b) Does not arise.

Report of Enquiry Committee Into Fires at Vigyan Bhavan and Sadar Bazar

*867. SHRI KAMAL NATH:
SHRI SHEOSHARAN VERMA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received the report of the high power committee to investigate the two major fires in Vigyan Bhavan and wholesale market complex in Sadar Bazar;

(b) if so, the broad outlines of the report;

(c) the reaction of Government thereto;

(d) estimated loss incurred in the fire in Vigyan Bhavan and Sadar Bazar market complex; and

(e) the amount of compensation given to the traders affected by the fire?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (c). The high-powered Committee set up

by the Administrator, Delhi to enquire into the two major fires in Vigyan Bhavan and Sadar Bazar is yet to submit its report.

(d) The Committee set up by DG (Works), CPWD, has tentatively assessed that the cost of reconstruction of Vigyan Bhavan would be approximately Rs. 753 lacs. The loss on account of Sadar Bazar fire has not been determined.

(e) Government has not paid any compensation to the traders.

Representation of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in IPS Selection

*878. SHRI KADAMBUR M.R. JANDHANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons appointed as IPS Officers during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise; and

(b) the number and percentage of persons out of them belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes, year-wise; and

(c) the percentage of SC/ST candidates selected from rural and urban areas?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Information is given in the statement below.

(c) Information on background of candidates is not being maintained.

STATEMENT

Statement showing the total number of candidates appointed to the IPS during 1987, 1988 and 1989

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of persons appointed in 1987	No. of persons appointed in 1988	No. of persons appointed in 1989
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Ardhra Pradesh	13	6	6
2.	AGMU	7	6	2
3.	Assam and Meghalaya	4	6	7
4.	Bihar	16	19	10
5.	Gujarat	8	7	2
6.	Haryana	3	9	2
7.	Himechal Pradesh	2	5	7
8.	Jammu & Kashmir	24	—	2
9.	Karnataka	4	1	8

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of persons appointed in 1987	No. of persons appointed in 1988	No. of persons appointed in 1989
1	2	3	4	5
10.	Kerala	7	12	5
11.	Madhya Pradesh	16	12	7
12.	Maharashtra	8	16	5
13.	Manipur and Tripura	11	5	3
14.	Nagaland	—	—	24
15.	Orissa	7	7	5
16.	Punjab	5	5	2
17.	Rajasthan	6	15	7
18.	Sikkim	5	1	1
19.	Tamil Nadu	8	6	4

Sl. No.	Cadre	No. of persons appointed in 1987	No. of persons appointed in 1988	No. of persons appointed in 1989
2.		3	4	5
20.	Uttar Pradesh	12	8	32
21.	West Bengal	9	18	2
	Total	175	164	143
	Number of SCs	26	20	20
	Number of STs	16	11	21
	Percentage of SCs	14.85	12.20	14
	Percentage of STs	9.14	6.70	14.69

Note: Figures include officers recruited through competitive examinations and also State Police Service Officers appointed to Indian Police Services by promotion.

**Rehabilitation of Persons Residing
Near Golden Temple, Amritsar**

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

(a) whether plots of land have been allotted to persons residing near and around Golden Temple in Amritsar under Galiara Scheme for beautification of the Temple as well as to those who were displaced as a result of Operation Bluestar;

(b) whether different rates have been charged towards the cost of the land allotted to persons falling in the two categories mentioned in part (a) above;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received representations from affected persons as well as representatives of the people about the allotment of land of these persons; and

(e) if so, the action taken or contemplated in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) to (c). In the Galiara scheme, prepared by the Government of Punjab for beautification of the Golden Temple Complex, there was inter-alia, a provision for the allotment of alternative plots at subsidised rates. The Galiara Scheme does not cover those who were earlier displaced as a result of Operation Blue Star.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) It is for the State Government to take a view on this matter.

Indo-China Agreement on Agriculture

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

(a) whether he visited China during April, 1990;

(b) whether India and China have agreed to mutual assistance in areas of technology and joint research programme in agriculture;

(c) the details of subjects discussed during the course of his visit in this regard;

(d) whether any agreement has also been reached; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) to (e). The Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister visited China from the 23rd April to 30th April, 1990 to attend the 20th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific held in Beijing from 23rd to 27th April, 1990 and to discuss bilateral cooperation, especially in the field of agriculture with the Chinese authorities.

Peoples' Republic of China has made impressive progress in the field of hybrid rice production, organic matter recycling techniques, plasticulture techniques, integrated fish-paddy cultivation, low horse-power agricultural machineries, gasification of paddy husk, highly prolific breeds of pigs, sheep, goats, etc. and fresh water and brackish water aquaculture technology in which India expressed interest for future cooperation. During discussions, the People's Republic of China showed interest in seeking cooperation from India in the field of cotton production, high yielding and high sugar containing varieties of sugarcane, dryland and rainfed farming technology on watershed basis, command area management of irrigation projects, production and processing technology of milk, embryo transfer technology in buffalo, etc. Both China and India agreed that bilateral cooperation, in these areas would mutually benefit both the coun-

tries in maximising their agricultural production.

Plight of Kashmir Migrants

*871. SHRI SHANKERSING
VAGHELA:
SHRI L.K. ADVANI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the persons who migrated from Jammu and Kashmir consequent on terrorist activities in the State and spread in Delhi and other places are continuing to suffer from fear of psychosis and frustration; and

(b) if so, the steps Government are considering to provide suitable relief to them and facilitate their return to the valley?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). Migration from anywhere is due to compelling reasons and the same is true for migrants from the Kashmir valley. There should be no cause for fear psychosis in their new locations. In the present circumstances, their reluctance to return to the Kashmir Valley is understandable.

The State Governments concerned, as well as Delhi Administration have arranged to provide a package of relief assistance, including shelter for the needy, dry rations and cash assistance. Simultaneously, strong administrative measures are being taken to counter terrorist activities and progressively restore normalcy in the Kashmir Valley. As conditions improve in Kashmir Valley, it is expected that the migrants would start returning home.

Seizure of Heroin in Delhi

*872. SHRI R.N. RAKESH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether fine quality heroin worth Rs. 1 crore was seized by the South District Police in Delhi on 20 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

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

(d) if so, the findings thereof and further action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) Yes, Sir. On 19.4.90 (not ON 20.4.90) 1 Kg. of fine quality heroin was seized by Delhi Police.

(b) to (d). A case FIR No. 120/90 dated 19.4.90 under Section 22 of the Narcotic Drugs and Psychotropic Substances Act, 1985 was registered at Police Station Kotla Mubarakpur and one person was arrested.

[*Translation*]

Commemorative Postal Stamp on Dhyam Chand, Maithili Saran Gupt, Keshavrao Baliram Hedgewar and Rani Laxmi Bai

*873. SHRI SANTOSH KUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to release new commemorative stamps in the memory of late Shri Dhyam Chand, Shri Maithili Saran Gupt, Shri Keshavrao Baliram Hedgewar and Rani Laxmi Bai; and

(b) if so, when?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Commemorative stamps on Dhyam Chand, Maithili-Saran Gupt and Rani Laxmibai have already been issued on 3-12-1980, 3-7-1974

and 15-8-1957 respectively. Further stamps on these personalities are not proposed to be issued as not more than one stamp is normally issued by the Department on the same personality.

As regards release of stamp on Shri Hedgewar, matter is under consideration.

[English]

Fire Safety Measures in Public Buildings

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

(a) the particulars of public buildings, like hospitals, colleges, hotels, shopping plazas, hostels, banks, telephone exchanges, Newspaper and Government offices figures on the Delhi Fire Services list of hazardous buildings;

(b) the reasons why fire service meas-

ures have not been ensured in these buildings; and

(c) the safety measures now proposed to be taken in these buildings?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) The particulars of the buildings are given in the statement below.

(b) Notices under the law have been issued to the concerned persons/ institutions for complying with all the fire safety requirements. Most of them have sought extension of time for complying with these requirements. Provision of all fire safety requirements in buildings already constructed is a time taking process and requires investment of substantial funds.

(c) 12 fire safety requirements as per the provisions of Delhi Fire Prevention and Fire Safety Act, 1986 and the rules made thereunder in 1987 are proposed to be taken in these buildings.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name and address
1	2

HOSPITALS

- 1.
- R.M.L. Hospital, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.
- 2.
- Govind Balab Pant Hospital, Jawahar Lal Nehru Marg, New Delhi.
- 3.
- M.A.M. College, Bahadur Shah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
- 4.
- Safdarjung Hospital, Arindo Marg, New Delhi.
- 5.
- Administrative Block, Hindu Rao Hospital, New Delhi
- 6.
- Nurses Hostel, Hindu Rao Hospital, New Delhi.
- 7.
- Male Ward, Hindu Rao Hospital, New Delhi.

COLLEGE AND INSTITUTIONS

- 1.
- Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name and address
1	2
2.	Asian Institute of Town Planners, NIE Campus, New Delhi.
3.	Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University, New Delhi.
4.	USSR Building, 24, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi.
5.	Golden Jubilee Hall, Pusa, New Delhi.
HOTELS	
1.	Hotel Samrat, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
2.	Qutab Hotel, Aurbindo Marg, New Delhi.
3.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, Ashok Road, New Delhi.
SHOPPING PLAZA	
1.	Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
2.	Mohan Singh Palace, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and address</i>
1	2
3.	Ghafar Market, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
	<i>HOSTEL BUILDING</i>
1.	National Youth Hostel, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
	<i>BANKS BUILDING</i>
1.	UCO Bank, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
2.	Punjab National Bank, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
	<i>TELEPHONE EXCHANGE BUILDINGS</i>
1.	Telephone Exchange, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
2.	Telephone Exchange, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
3.	Telephone Exchange and Administrative Block, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
4.	Telephone Exchange, Pusa Road, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name and address
1	2
5.	Telephone Exchange, Tis Hazari, New Delhi.
6.	Telephone Exchange, Shakti Nagar, New Delhi.
7.	Telephone Exchange, Idgah, New Delhi.
8.	Kidwai Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi.
NEWSPAPER/PRESS BUILDINGS	
1.	Milap Bhavan, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
2.	Daily Tej, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
3.	Press Trust India Building, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
4.	Hindustan Times House, 18-20 K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
GOVERNMENT OFFICE BUILDINGS (CPWD and PWD/Local Bodies/Autonomous Bodies)	
1.	Central Revenue Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and address</i>
1	2
2.	A.G.S.R. Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
3.	Vikas Bhawan, IP Estate, New Delhi.
4.	C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
5.	C.A.G. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
6.	Drum Shape Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
7.	'Y' Shape Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
8.	Vithal Bhai Patel Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
9.	Udyog Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
10.	Sardar Patel Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
11.	Krishi Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
12.	Nirman Bhawan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name and address
1	2
13.	Election Commission Building, Ashok Road, New Delhi.
14.	Yojana Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
15.	Shastri Bhawan, Dr. Rajindra Prasad Road, New Delhi.
16.	Sharm Shakti Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
17.	Indian Oil Bhawan (Janpath Bhawan), Janpath, New Delhi.
18.	Sena Bhawan, Duplex Road, New Delhi.
19.	Vayu Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
20.	U.G.C. Building, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
21.	M.S. Building, Near New Delhi Railway Station, Delhi.
22.	Rail Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
23.	Baroda House, Kasturba Gandhi Marg, New Delhi.

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Sl. No.	Name and address
1	2
24.	Akbar Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
25.	Yashwant Palace, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
26.	Chanakya Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
27.	Mayur Bhawan, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
28.	Chanderlok Building, Janpath, New Delhi.
29.	Shakti Sadan, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
30.	Vikas Minar, IP Estate, New Delhi.
31.	Foreign Post Office Building, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
32.	Khurshid Lal Bhawan, Janpath, New Delhi.
33.	Ispat Bhawan, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
34.	National Productivity Council, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name and address
1	2
35.	Akashwani Bhawan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
36.	Jivan Vihar, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
37.	Manakalya Bhawan, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
38.	Manak Bhawan, IP Estate, New Delhi.
39.	E.S.I.C. Building, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
40.	Indian Airlines House, Rakab Ganj Road, New Delhi.

[*Translation*]

*875. SHRI RAGHAVJI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani and Bangladesh citizens, State-wise, as on 31 March, 1990 who had not gone back to their country even after the lapse of period of the visa granted to them; and

(b) the steps being taken by Union Government to deport them immediately?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Short-Term Loans for Purchase and Distribution of Agricultural Inputs

*876 SHRI ANBARASU ERA:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have advanced short-term loans to States for the purchase and distribution of agricultural inputs in the coming rabi season; and

(b) if so, details of loans sanctioned, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) No, Sir. The short-term loans to States for Rabi are released generally in October-November.

(b) Does not arise.

Expulsion of JKLF Chief from USA

877. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDA:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest position with regard to Government's demand for the expulsion of the Jammu and Kashmir Liberation Front President from USA; and

(b) the response of U.S. Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). The Government of India has expressed its deep concern to the US Government at Amanullah Khan's presence and activities on US soil in view of his known involvement in acts of crime and terrorism. The US Government revoked the visa of Amanullah Khan.

India also requested for extradition of Amanullah Khan from the US. The US Government commenced processing the application for extradition within the framework of its legal system, but before legal processes could be completed, Mr. Amanullah Khan fled the US.

Amanullah Khan is now in the Netherlands. Government has initiated measures to seek his extradition from that country.

Import of Fertilizers

*878. SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKATA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fertilizers imported during 1987-88 and 1988-89;

(b) the expenditure incurred thereon in Indian currency and foreign exchange separately; and

(c) the estimated imports of fertilizers and foreign exchange requirement therefor during 1990-91?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The quantities of fertilizers im-

ported during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are given below:

1987-88	17.30 lakh tonnes
1988-89	26.82 tonnes

(b) The cost and freight incurred on the import of fertilizers from different sources during 1987-88 and 1988-89 are as under:

C & F value in Rs. crores

<i>Year</i>	<i>Foreign currency</i>	<i>Indian currency</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1987-88	123.37	100.40	223.77
1988-89	468.51	176.01	644.52

(c) It would not be in the public interest to disclose the details.

(d) the quantum of arecanut imported during the last three years; and

Arecanut Production

*879. SHRI ANADI CHARANDAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the major arecanut producing States and the names of major consuming States in the country;

(b) the production targets and actual production achieved during the last three years;

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken for development of arecanut and to bridge the gap between the demand and supply;

(e) the reasons for the continuous increase in the prices of arecanut and the steps taken to stabilise its prices?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) The major arecanut producing States are: Assam, Karnataka and Kerala.

The major consuming States are:

Uttar Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh, Gujarat, Bihar and Rajasthan.

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

STATEMENT*Arecanut Production*

(b) India is self-sufficient in arecanut. The annual production of arecanut during the last three years was:—

<i>1986-87</i>	<i>1987-88</i> <i>(In tonnes)</i>	<i>1988-89</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
219,000	226,700	246,100

No production targets were fixed for these years.

(c) The present levels of production have been meeting the needs of internal consumption. Since production is at par with the demand, the Government of India does not have any Central or Centrally Sponsored Schemes to enhance arecanut production.

(d) No import was made during the last three years.

(e) The prices of arecanut started picking up slowly since 1988-89. Prior to this period, there was a steep decline in prices to the extent of 40 to 55%. The main reason for the present increase in prices is a slight fall in production levels during 1989-90. The Central Arecanut and Cocoa Marketing and Processing Cooperative, a Joint Venture of the Governments of Kerala and Karnataka, is procuring arecanut from important production centres and selling it in the consuming States. This step will help in stabilizing the short term fluctuation in prices.

Jawans of Assam Rifles Dismissed/Jailed for Participation in Agitation Against Delay in Implementation of Fourth Pay Commission's Recommendations

759. SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of jawans of Assam Rifles dismissed/jailed for taking part in the agitation for the delay in implementation of the Fourth Pay Commission's recommendations;

(b) whether all such jawans were tried under the uniform law or laws;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) if not, the number out of them who were tried under the Army Act and the number of those who were tried under other laws, such as, either under Article 311 (2) of the Constitution or the Assam Rifles Act or the CCS Rules;

(e) the reasons for discrimination between one group of jawans and another in such trials; and

(f) whether Government propose to review their cases and if so, the terms or conditions laid, if any, for such review?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): (a) 55 jawans were dismissed/jailed.

(b) to (d). Number of jawans tried/dealt with under:—

(i)	Army Act	—	25
(ii)	Article 311 of the Constitution	—	21
(iii)	Assam Rifles Act	—	6
(iv)	CCS (CC&A) Rules	—	3

(e) They were tried/dealt with under the different provisions of law as applicable in each case depending upon the unit in which they were serving.

(f) No, Sir.

Discontinuance of Assistance by CAPART

9106. DR. ASIM BALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council for Advancement of People's Action for Rural Technology has stopped disbursement of amount to several voluntary organisations which were getting such assistance earlier;

(b) if so, the number of such cases during the last three years and the reasons therefor;

(c) whether any complaints against CAPART have been received in this regard; and

(d) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) No, Sir. However, if irregularities in the implementation of the projects come to notice, they are dealt with appropriately, including cancellation of grants, criminal action wherever warranted and debarment of the organisation for future assistance.

(b) At present there are 35 such cases.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Complaints have not been found to have any substance. Some delay in sanctions was alleged and CAPART has been asked to expedite the process.

Punnappra-Vylar Agitation and RIN Muting

9107. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any representation from Kerala Government to award Central Freedom Fighters Pension to those who participated in the Punnappra-Vylar agitation, RIN, muting; MSP Revolt (Malabar Special Police) and several uprisings in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the response of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Representations were received from time to time from the Government of Kerala to award the Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension to those who participated in the Punnappra Vylar Agitation, Royal Indian Navy Mutiny and Malabar Special Police Revolt etc. The question of recognition of the aforesaid movement etc. has been examined several times in the past but none of these movements, except RIN Mutiny, has been recognized by the Government for the purpose of

grant of Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension.

Fish Rearing

9108. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether various Government Departments like Railways, Collieries etc. possess water areas which can be used for production of fish;

(b) whether Government of West Bengal has repeatedly requested Union Government for allowing such water-areas for fish production; and

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

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

National Drinking Water Mission

9109. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any assessment has been made of the achievements of the National Drinking Water Mission and its impact during the last three years;

(b) the total expenditure incurred thereon since its inception;

(c) whether any decision has been taken on its future; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An amount of about Rs. 170 crores was spent on 55 Mini Mission Project areas, various Sub-Mission activities and the schemes of Water harvesting structures under the National Drinking Water Mission by the end of 7th Plan. Besides this, Rs. 1394.59 crores have been released/spent under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme and Rs. 2073.53 crores provided/spent under Minimum Needs Programme since April, 1986 till March, 1990.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Foreign Assistance for Integrated Watershed Development Project

9110. SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have negotiated an Integrated Watershed Development Project covering the States of Rajasthan, Gujarat and Orissa with the World Bank;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the terms and conditions of the external assistance proposed to be obtained; and

(c) how it is justified in view of the stringent balance of payment position of the country?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The major objective of the Project is the integrated development of rainfed areas in the States of Gujarat, Orissa and Rajasthan, primarily through vegetative measures to control erosion, *in-situ* moisture conservation and climatically tuned diversified production system. The Project would be for a period of seven years.

The World Bank has agreed to give an IDA credit of SDR 52 million (equivalent to \$ 55 million) and an IBRD loan of US \$ 7 million. The terms and conditions of credit and loan are given in the statement below.

(c) External assistance is being obtained to meet the gap between investment required and resources available to meet the developmental needs of the country. It is, however, ensured that the assistance is obtained, as far as possible, on concessional terms.

STATEMENT

The Terms and Conditions of Credit and Loan

(i) *The terms and conditions of credit from IDA**

The credit is repayable in half yearly instalments over a period of 35 years with a grace period of 10 years.

A commitment charge on the principal amount of the credit not withdrawn from time to time at a rate to be set by IDA as of June 30 of each year, but not to exceed the rate of one half of one percent per annum.

A service charge of three-fourths of one percent per annum on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and/outstanding from time to time is also payable.

(ii) *Terms and conditions of loan sanctioned by IBRD***

The loan is repayable in half yearly

instalments over a period of 20 years with 5 years grace period.

A commitment charge at a rate of three-fourths of one per cent per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time; and

Interest at a rate of one-half per cent per annum on Bank's qualified borrowings is also payable.

* IDA: International Development Association.

** IBRD: International Bank for Reconstruction and Development.

[*Translation*]

Prices of Milk in Rajasthan

9111. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total quantity of milk produced in Rajasthan in 1989-90;

(b) when the prices of milk were increased in Rajasthan and if so, the extent thereof;

(c) whether Rajasthan supplies milk to Delhi;

(d) if so, the quantity and rate thereof;

(e) whether Government propose to increase the procurement prices of milk; and

(f) if so, when?

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

(a) The total estimated quantity of milk

produced in 1989-90 in Rajasthan is 42 lakh tonnes (anticipated).

(b) The producers' price (at the dairy cooperative societies level) in Rajasthan were increased from 23rd April 1990 to Rs. 3.40/kg. for cow milk and Rs. 4.20/kg for mixed milk.

(c) and (d). The Rajasthan Cooperative Dairy Federation (RCDF) supplies milk to Delhi Milk Scheme and Mother Dairy, Delhi on the basis of mutually agreed annual agreements. The quantity of milk proposed to be supplied during the current year and the rates thereof are given in the table below:

Season	Quantity of milk proposed to be supplied (Lakh litres/day)		Rates (Rs./kg)	
	Cow Milk	Mixed Milk	Cow Milk	Mixed Milk
1	2	3	4	5
Lean	1.50	0.29	4.95	6.45
Transitory	1.50	0.48	4.95	5.80
Flush	1.50	0.80	4.95	5.35

(The formal agreement for RCDF supplies to Delhi Milk Scheme is under discussion)

(e) and (f). RCDF is considering the payment of higher price for fixed milk in the form of loan season incentive, from the current month.

[English]

ICCR'S Air Booking Through Multinational Travel Agencies

9112. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Council for Cultural Relations has given contract to multinational travel agencies for booking air passages and airfreight for out-going visitors and delegations; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) From 1982, the ICCR, with the approval of its governing body, has been engaging travel agencies for booking of passages required by the Council. Presently three travel agencies, two from the public sector and one from the private sector, are being utilised. The latter has a world-wide network of offices.

(b) It was found that direct bookings to the airlines would necessitate a large infrastructure within the ICCR to provide for receiving and seeing off at airports, assistance with passports and visas, hotel bookings, foreign exchange permits and RBI clearances. This work is being undertaken by the concerned travel agencies at no extra cost to the ICCR.

Employment to Dependents of the Deceased Employees

9113. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of the dependents of the deceased employees for employment on compassionate ground pending with the Sindri Unit of FCI and PDIL as on 1.4.90;

(b) whether there is a rule to give employment in such hard cases in other Public Sector Units and Divisions under the Department of Fertilizer;

(c) whether the management of Sinder Unit of FCI is denying employment in such cases for some time, if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) whether the management is aware of a ruling of the Supreme Court of India in favour of giving service in such hard cases; and

(e) if so, the steps taken thereon?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The number of cases for employment of dependents of deceased employees pending with the Sindri Unit of FCI and PDIL for the last ten years as on 1.4.90 is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>PDIL</i>	<i>FCI</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>PDIL</i>	<i>FCI</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>	<i>6</i>
1980	Nil	23	1986	Nil	37
1981	-do-	16	1987	1*	47
1982	—do—	26	1988	9*	38
1983	—do—	21	1989	3*	39
1984	—do—	33	1990	Nil	14
1985	—do—	35	*Under process		

(b) No Sir. The Public Sector Undertakings under the Department of Fertilizers consider such cases as per the availability of vacancies and fulfilment of the requisite job specifications by the persons concerned.

(c) The FCI is unable to provide employment in such cases because they are having a large surplus staff, especially in Class III and IV categories. The Corporation is also passing through an extremely critical financial position incurring heavy losses. As an austerity measure, fresh recruitments are banned except in some very critical areas.

(d) and (e). FCI is aware of Supreme

Court ruling in the case of Smt. Sushma Gossain v/s Union of India. The circumstances/facts indicated therein are not identical to the cases in FCI.

Pending Applications for Telephone Connections in Bombay

9114. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the backlog of applications for telephone connections in Goregaon, Malad,

Kandivali and Borivali suburbs of Greater Bombay as compared to overall pending applications in Bombay;

(b) whether there is any time bound programme for clearing the backlog; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The information is given in the Statement-A below.

(b) and (c). The commissioning programme for clearing of OYT, Special and General Category, applicants in above 4 exchange areas are given in the statements below.

STATEMENT-A

Statement to be Laid on the Table of Lok Sabha Vide Parts 'A', 'B' and 'C' of Unstarred Question No. 9114
Waiting List of Applications for New Telephone Connections Incoming Shifts as on 1.4.1990

Exchange Code and Type	Date Cleared	OYT	NON	No. of Applications Pending														
				OYT	SPL	CLD	CLD	Date	CLD	Date	CLD	CLD	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total	
	NON	OYT	SPL	CLD	CLD	Date	CLD	Date	CLD	OYT	NON	OYT	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total
	OYT																	
	SS																	
	SS																	
<i>Final Prov. General</i>																		
1		2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13					
SOUTH AREA																		
Kolaba 215	Current	8.3.90	8.3.90	Current	27.5.88		0	0	23	0	0	301	324					
Kolaba E-10B	31.12.89	31.8.87	31.3.87	31.3.87	6.10.86		0	131	169	17	3	373	962					
495 DR																		
Cooperage 22P,	Current	22.2.90	5.12.88	Current	9.11.87		0	0	1353	5	18	1720	3096					
23P, 24P, 202A,																		
287D																		

Exchange Code and Type	Date Cleared	OYT			NON			No. of Applications Pending							
		OYT	Date	CLD	NON	Date	CLD	NON	OYT	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total
	NON							NON	OYT	OYT	OYT <td>NON</td> <td>OYT <td>SPL <td>Total</td> </td></td>	NON	OYT <td>SPL <td>Total</td> </td>	SPL <td>Total</td>	Total
	OYT	SPL	CLD	CLD	CLD	CLD		OYT	OYT	SPL					
	SS							SS							
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Final Prov. General															

NORTH AREA

Wadali 411C, 412C, 413D, 414D	Current	Current	Current	Current	30.3.89	0	0	0	0	23	1211	1234
Byculla 37S, 39S, 89P	Current	19.3.90	19.3.90	Current	14.7.88	0	0	13	0	26	1692	1737
Worli 492C, 493D, 494C	Current	30.3.90	20.3.90	Current	13.3.89	0	0	277	0	23	1695	1995
Shiaji Park 45S, 46P	Current	28.2.90	15.2.90	Current	15.2.88	0	0	22	0	37	1409	1468

Exchange Code and Type	Date Cleared			NON			No. of Applications Pending						
	OYT	NON	NON	OYT	Date CLD	Date CLD	NON	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
WEST-II AREA													Final Prov. General
Marol 630C, 632C, 634C, 366D	21.2.90	21.2.90	18.1.88	20.12.88	24.3.84	0	0	2407	107	189	16055	18758	
Goregaon (Hrl- RLU) 672DR, 673DR	Current	19.3.90	19.3.90	Current	30.4.82	0	0	142	0	117	5654	5913	
Gokuldham 680D	—do—	28.2.90	19.5.89	—do—	29.3.82	0	0	630	0	5	2002	2637	
Malad 69S, 682 DR, 688P	—do—	22.2.90	28.11.89	—do—	21.7.81	0	0	1015	1	162	18288	19465	

Exchange Code and Type	Date Cleared	OYT			NON			No. of Applications Pending						
		Date	CLD	CLD	Date	CLD	CLD	NON	OYT	OYT	OYT	SPL	SPL	Total
	NON	OYT	SPL	CLD	Date	CLD	CLD	NON	OYT	OYT	OYT	SPL	SPL	Total
	OYT							OYT						
	SS							SS						
Final Prov. General														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Kandli 605D, 606D	--do--	Current	Current	--do--	27.12.83	0	0	0	0	57	5867	5924		
Borivali 65P, 66S	8.1.90	8.1.90	13.4.88	15.12.89	20.5.80	0	0	2051	34	35	16730	18850		
Bhayander 698S	28.2.90	28.2.90	3.9.87	18.8.87	22.12.78	0	0	580	53	25	3723	4381		
Total Waiting list of Area						0	0	6825	194	590	68319	75928		
EAST AREA														
Chembur 52S	Current	Current	Current	Current	12.12.84	0	0	0	0	0	4775	4775		

Exchange Code and Type	Date Cleared		NON		NON		No. of Applications Pending							
	NON	OYT	Date	CLD	Date	CLD	NON	OYT	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total
	OYT	SS					OYT	SPL	SS					
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	
	<i>Final Prov. General</i>													
Manahurd 551C, 555C	--do--		23.3.90	23.3.90	--do--	22.1.87	0	0	0	25	0	61	2409	2495
Ghatkopar 551D, 512D, 513C, 514D	--do--		Current	Current	--do--	20.5.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	2701	2701
Powal 58S	2.1.90		2.1.90	6.10.87	9.11.87	25.1.80	0	0	0	618	98	177	5807	6700
Mulund 560C, 561C	31.12.89		31.12.89	18.6.88	17.5.89	7.8.82	1	7	1300	53	108	13871	15332	

Exchange Code and Type	Date Cleared	OYT			NON			No. of Applications Pending						
		OYT	Date CLD	NON	OYT	Date CLD	NON	OYT	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total
	NON							NON	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT <td>SPL <td></td> </td>	SPL <td></td>	
	OYT	SPL						OYT	SPL					
	SS							SS						
<i>Final Prov. General</i>														
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13		
Thane 50P, 59S	31.12.89	--do--	9.7.86	13.8.87	31.7.81	2	8	2282	231	437	10681	13631		
Total Waiting list of Area						3	15	4225	382	783	40244	4563		
Grant Total						3	418	19705	729	1792	191310	213536		

NEW BOMBAY

Turphe 68P, 67 (A-PAX)	Current	30.1.90	30.1.90	Current	8.10.86	0	0	144	0	0	6137	6281		
Rabale (MAX-II)		21.8.89	11.1.88	21.8.89	23.2.84	0	0	161	4	0	1063	1228		
Panvel (MAX-II)		26.3.87	8.4.85	26.3.87	4.6.83	0	1	218	34	0	1147	1399		

Exchange Code and Type	Date Cleared	No. of Applications Pending													
		OYT	NON	NON	OYT	CLD	CLD	CLD	OYT	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total
	NON	OYT	NON	NON	Date	Date	Date	NON	OYT	OYT	OYT	NON	OYT	SPL	Total
	OYT	SPL	CLD	CLD	CLD	CLD	OYT	OYT	SPL						
	SS	SS					SS								
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Uran (MAX-II)	Current	Current	Current	Current	4.4.89	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	77	77	
Nhava (RAX)	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Kausa (MAX-II)	Current	Current	Current	Current	6.1.87	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	671	671	
Kalamboli (42) A-PAX	Current	Current	Current	Current	5.4.88	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	490	490	
Sheva (ILT)	Current	Current	Current	Current	Current	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	
Total Waiting List of New Bombay						0	1	523	38	0	9585	10146			

Final Prov. General

Note:— (1) Under special category only finalised cases will be released.

- (2) **MTS: SX**—Area transferred cases to Prabhadevi Exchange from Matunge and Shivaji Park Exchanges respectively.
- (3) **AX and AX-II**—area transferred cases to Versova Exchange from Andheri Exchange.
- (4) **GX, GX-II, GX-III**—area transferred cases to Goregaon Exchange (MFL-RLV) ERO.
- (5) **BX, BX-II and MX**—area transferred cases to Kandivli Exchange from Borivali and Malad Exchanges respectively.
- (6) **ATT and ATP**—area transferred cases to Mulund Exchange from Thane and Powai Exchanges respectively **MX**—area transferred cases to Gokuldharm Exchange from Malad Exchange.
- (7) The figure in () indicates, the registrations pending on the waiting list due to subscriber's reasons discrepancies to be reserved/under process.
- (8) **OYT-S** waiting list are included in **OYT-General** category.
- (9) **NON-OYT-SS** waiting list included in **NON-OYT-General** category.
- (10) Abbreviations used in the statement:— **S**—Stronger, **P**—Pentaconta X-BAR, **C-C** 400 X-BAR, **A**—SPC analogue (Electronic), **DR**—Digital (Electronic), **D**—Digital E-10-B (Electronic).

STATEMENT-B

Name of Exchange	Equipment Addition Programme (Lines)				Waiting list as on 1.4.90 shall be cleared by		
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93		OYT	Special	General
	2	3	4		5	6	7
Goregaon	—	9000	5000		December 91	Current	March 93
Malad	—	3900	12000		December 91	Current	March 93
Kandivili	10000	6000	—		Current	Current	March 93
Borivilli	—	9000	—		December 91	December 91	March 93

Milk Production in Punjab

9115. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Punjab is covered under Technology Mission on Dairy Farming;

(b) if so, whether any programme to diversify agriculture and boost milk production in Punjab has been finalised; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The State of Punjab is covered under the Technology Mission on Dairy Development (TMDD). The State Government of Punjab has constituted a State-level Coordination Committee on TMDD. However, the State Government has not yet formed District Coordination Committees, which are responsible for preparation of district plans on Technology Mission's activities.

Recruitment to Paramilitary Forces

9116. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons recruited in CRPF, BSF, CISF, ITBP and Assam Rifles during 1989, State-wise;

(b) the number of persons recruited in the CRPF and BSF from Maharashtra and Vidarbha region in particular during the last three years; and

(c) the efforts made or proposed to attract capable/talented persons in these organisations by making these services more attractive?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) The required information is given below in Statement-I

(b) The required information is given below in Statement-II

(c) With effect from 1.11.86 improved pay scales and allowances are admissible to para military personnel. Recently leave accumulation limit has been enhanced to 240 days from 120 days. Larger allocation of welfare grants, liberalised family pension and payment of Rs. 1. Lakh (including insurance amount) to the families of those killed in action are the other steps taken recently. No difficulty is being experienced in getting candidates of required standard for recruitment to the various forces.

STATEMENT-I

Statement Showing Number of Persons Recruited from various States/UTs in CPOs during the year, 1989

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of persons recruited in CPOs						
		CRPF	BSF	ITBP	CISF	Assam Rifles		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
1.	Andhra Pradesh	239	317	16	491	4		
2.	Andaman & Nicobar Island	6	—	—	—	—		
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	1	1	—	—	—		
4.	Assam	251	712	—	159	232		
5.	Bihar	165	1463	43	471	165		
6.	Chandigarh	19	1	200	1	—		
7.	Delhi	38	1837	54	50	—		
8.	Gujarat	50	734	—	279	—		

Sl. No.	Statesw/UTs	No. of persons recruited in CPOs						
		CRPF	BSF	ITBP	CISF	Assam Rifles		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
9.	Goa/Daman/Diu	1	—	—	1	—		
10.	Haryana	130	915	57	260	37		
11.	Himachal Pradesh	125	175	169	93	139		
12.	Jammu & Kashmir	17	412	312	27	10		
13.	Karnataka	197	562	—	383	1		
14.	Kerala	171	1482	28	326	70		
15.	Madhya Pradesh	250	825	302	339	4		
16.	Maharashtra	145	689	12	282	157		
17.	Manipur	60	92	1	—	56		
18.	Meghalaya	3	59	—	—	25		

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of persons recruited in CPOs						
		CRPF	BSF	ITBP	CISF	Assam Rifles		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		
19.	Mizoram	—	—	—	2	3		
20.	Nagaland	1	4	—	—	38		
21.	Orissa	284	85	—	184	181		
22.	Punjab	464	1026	48	271	45		
23.	Pondicherry	20	2	—	—	—		
24.	Rajasthan	111	1732	32	420	16		
25.	Tamil Nadu	112	638	1	354	5		
26.	Tripura	48	295	—	8	3		
27.	Uttar Pradesh	474	2742	893	698	708		

Sl. No.	States/UTs	No. of persons recruited in CPOs					
		CRPF	BSF	ITBP	CISF	Assam Rifles	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	
28.	West Bengal	86	1950	6	403	473	
29.	Sikkim	—	—	—	—	3	

STATEMENT-II

Statement Showing Number of Persons Recruited in CRPF and BSF from Vidharbha and Other Regions of Maharashtra during the Last Three Years

<i>Name of the Organisation</i>	<i>Name of the Places</i>	<i>Number of Persons Recruited in</i>		
		<i>1987</i>	<i>1988</i>	<i>1989</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
CRPF	Vidharbha	83	778	68
	Other regions of Maharashtra	323	739	177
BSF	Vidharbha	23	17	196
	Other regions of Maharashtra	485	310	493

Incentives to Cashewnut Growing States

9117. SHRI P.A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state whether Government have drawn up concrete plans to provide incentives to the concerned States for a rapid increase of the area under cashewnut cultivation and also for increased productivity of this crop?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Yes, Sir. It is proposed to implement an integrated programme for the development of cashewnuts during 1990-91 in various States for increasing the area under cashewnut and increasing the productivity with inbuilt incentives to the farmers. Following are the measures proposed under the programme:

1. Improvement of cashewnut plantations by vegetative propagation and

maintenance of scion banks;

2. Expansion of area under cashewnut with clonal planting materials;
3. Production and distribution of clonal planting materials; and
4. Laying out demonstration plots in riots' gardens.

Change of Telephone Connections in New Delhi

9118. SHRI C.M. NEGI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

- (a) the procedure for change of telephone connection in New Delhi from one area/exchange to another area/exchange;
- (b) the time taken in effecting such a change;
- (c) the number of cases during last two months in which after the release of a tele-

phone connection out of Ministerial quota for New Delhi the allottees shifted residences prior to issue of OB;

(d) the time taken for installing telephone at the new residences; and

(e) the steps taken to expedite such installations and the steps contemplated to cut down long procedure?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) For shift of a telephone from one telephone exchange to another, the customer is required to submit an application duly filled in the prescribed proforma to the Commercial Officers in the office of Area General Manager/Area Manager in whose area his telephone is working at the time of shift. Orders for shift are issued to the concerned exchanges by the Area offices if the telephone connection has matured for shift i.e. either it has worked for more than three years or its date of registration has been cleared in the exchange to which it is to be shifted, provided the new exchange is not frozen for incoming shifts due to capacity constraints.

(b) Normally, shifts of telephones are carried out within 15 days. In a few cases the shifting may be delayed due to specific reasons like non availability of spare cable pairs etc.

(c) Sir, during the last two months, seventeen applicants for whom connections had been allotted on out of turn basis on Minister's priority, had asked for change of address prior to issue of O.B.

(d) When the new address falls in a different exchange area from the original one, formal sanction issued by Department of Telecom./MTNL Corporate Office on the

basis of Minister's priority is required to be revised. For this purpose, such cases except those where the new address is also in the same exchange area are referred to the sanctioning authority for review and issue of revised sanction for release of connection at the new address. On receipt of revised sanction letter, O.B. is issued Promptly and the connection is provided on priority.

(e) Installation of telephones released on Minister's priority are carried out expeditiously.

Proposal to Repeal Essential Services Maintenance Act

9119. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to repeal the Essential Services Maintenance Act; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The matter is under consideration in consultation with State/UT Governments/Administrations.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer Plants in Maharashtra

9120. SHRI HARISHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of fertilizer plants in Maharashtra in both private and public sector;

(b) the performance of these plants

during the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(c) whether Government have received any proposal to set-up more fertilizer plants in Maharashtra; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The details of fertilizer plants in private and public sector in Maharashtra alongwith their performance during Seventh Five Year Plan period are given below:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Nutrients	Installed capacity	Production (000 MT)				
				1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
PUBLIC SECTOR								
1.	RCF: Trombay	N	90	81.2	85.7	96.4	102.6	87.1
		P	45	39.8	39.7	50.1	54.4	54.7
2.	RCF: Trombay-IV	N	75	51.8	61.7	59.7	64.2	63.4
		P	75	51.8	61.7	59.7	64.2	63.4
3.	RCF: Trombay-V	N	152	136.0	153.5	120.9	159.3	137.4
4.	RCF: Thal	N	683	376.5	479.2	610.2	667.1	550.0
PRIVATE SECTOR								
1.	Bharat Fertilizers, Majiwada	P	15.1	10.0	11.4	11.3	5.3	12.1

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Nutrients	Installed capacity	Production (000 MT)					
				1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
2.	Bharat Fertilizers, Kharwali	P	48.0	35.9	33.0	31.6	37.3	30.0	
3.	Dharamsi Moraji Chemical Co. Ambernath	P	7.4	4.4	5.1	4.2	2.5	3.4	
5.	Rama Krishi Rasaya, Loni-Kalbhori	P	10.6	1.5	3.9	5.6	6.3	8.1	
6.	Vidarbha Phosphates Pulgaon	P	10.6	—	—	—	4.8	6.7	
7.	Dee Bee Agro Products, Nagpur	P	3.4	—	0.8	1.3	0.3	Nil	

Sl. No.	Name of the Plant	Nutrients	Installed capacity	Production (000 MT)					
				1985-86	86-87	87-88	88-89	89-90	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	
8.	Noble Fertilizers, Talaja	P	3.2	0.8	1.4	0.9	1.3	0.5	
9.	Rashi Ferts., Lakhapur	P	5.2	—	—	0.8	3.1	2.8	
10.	Western Chemical Industries Limited, Bombay	P	1.3	—	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	
11.	Hindustan Farms and Ferts., Bombay	P	8.0	—	—	—	—	2.4	

Note: Deepak Fertilizers and Petrochemicals have an unit at Talaja which products Ammonia that is supplied to other fertilizer plants. A phosphatic plant based on this ammonia is being set up by them at Talaja.

(c) and (d). The following proposals have been received to set up more fertilizer plants in Maharashtra.

<i>Sl. No</i>	<i>Name of applicant</i>	<i>Item of Manufacture</i>	<i>Quantity in ('000 tonnes per annum)</i>	<i>Location</i>
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M/s. Indian Link Chain Manufacturers Limited	Single Super Phosphate	66	Sangli/Sholapur/Kholapur
2.	M/s. Golden Chemicals and Fertilizer (P) Ltd.	Single Super Phosphate	66	Tehsil Chandur Distt. Amrawati
3.	M/s. Nandkishore Kagliwal	Single Super Phosphate	66	Chandrapur
4.	M/s. Pluto Chemicals Limited	Single Super Phosphate	134	Ratnagiri/Raighad
5.	M/s. Raashi Ferts. Limited	Single Super Phosphate	33	Nasik
6.	M/s. Shri Pravinchandra Jinabhai Patel	Single Super Phosphate	66	Jalgaon
7.	M/s. Shri O.P. Aggarwal	Single Super Phosphate	66	Jalgaon

[English]

**Waiting List for Telephone Connections
In Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagarh
Districts In Gujarat**

9121. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants waiting for telephone connections at Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagarh districts in Gujarat, during last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the applicants registered since 1982 have not yet been allotted the telephone connections; and

(c) if so, by when Government propose to provide the telephone connections to such applicants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Number of applicants waiting for telephone connections at Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagarh districts during last three years is as under:—

	1.4.88	1.4.89	1.4.90
1	2	3	4
Rajkot	3366	3973	5771
Jamnagar	1005	1026	872
Junagarh	571	117	201

(b) No, Sir. There is no registered demand of 1982 pending in Rajkot, Jamnagar and Junagarh districts.

(c) Not applicable in view of part (b).

**Harassment of Motorists by Small
Children Asking for Alms**

9122. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether motorists are accosted at road junctions and stop signals by small children asking for alms;

(b) whether any representation from the Automobile Association of Upper India has been received by the Delhi Traffic Police on this problem; and

(c) if so, the remedial steps taken in this regard?

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

(c) Necessary instructions have been given to all District DCSP and DCP/Traffic to comply with the provisions of the Bombay prevention of Begging Act, 1959 and Delhi Provision of Begging Rule, 1960 strictly.

**Bill to Suspend Aid to India in U.S.
Congress**

9123. SHRI DILIP SINGH JI DEO: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news item captioned "Bill to suspend aid to India introduced" appearing in the 'Statesman' (New Delhi) dated 30 April, 1990; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to present India's view in proper perspective and dispel the anti-India campaign and lobby?

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

(b) The Bill in question introduced by Congressman Dan Burton (Republican-Indiana) seeks to terminate US assistance to India unless the Government of India gives access to representatives of Amnesty International and other Human Rights Organisations. The Amnesty International itself has formally dissociated itself from the Bill which does not seem to enjoy widespread Congressional support

The Government's position has been fully explained to the US Government and influential members of the US Congress.

Visakhapatnam Port Trust Loss on Export of Iron-ore

9124. SHRI BASAVAPUNNAIAH SINGAM: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the imports and exports cargo handled by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust during the last three years;

(b) whether Visakhapatnam Port Trust is incurring losses on iron-ore export to Japan; and

(c) if so, the action Government propose to take to compensate the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for this loss and by when?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) The import and export cargo handled by the Visakhapatnam Port Trust during the last three years are given below:

(in million tonnes)

	1987-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4
Import	6.965	8.601	9.338
Export	7.810	10.031	10.707

(b) In the accounts of Visakhapatnam Port Trust, the profit or loss of the iron ore operations are not separately shown or audited. According to information furnished by the Port Trust, if the iron ore operations are shown separately, the Port Trust incurred a loss of Rs. 8.96 crores in 1987-88, Rs. 5-19 crores in 88-89 and Rs. 0.17 crores in 89-90.

(c) During the period referred to above, Visakhapatnam Port Trust has made profit in their operation as a whole. Government have also sanctioned increase in the iron ore handling rate from Rs. 27.00 per tonne to Rs. 40.92 per tonne for the years 1986-87, 1987-88 and 1988-89. The rate was further increased to Rs. 50.00 per tonne for the year 1989-90.

Change in Name of Bombay as Mumbai

9125. SHRI VAMANRAO MAHADIK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand has been made to change the name of the city of Bombay as 'Mumbai';

(b) whether recently Government have accepted to change the name of Bombay to Mumbai in the Hindi language and literature; and

(c) if so, whether Government propose to declare the change in the name of Bombay as 'Mumbai'?

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

(b) The word "Mumbai" has been used in the authoritative text of the constitution in the Hindi language. No orders have been issued by the Department of Official Language for the use of word "Mumbai" in the Hindi Language and literature.

(c) As a matter of policy, the Government of India have not been agreeing to the proposals for the change in the name of villages, towns, cities merely on grounds of local patriotism or for linguistic reasons or for merely satisfying the local sentiments.

Stockpiling of Iron-Ore at Major Ports

9126. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any stockpiling of iron-ore at the pit-heads of different major ports;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to clear them?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) Except at Visakhapatnam Port, the stock of iron at the Major Ports exporting iron ore is not beyond the level required to meet the operational requirements.

(b) and (c). Clearance of stock of iron ore depends, among other things, on adequate nomination of vessels for lifting the iron ore. Lack of adequate nomination of vessels is the main reason for building up large stocks at certain ports. The matter has been taken up by the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation, which is the agency exporting iron ore through Visakhapatnam Port.

Waiting List for Telephone Connections in Thanjavur Town in Tamil Nadu

9127. SHRI S. SINGARAVADIVEL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list for telephone connections in Thanjavur Town, Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, the number of persons in the waiting list, category-wise; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to clear the waiting list?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). The Number of persons on the waiting list category-wise as on 31.3.90 is as under:—

OYT	—	32
SPECIAL	—	124
Non OYT	—	984
Total	—	1140

(c) The present 3000 lines Crossbar exchange is expected to be expanded by 2000 lines by 1991-92 subject to timely availability of equipment. This will clear the present waiting list.

Registered Cases of Terrorism in Delhi

9128. PROF. SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases registered in New Delhi during the month of April, 1990 in which terrorists are suspected to be involved;

(b) whether any arrests have been made in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) and (c). One Sub-Inspector of Delhi Police has been arrested in connection with the cases of bomb blasts in Police Station Tilak Nagar and Police Station Rajouri Garden.

Corruption Cases Against Government Officials of Dadra and Nagar Haveli

9129. SHRI MOHANBHAI SANJIBHAI DELKAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether CBI has recommended

Government for preliminary action against officials found involved in corruption cases in the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli;

(b) if so, the number of persons found involved in corruption cases; and

(c) the action taken against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). C.B.I. has recommended departmental action against three Government servants involved in two separate cases on the ground of violation of Conduct Rules, dereliction of duty and causing revenue loss to the Government. Charge sheet has been issued against one Government servant, serving under the administrative control of the Union Territory of Dadra and Nagar Haveli. Copies of the Investigation Report of the CBI have been forwarded to concerned controlling authorities of other two Government servants for initiating necessary action against them.

Criminalisation of Delhi Police

9130. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: DR. BANGALI SINGH: SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of persons with criminal tendency have got enrolled in Delhi Police in the previous years;

(b) if so, whether such persons have been identified and action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken to streamline the recruitment procedure in Delhi Police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). It is not correct to say that a large number of persons with criminal tendency have got enrolled in Delhi Police. Candidates are enrolled in Delhi Police only after their character and antecedents have been got verified. However, some cases have come to notice where police personnel have indulged in criminal activities. In such cases stern action is taken against them.

Advertisement of Dhara Groundnut Oil and Rapeseed Oil

9131. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to colourful advertisement of Dhara groundnut oil in various national dailies;

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred on such advertisement as also for imported Rapeseed oil in tatra-pack since their introduction;

(c) whether Government have surplus stocks for such promotion of indigenous and imported items;

(d) whether Union Government and CAG have control over NDDB's accounts; and

(e) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. NDDB is marketing refined and double filtered groundnut oil and refined rapeseed oil under the 'Dhara' brand name. The advertisements issued by NDDB for its

oil are to ensure wider publicity about availability of edible oils at reasonable prices in tamper-proof packs. The advertisements also ensure that oil producers cooperatives are directly linked to consumers avoiding the private trade which has been speculating in edible oils and exploiting both producers and consumers.

(b) The total expenditure incurred on press advertisements by the NDDB for "Dhara" since its introduction, i.e. August 1988, is as under:—

August 1988 to March 1989	:	Rs. 6.29 lakhs
April 1989 to March 1990	:	Rs. 51.82 lakhs

(c) The groundnut oil marketed under the 'Dhara' brand name is procured under market intervention operations, largely through producers cooperatives. Imported rapeseed oil was provided to NDDS by cooperatives in Canada to generate funds for NDDB's vegetable oil project.

(d) and (e). The NDDB was set up by an Act of Parliament and is answerable to Parliament through the Ministry of Agriculture. Separate accounts are being maintained for market intervention operations by NDDB. Recently the Comptroller and Auditor General has been requested to take up the audit of these accounts.

Edible Oil Purchases by NDDB

9132. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM BOPCHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the edible oil purchased by National Dairy Development Board from traders and farmers separately during 1989;

(b) whether NDDB has incurred any

losses in purchase and sale of edible oil;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether any writ petition had been filed in Gujarat High Court regarding edible oil deal by NDDB; and

(e) if so, the facts in this regard?

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

(a) The bulk of the oil purchased by NDDB is from oilseed growers cooperatives. NDDB has to buy oil also from the trade to ensure that the prices remain at incentive levels for the farmers soon after harvest. NDDB has also to ensure that oil produced by the cooperatives is not purchased causing a loss to cooperatives. Oils sold by the trade are usually about Rs. 3 per kg. cheaper than what it costs the cooperatives to produce oil after payment of all taxes by them, sections of trade are reportedly evading taxes.

(b) and (c). NDDB has not yet reported any overall loss in market intervention operations.

(d) and (e). A writ petition was filed in the Gujarat High Court regarding release of groundnut oil by NDDB in Gujarat to meet

the requirements of the general public. The writ petition is still pending before the Gujarat High Court.

[*Translation*]

Amount Spent Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh

9133. SHRI PHOOL CHAND VERMA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount spent under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana in Madhya Pradesh so far; and

(b) the areas where this amount has been spent and the extent thereof?

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

(a) and (b). An amount of Rs. 12584.61 lakhs out of Rs. 25618.79 lakhs is reported to have been spent in Madhya Pradesh under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY) upto the end of February, 1990. The expenditure thus was 49.12% of the JRY resources till then.

A Statement indicating the areas where this amount has been spent is given below.

STATEMENT

1.	Social Forestry:		
	(a) Area covered (Hect.)	6990	
	(b) Trees planted (lakh No.)	54.09	
2.	Construction of village tanks (Nos.)	97	
3.	Area benefited through Minor irrigation and flood protection work (Hect)	59	
4.	Drinking water wells (Nos.)	383	
5.	Rural roads (Kms)	1712.65	
6.	Mahila Mandals (Nos.)	61	
7.	Construction of Houses (Nos.)	26	
8.	Development of house sites (Nos.)	15	
9.	Balwadi panchayat ghar (Nos.)	78	
10.	School Building (Nos.)	671	
11.	Sanitary latrines (Nos.)	15	

12.	Other works (Nos.)	2303
13.	Works benefiting SC/ST (Nos.)	1246
14.	Construction village tanks (Nos.)	97
15.	Houses constructed under Indira Awaas Yojana (IAY) (Nos.)	2622
16.	Wells constructed under Million Wells Scheme (MWS) (Nos.)	2073

[English]

IPS Officers from Kerala

9134. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of officers recommended by Kerala Government to confer IPS on them during the last three years;

(b) the number of officers out of them who have been conferred IPS by Union Government;

(c) the number of such officers who are now working in Kerala cadre; and

(d) the number of IPS officers who have been transferred on request or otherwise from Kerala to other states and to the Central Government services during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) 13

(b) 13

(c) 13

(d) Sir, IPS officers of Kerala have come on Central Deputation during the last 3 years. No IPS officers from Kerala has gone on state to state deputation.

Flow of Arms to J&K Terrorists from Afghan Mujahideens

9135. SHRIS. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the reports about sophisticated arms flowing into the hands of Kashmir terrorists from the

Afghan mujahideens;

(b) whether these include missiles also; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to meet the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Government are not aware of any such report.

(c) Does not arise.

Sugarcane Production

9136. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL:

SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether demand for Sugarcane is increasing annually;

(b) if so, the total demand and supply of sugarcane during 1989-90; and

(c) the steps taken to increase the production of Sugarcane?

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

(b) The target of Sugarcane production for 1989-90 was 112 million tonnes and it is estimated that production would be above 210 million tonnes.

(c) The sugarcane growers are being provided assistance by the State Governments under their State Sector Scheme. To

supplement State Governments' efforts, Central Government is also providing loan to sugar factories for the development of sugarcane from Sugar Development Fund. Funds provided by the State and Central Government are being utilised for the following purposes:

- (i) Setting up of heat treatment plants;
- (ii) Rearing of nurseries;
- (iii) Pest control measures;
- (iv) Incentives to cultivators to switchover to improved varieties of sugarcane;
- (v) Irrigation schemes etc.

Operation Flood Project in Konkon Region of Maharashtra

9137. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up Operation Flood Project in the Konkon region of Maharashtra;

(b) if so, the assistance to be given by the National Dairy Development Board to the milk producers; and

(c) whether any action plan has been proposed by the NDDB under Operation Flood Programme for the Konkon region, particularly for the districts of Raigad and Ratnagiri?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). Raigad and Ratnagiri Districts in Konkon region of Maharashtra are covered

under Operation Flood Programme of the State. The State dairy federation of Maharashtra has, however, not submitted any specific investment plan for Operation Flood-III (OF-III) and the Government of Maharashtra is yet to sign the agreement with National Dairy Development Board for implementation of OF-III in the State.

Drinking Water Projects of Kerala

9138. SHRIRAMESH CHENNITHALA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Government has submitted any projects for providing the drinking water facilities in the State; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and action thereon?

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

(b) Rural Water Supply Scheme to Thalikulathur village in Calicut District at an estimated cost of Rs. 64 lakhs has been technically examined and approved with some modifications under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme.

Comprehensive Rural Water Supply Scheme to Irimabillium, Valancherry and Edayur villages in Malappuram District at an estimated cost of Rs. 411 lakhs has been technically examined and referred back to the State Government with technical comments for sending a revised proposal.

Drinking Water Problem of Kerala

9139. SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria adopted by Water Technology Mission to select any District as a Mini Mission Project for pilot studies regarding drinking water problem;

(b) whether the highly drought prone district of Idukki in Kerala will be selected as a Mini Mission Project;

(c) if so, when; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The criteria adopted to select districts in various States as Mini Mission Project Areas was to take special problem areas associated with the supply of drinking water with integrated project approach so that models so developed could be replicated in similar areas. Problems were related to drought, bacteriological contamination, excess fluoride, sulphate and nitrates, excess iron, turbid and saline water etc. All the Mini Missions were finalised in consultation with the State Governments.

(b) No new district is being considered at present to be included in Mini Mission Project Area.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Setting up of new Mini Mission Project areas will be considered only after the policy for rural water supply for 8th Plan is decided by the Government.

[*Translation*]

Sahawa-Gandheli Water Supply Scheme

9140. SHRI DAULAT RAM SARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Sahawa-Gandheli water supply scheme has been formulated to supply drinking water to those villages of Churu, Ganganagar and Jhunjhunu district in Rajasthan having saline water;

(b) if so, whether the implementation of this scheme is to be done in collaboration with West Germany;

(c) if so, when this scheme was cleared, the amount likely to be incurred thereon and the number of villages likely to be benefited thereby;

(d) the time by which the work on this scheme is likely to commence; and

(e) the details of the scheme under consideration of Government in regard to the supply of drinking water to these villages?

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

(a) Sahawa Gandheli water supply scheme has been formulated by the State Government of Rajasthan to supply drinking water to 335 villages of Churu and Sri Ganganagar districts and two towns at an estimated cost of Rs. 394 lakhs. Villages of Jhunjhunu district are not included in this scheme.

(b) It is proposed to cover only 172 of the 335 villages of the above scheme for augmentation works under a bilateral project with assistance from West Germany.

(c) and (d). Apart from 172 villages, the bilateral project would cover another 181 villages in Nohar, Sardar Sahar Tehsils, Churu Tehsils, Taranagar Tehsil and Jhunjhunu district alongwith three towns at an estimated cost of about Rs. 73.6 crores. The project is still under consideration at the stage of appointment of Consultants for

preparing a feasibility report. The timeschedule for implementation of the scheme will depend upon final clearance of the project.

(e) Pending final decision for bilateral assistance, Sahawa-Gandheli water supply scheme is implemented under the State Sector Minimum Needs Programme.

[English]

Computerisation of Freedom Fighters Section

9141. SHRI VIDYADHARGOKHALE:
DR. VENKATESH KABDE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to computerise the section of Home Ministry dealing with pensions of Freedom Fighters to improve efficiency in disposal of pension cases of freedom fighters; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. In fact, computerisation of work of Freedom Fighters Division has already started. Primarily, district-wise information about sanctioned cases and rejected cases is being maintained.

Improvement in Agricultural Production

9142. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have identified the thrust areas as for concentration of efforts to raising agricultural production, removing structural disadvantages and to improve the living standards of farmers; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Generation of appropriate technologies and provision of all inputs and services required by the farmers for adoption of improved technologies together with creation of a favourable price environment for the producers constitute the basic thrust in the efforts of the Government for raising agricultural production. Specific programmes such as Special Foodgrains Programme with focus on wheat, rice, maize, gram and arhar, the National Pulses Development Project, Oilseeds Production Programme, Intensive Cotton Development Programme, the National Watershed Development Programme for Rainfed Agriculture, the Small and Marginal Farmers Development Programme for increasing the agricultural production have been taken with a view to maximise production of specific agricultural commodities or assist under-privileged sections of the farmers, such as the small and marginal farmers and farmers in rainfed areas with a view to maximise productivity and production of agricultural crops.

Stress is also being laid on diversification and expansion of the productive base of the rural economy through wider selection of projects, under the Integrated Rural Development Programme meant for the beneficiaries below the poverty line, by including programmes such as fruits and food processing units, fish farming etc. for removing structural disadvantages and improving their standards of living.

Reclamation of Usar and Banjar Land in Uttar Pradesh

9143. SHRI CHAND RAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total area of Usar and Banjar land respectively in Uttar Pradesh, district-wise;

(b) whether any measures are being taken by Government to make the Usar and Banjar land fertile;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) District-wise extent of area under Usar

and Banjar land in Uttar Pradesh is given in the statement below.

(b) to (d). A Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Reclamation of Alkali (Usar) soils is under implementation since 1986-87 in the State of Uttar Pradesh. Under this programme, assistance of Rs. 335 lakh was provided to the State Government for the years 1986-87 to 1989-90. As per the information furnished by the State Government, an extent of about 11863 hectares has been treated so far under the Central Scheme. Besides, the State Government's own schemes.

STATEMENT

Extent of area under Usar and Banjar land in Uttar Pradesh—District-wise

(Area in ha.)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Usar Land</i>	<i>Banjar Land</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Agra	25049	14800
2.	Aligarh	45057	31929
3.	Almora	—	29755
4.	Allahabad	68232	36418
5.	Azamgarh	32045	13299
6.	Banda	—	41243
7.	Barabanki	23966	11900
8.	Bullandshahr	32345	15037
9.	Bahraich	—	9414
10.	Bareilly	18588	13268
11.	Basti	—	17142

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Usar Land</i>	<i>Banjar Land</i>
1	2	3	4
12.	Badaun	25283	16569
13.	Ballia	21218	16755
14.	Bijnore	—	7415
15.	Chamoli	—	179402
16.	Deoria	—	9139
17.	Dehradun	—	1814
18.	Etah	56027	11553
19.	Etawah	42328	26039
20.	Faizabad	26599	8520
21.	Farrukhabad	49499	21798
22.	Fatehpur	41937	14157
23.	Garhwal	—	29191
24.	Ghonda	—	7959
25.	Ghaziabad	20439	9057
26.	Gorakhpur	—	5061
27.	Ghazipur	14796	6803
28.	Hamirpur	—	23113
29.	Hardoi	35535	21302
30.	Jhansi	—	32164
31.	Jalaun	—	14932
32.	Jaunpur	28885	7894
33.	Kanpur	78128	53944
34.	Kheri Lakhimpur	24083	7133

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Usar Land</i>	<i>Banjar Land</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
35.	Lucknow	25515	10718
36.	Lalitpur	—	18985
37.	Muzaffarnagar	19763	11098
38.	Mathura	12563	6366
39.	Mainpuri	66752	36686
40.	Moradabad	28456	15315
41.	Mirzapur	—	52913
42.	Meerut	15748	6128
43.	Nainital	—	4937
44.	Pilibhit	—	4962
45.	Pithoragarh	—	25221
46.	Pratapgarh	31685	12477
47.	Rae Barelli	59800	25435
48.	Rampur	—	7232
49.	Sitapur	19932	8454
50.	Sultanpur	42577	18270
51.	Saharanpur	12022	5585
52.	Shahjahanpur	21725	11044
53.	Tehri Garhwal	—	10836
54.	Unnao	48638	21254
55.	Uttar Kashi	—	17958
56.	Varanasi	23328	11955

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Usar Land</i>	<i>Banjar Land</i>
1	2	3	4
	Others	156457	—
	Total:	1295000	1099748

[*Translation*]

March, 1991.

**Installation of Public Call Offices in
Pithoragarh**

9144. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Public Call Offices sanctioned for Pithoragarh district of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) whether the PCOs sanctioned for this district are not being set up due to the shortage of equipments;

(c) if so, the steps being taken by the Ministry for installing these PCOs; and

(d) the time by which these PCOs will be set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 100 nos. of PCOs are sanctioned till 8.5.1990 for Pithoragarh district of U.P.

(b) 82 PCOs have been commissioned so far. Installation of balance 18 sanctioned PCOs was held up due to shortage of line stores and delay in supply of Radio Equipments during 1989-90.

(c) Materials are being arranged.

(d) PCOs are likely to be set up by

[*English*]

Reports of Banerjee Committee

9145. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on the reports of Banerjee Committee received in 1986 and 1987;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these reports have been made public; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). In 1986 Banerjee Committee submitted a report on BHC, while the 1987 report covered Aldrin, Dieldrin, Chlordane, Heptachlor, EDB and Edrin. The registration in respect of Endrin has been cancelled and the use of Dieldrin, EDB and BHC restricted.

The recommendations in respect of Aldrin, Heptachlor and Chlordane are under examination.

(c) and (d). The purpose of the study by the Banerjee Committee is to enable Gov-

ement to review the continued use, or otherwise, in India, of pesticides banned or restricted for use in other countries. The question whether to make the reports public can be considered after all reports are received and decision taken thereon.

Project for Providing STD Facility

9146. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of on-going projects for providing STD facilities to be completed in 1990-91 in the country;

(b) the number of new projects to be undertaken in 1990-91; and

(c) the fate of the on-going project undertaken in Contai in the district of Midnapore in West Bengal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) In the country 74 projects are in progress for providing STD facility during 1990-91.

(b) The number of new projects being undertaken in 1990-91 are 117.

(c) A 60 Channel UHF link between Contai and Haldia has been commissioned in April, 1990.

Disparity on giving benefit of pay fixation to teachers of Dandakarynya Project

9147. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some of the Matric Trained Teachers of the Dandakarynya project have

been given the benefit of fixation of revised pay scale w.e.f. 1 January, 1973 with arrears, whereas others have been given pay fixation nationally w.e.f. 1 January, 1973 with monetary benefits from 30 March 1989 despite being in the same grade;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed by Government to remove this disparity?

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

(b) and (c). The Trained Matric Teachers of the Dandakarynya Project who filed writ petitions in the Central Administrative Tribunal, Cuttack Bench, were allowed the pay scale of Rs. 290-560/- under the specific directive of the Tribunal with effect from 1.1.1973 or from the date their actual appointment, whichever is later, with arrears of pay and allowances. However, other Matric Trained Teachers have been given notional benefit with effect from 1.1.1973 or the date of actual appointment, whichever is later, and the actual benefit from the date of issue of the sanction, i.e. 30.3.1989 because of the limitation aspects as contained in the Administrative Tribunal Act.

[*Translation*]

Civil Defence Unit in Rajasthan

9148. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present number of Civil Defence units in Rajasthan and the places where they are located;

(b) the reasons for shifting the office of Civil Defence from Ajmer;

(c) whether Government propose to extend Civil Defence Services in view of Rajasthan being a border State; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There is no concept of Units in Civil Defence. The selected towns are categorised based on the threat perception. At present, there are 10 categorised Civil Defence towns in Rajasthan.

(b) Ajmer was deleted from the list of categorised Civil Defence towns during 1985 revision based on the changed threat perception.

(c) and (d). The Civil Defence set-up exists only in the 10 categorised towns of Rajasthan State. As of present there is no decision to extend Civil Defence Services to other towns of Rajasthan.

Voluntary Organisations receiving foreign funds in Uttar Pradesh

9149. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Voluntary Organisations in Uttar Pradesh which are getting funds from abroad under the Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act, 1976; and

(b) the amount of foreign exchange received by these organisations during 1987, 1988 and 1989, separately?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There are 508 organisations registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 in Uttar Pradesh upto the period ending December,

1989 to receive foreign contribution;

(b) year	Amount
1987	Rs. 14.25 crore
1988	Rs. 15.66 crore
1989	Computerised data is not available as returns have become due only in March, 1990.

[English]

Abolition of Telecom. Commission

9150. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to abolish the telecommunication commission and instead create a telecom board;

(b) if so, the main purpose of change from Commission to Board;

(c) to what extent will it be helpful; and

(d) the time by which the final decision will be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No such proposal is at present under consideration of Government.

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

[*Translation*]**Electronic Telephone Exchange at Korba**

9151. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) when the construction work of electronic exchange in Korba and Cable laying work therein was started and when it was completed and the capacity thereof;

(b) whether the machines and other equipments therefor have been provided there and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the names of the telephone exchange alongwith their capacity functioning in 20 kilometers radius thereof;

(d) the reasons for not providing STD facility there; and

(e) the time by which the said electronic exchange will start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) No construction work and the cable laying regarding electronic exchange at Korba has been undertaken so far.

(b) Machines and other equipment have not been provided due to non-availability of the equipment.

(c) The names of telephone exchanges functioning within 20 Kms. of Korba exchange system are as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name</i>	<i>Capacity</i>
1.	Gevra Project	90 L
2.	Banki Mogra	45 L
3.	Kusmunda	45 L
4.	Chhuri	25 L
5.	Pahada	25 L
6.	Raj Gamar	25 L
7.	Bhaisma	25 L

(d) STD facility at Korba shall be provided along with the automatisation of the telephone system.

(e) Electronic exchange at Korba will start functioning during the 8th Plan subject to time availability of the exchange equipment.

[*English*]**Forgery of Indian Passports by Foreigners**

9152. SHRI R.L.P. VERMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that forgeries on Indian passports are taking place by substitution of photographs by unscrupulous elements including terrorists to hoodwink security agencies; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken to make it difficult for forgers and terrorists to forge the Indian passports?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) Yes, Sir. Reports of photo substitution have been received.

(b) The Government propose to introduce a new passport in which photograph will be secured by using heat activated security film, making substitution of photograph difficult and easily detectable.

National Highway Authority and Road Development Fund

9153. **SHRI K.S. RAO:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:-

(a) whether Government have decided to re-examine the plan to set up the National Highway Authority and the Road Development Fund; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The National Highway Authority Act, 1988 which provides for the creation of the National Highway Authority of India has been brought into force with effect from 15th June 1989. The Central Road Fund is in existence since 1929 and there are no proposals to set up any Road Development Fund.

S.T.D. Facility in Talcher in Orissa

9154. **SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Talcher Telephone Exchange in Orissa has been approved for STD (Subscriber Trunk Dialling) facility with code Number—06765;

(b) if so, the reasons for not providing S.T.D. facility as yet; and

(c) the steps being taken for its expeditious introduction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) S.T.D. facility at Talcher has been introduced in the last week of March, 1990.

(b) and (c). Question do not arise in view of (a) above.

[*Translation*]

Disparity in pay scales of technicians and supervisors in Department of Telecommunications

9155. **SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are disparities in pay-scales of technicians and Technical Supervisors in the Department of Telecommunications;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have constituted a number of Committees to remove these disparities;

(d) if so, the details of the reports of the

Committees in regard to their pay-scales; and

(e) when the recommendations of this report are likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) These are two different cadres. Technical Supervisor is a promotional cadre for Technicians and hence pay its pay scale is higher.

(b) The pay scale of Technical Supervisor is Rs. 1400-2300 and that of Technician is Rs. 975-1660.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

Mathura Telephone Exchange

9156. SHRI K. MANVENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received during the last one year regarding telephones in Mathura districts of Uttar Pradesh being out of order; and

(b) the steps being taken by Government for smooth functioning of telephones in Mathura district?

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

[English]

Agro Based Industries

9157. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a thrust on promoting agro-based industries; and

(b) if so, the industries identified in this context?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. Government have delicensed processed food industries which include agro-based industries. These industries have also been included in the Appendix-I of the First Schedule of I(D&R) Act on account of which MRTP/FERA companies are also allowed in this area.

(b) Industries based on local raw materials having market potential and likely to generate substantial employment opportunities are being encouraged. These include industries for manufacture of fruit and vegetable products, cereals based products, cocoa based products.

Installation of Modern Electronic Telephone Exchanges at Jalpaiguri and Birpara Town

9158. SHRI MANIK SANYAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has already taken a decision to replace the telephone exchanges in the Jalpaiguri district barring Alipurduar Town exchanges with modern electronics system under "NEAV" programme;

(b) whether for installation of Modern Electronic Exchanges (under 'NEAV' programme) at Jalpaiguri Town and Birpara, building and other infrastructure has been completed; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time schedule for the installation of the same at Jalpaiguri Town and Birpara Exchange?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) There is no NEAX programme for replacing the Exchanges in Jalpaiguri district. However, suitable Electronic exchanges have been planned for Jalpaiguri District.

(b) Building work at Jalpaiguri is nearing completion and the building work at Birpara has already commenced. Other infrastructure activities are proposed to be taken up after completion of the buildings.

(c) Electronic exchanges at Jalpaiguri and Birpara has been planned by allotting suitable equipment for these stations during 1990-91. The exchanges are proposed to be installed in about 6 months from the date of receipt of the equipment and completion of infrastructure.

Shrimp Farming

9159. SHRI A. CHARLES: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the India's share of shrimp production in comparison to the world market;

(b) whether large chunk of our exports markets had to be conceded to countries like China, Thailand and Indonesia, which have resorted to agriculture and sharing farming;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor;

(d) the extent of area in hectares in the country presently being used for shrimp farming;

(e) whether Government propose to encourage shrimp farming in the country; and

(f) if so, the steps being taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) India's share in the world's shrimp production is about 10%.

(b) and (c). No, Sir. The export of frozen shrimp has increased from 49,203 tonnes in 1986-87 to 56,835 tonnes in 1988-89.

(d) About 59,000 hectare of brackish-water area is presently used for shrimp farming in the country.

(e) Yes, Sir.

(f) Government have taken a number of steps for development of shrimp farming in the country, which include (i) Development of brackishwater prawn/fish farming through a Centrally Sponsored Scheme 'Integrated brackishwater Fish Farm Development'. Construction and operation of brackishwater fish/prawn farms and modern prawn seed hatcheries; establishment of Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agencies in the coastal districts for providing a package of technical, financial and extension support to prawn farmers; establishment of pilot farms and pilot commercial prawn seed hatcheries with the assistance of foreign experts under a UNDP assisted Coastal Aquaculture Project, are the major components of this scheme; (ii) Import of technology with the assistance of International Funding Agencies and through technical collaboration under joint

ventures for upgrading and standardising the indigenous technology for aquaculture; (iii) Establishment of 2 commercial scale prawn seed hatcheries with imported modern technology and provision of assistance to the prawn farmers for producing prawn for export purposes by the Marine Products Export Development Authority (MPEDA) under the Ministry of Commerce; (iv) Step-upping up of the research activities on shrimp farming by the Fisheries Research Institutes of the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR); etc.

Kashmir Migrants in Rajasthan

9160. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that a large number of families from Kashmir have recently fled to Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the number of such families and the steps Union Government have taken to rehabilitate and provide relief to them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). No rehabilitation measures for the migrants from the Kashmir Valley is being contemplated. Relief has been provided to these migrants by the local administration. Details are awaited from the Government of Rajasthan.

Fishing Harbour in Kanyakumari

9161. SHRI N. DENNIS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to develop a fishing harbour on the West Coast of Kanyakumari district; and

(b) if so, the details in this regard and when it is likely to be constructed?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Purchase and pricing of Chilly in Andhra Pradesh

9162. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether chilly is one of the main cash crops in Andhra Pradesh providing employment to a large number of farmers, mostly small farmers and landless labour;

(b) whether there has been good crop of chilly this year in Andhra Pradesh and in the absence of support price and purchases by the NAFED the farmers are forced to sell their produce at a distress price rendering them unable to redeem Bank and Government loans;

(c) whether Government propose to instruct NAFED to go in for purchase of chilly on a big scale offering remunerative price to the growers keeping in view the increased cost of production; and

(d) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) The final estimate of chillies has not yet been received from Andhra Pradesh. However, as per the market intelligence reports, the chillies crop in Andhra Pradesh had been reported to be normal this year. So

far, there has been no intimation with regard to distress sales being made by the farmers.

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

New Telephone connections in Bangalore

9163. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAI AH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of telephone connections under different categories released in 1989 by Bangalore Telephones, category-wise; and

(b) whether Government propose to increase the Non-OYT (General) quota while releasing new connections to help general masses?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The total number of telephone connections released during 1989 by Bangalore Telephones category-wise, are:—

(i) Non-OYT General	8730
(ii) Non-OYT Special	2307
(iii) Non-OYT SS	304
(iv) OYT General	3830
(v) OYT Special	1172
(vi) Tatkal	150
(vii) Total	16493

(b) There is no such proposal under consideration by the Government at present.

[*Translation*]

Installation of Car Telephones

9164. SHRI RAMESHWAR PRASAD: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of car telephones installed in Delhi so far;

(b) the details of the departmental expenditure on each car telephone;

(c) whether this facility is also being provided/proposed to be provided in other cities; and

(d) whether Government propose to postpone the provisions of additional car telephones in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA) (a) No. of Car Telephones installed in Delhi as on 7.5.90 is 138.

(b) The recurring expenditure on each Car telephone has not been separately calculated.

(c) There is no proposal presently to provide this facility to other cities.

(d) No, Sir.

[*English*]

Link between Kashmir and Punjab Ultras

9165. SHRI P. NARSA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have any information that Punjab and Jammu and Ka-

shmir ultras are working together; and

(b) if so, the specific steps Government propose to take in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Government do not have any definite information that Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir ultras are working together.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Harassment of Train Passengers by Policemen at H. Nizamuddin Railway Station

9166. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether policemen at H. Nizamuddin Railway station are compelling the Orissa bound passengers to show the receipt of the domestic articles/goods and check their goods barely five/ten minutes before departure of the trains and take bribes in the absence of receipts;

(b) whether this fact was brought to the notice of the S.H.O. and higher officers; and

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

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

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

Police cases against employees and Union Leaders of DTC

9167. SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees and Union leaders of Delhi Transport Corporation against whom police cases were registered during DTC strike held in March, 1988; and

(b) the number of cases out of these still pending in the courts?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) There are 3119 DTC employees including 13 Union leaders against whom 43 police cases were registered in connection with DTC strike in March, 1988.

(b) 37. In March, 1990, Delhi Administration which is the competent authority to decide about the withdrawal of the cases, has been requested to review such cases in the context of Government's decision to reinstate the dismissed employees with a view to promoting cordial industrial relations in D.T.C.

[*English*]

Bomb Explosion in Punjab Roadways Bus near Pathankot

9168. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a powerful bomb exploded in a Jammu-bound bus of the Punjab Roadways near Pathankot on 19 April, 1990;

(b) if so, the number of persons killed and injured in the incident;

(c) whether the culprits have been apprehended;

(d) the details of relief provided to the kith and kin of the persons who died/injured in the bomb blast; and

(e) the steps being taken to ensure

safety of travel in buses plying in and through Punjab?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). According to information available, a bomb exploded in a Punjab Roadways bus bound for Jammu near Village Bharoli (about 4 Kms. from Pathankot). As a result, 13 persons were killed on the spot and 36 others were injured. Three of the injured succumbed to their injuries subsequently. No arrests have been reported so far.

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

Maintenance Grant of National Highways

9169. SHRIMATI J. JAMUNA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to raise the maintenance grant of National Highways from the existing rate of Rs. 12,000/- per kilometre due to escalation in cost of construction materials etc.;

(b) whether any representations have been received from the Lorry Owners' Associations in this regard, and

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

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKISHNAN): (a) to (c). Requirements of funds for maintenance of National Highways are worked out as per norms evolved by a High Level Technical Committee. The cost per km. depends on various factors such as the cost of material and labour, width of road surface, traffic intensity, physical and climatic conditions, etc. Requirements of funds are calculated

each year at current rates and not at a constant rate of Rs. 12000/- per kilometre. In 1989-90, the requirement of ordinary repairs and periodic renewals on National Highways in plan terrain as per norms ranged from Rs. 21,860 to Rs. 42,310 per km. depending upon the various governing factors. These figures will change for 1990-91 in relation to the cost of various inputs. However, actual allocations to the various States for maintenance of National Highways are made according to resources and exact availability of the maintenance grant. A reference has been received from the Krishna District Lorry Owners' Association, Vijayawada, for enhancement of maintenance funds. However, due to budgetary constraints, it has not been possible to enhance the maintenance grant.

Waiting List for Telephone connections in Gujarat

9170. SHRI KASHIRAM CHHAVILDAS RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications on waiting list for telephone connections in Gujarat as on 31 March, 1990 at District headquarters, Exchange-wise;

(b) whether Government are proposing to increase the capacity of the existing telephone exchanges in Gujarat to cope with the demand for telephone connections; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the present waiting list is likely to be exhausted?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) A Statement is given below:

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The present waiting list is proposed

to be cleared progressively during the first three years of 8th five year plan period (1990-95) subject to timely availability of equipment and resources. During 1990-91 it

has been planned to commission about 27000 lines at the following district headquarters.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District Hqr.</i>	<i>No. of lines to be Commissioned in 1990-91</i>	<i>Replacement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
1.	Ahmedabad Sabarmati	3000 Lines	1800 Lines
2.	Ahmedabad RLU	2000 Lines	
3.	Gandhinagar	6000 Lines	4000 Lines
4.	Jamnagar	1500 Lines	
5.	Himmatnagar	2500 Lines	1680 Lines
6.	Baroda Alkapuri	10000 Lines	
7.	Surat	1000 Lines	
8.	Rajkot	1000 Lines	
Total		27000 Lines	7480 Lines

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District Hq.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
1.	Ahmedabad	Jamalpur (35,39)	598	
		Cantonment (6)	747	
		Central (2)	1196	
		Ellis Bridge	443	
		Naranpura I (49)	175	
		Naranpura II (47,48)	3579	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District Hq.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
		Navrangpura (40,46,44)	4977	
		Railwaypura Block (36,37,38,33,34,31)	5473	
		Raipur Gate (5)	146	
		Sabarmati (86)	1505	
		Vasna (41,42)	4589	
		Naroda (81)	425	
		Odhav (87)	1189	
		Vatva (830)	174	
		Total	25513	25513
2.	Rajkot	Jubilee Park (JB Rajkot)	1162	
		Kr. Rajkot	1950	
		Bhakti Nagar	323	
		Aji	19	
		RLU Rajkot	130	
			3984	3984
3.	Baroda (Vadodara)	City X Bar	1268	
		Alkapuri	6359	
		Kothi	Nil	
		Makarpura	1800	

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District Hq.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>	<i>Total</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>	<i>5</i>
		Fatehganj	1147	
		Koyali	510	
		Total	21084	21084
4.	Surat			
		Mahidharpura (Unit I, II, III)	11959	
		Textile Market (NEC XBAR)	13607	
		Textile Market (RLU)	1677	
		Athva	1010	
		Udhna	2766	
		Randher	2786	
		Katargam	467	
		Total	34,272	34,272
5.	Bhavnagar			
		Bhavnagar	4374	
		Chitra	535	
		Total	4909	4,909
6.	Amreli	Amreli	203	203
7.	Palanpur	Palanpur	889	889
8.	Bharouch	Bharouch	1755	1755
9.	Ahwa	Ahwa	Nil	Nil
10.	Gandhinagar	Gandhinagar	1051	1015

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>District Hq.</i>	<i>Name of Exchange</i>	<i>Waiting List</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4	5
11.	Jamnagar	Jamnagar I, II	872	872
12.	Junagadh	Junagadh	3	3
13.	Bhuj	Bhuj	1051	1051
14.	Kheda	Kheda	23	23
15.	Mehsana	Mehsana	1250	1250
16.	Godhra	Godhra	398	398
17.	Himmatnagar	Himmatnagar	558	558
18.	Surendra Nagar	Surendranagar	290	290
19.	Valsad	Valsad	1252	1252

[*Translation*]

Improvement in Dak Distribution System

9171. SHRI SATYNARAYAN JATIYA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the existing system of dak distribution; and

(b) the steps being taken to speed up and improve the dak distribution system?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Dak is distributed by postman/extra departmental delivery agent and through post boxes/post bags.

(b)

(i) An important factor in the system of distribution of dak is the mail arrangement. Mail arrangement in each post office is reviewed from time to time and changes are made wherever warranted. Thereby, distribution of dak is ensured to be the best that is possible in the system.

(ii) Cancelling machine is provided in big post offices for speedy date-stamping which is an important factors within the office in issue of delivery without delay. Mostly the letters are cancelled by hand.

(iii) Renting of post boxes and post bags by those who receive large volume of mailis encouraged as a means of prompt delivery.

(iv) Occupants of multi-storeyed build-

ings are encouraged to install delivery boxes on the ground floor of the buildings to facilitate delivery of their letters.

- (v) Installation of residential letter boxes with clear address help to speed up delivery.
- (vi) Appeals are made from time to time to write clear addresses with Pin Code.

[English]

Introduction of Head Post Office and Central Telegraph Office in Wynad District of Kerala

9172. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to introduce head post office to Wynad district and if so, when and where; and

(b) whether Government propose to introduce Central Telegraph Office in Wynad district and if so, when and where?

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

(b) A departmental Telegraph Office stands opened at Kalpetta of Wynad District on 16.4.90.

One time Bound Promotion to SC and ST Employees

9173. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether benefit of reservation/relaxation has been allowed One time Bound

Promotion to SC/ST Employees introducing 40-Point Roster with effect from 29 August, 1988 if so, the reasons for not implementing 40-Point Roster with effect from 30 November, 1983 the date from which it was discontinued; and

(b) the reasons for not providing one time bound promotion to SC/ST employees on completion of 12 years service without roster as suggested by Hon'ble Supreme Court in Judgement dated 29 August 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Hon'ble Supreme Court had held that any order that may be issued by the Government in this regard shall operate prospectively and that all promotions that have been made shall, however, remain undisturbed.

(b) The Hon'ble Court did not specifically direct to reduce the service limit in respect of SC/ST officials to 12 years. The Supreme Court made no direction about roster also. It only ordered that a suitable scheme should be devised. Under the orders issued in pursuance of the Court's decision, SC and ST officials can get promotion even with less than 12 years of service provided reserved points in the roster are available.

Procurement of Milk by Dairy Co-operatives assisted by NDDB

9174. SHRI BABUBHAI MEGHJI SHAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the average procurement of milk by Dairy Co-operatives under the Dairy Development Programme of the National Dairy Development Board;

(b) the average purchase and sale price of various type of milk; and

(c) the number of milk producers covered under Procurement Schemes through members in Co-operative Societies assisted by National Dairy Development Board?

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

(a) Dairy Cooperatives under the Operation Flood Programme procured on an average about 98 lakh Kg. of milk per day (provisional) during the year 1989-90.

(b) The estimated average price of milk in Operation Flood Milk Sheds during the year 1989-90 was as under:—

AVERAGE PROCUREMENT PRICE

(i) Cow Milk	Rs. 3.60 per litre.
(ii) Buffalo Milk	Rs. 4.80 per litre.

AVERAGE SALE PRICE IN METROS

(i) Standard Milk	Rs. 5.00 to 5.80 per litre.
(ii) Toned Milk	Rs. 4.50 to 5.00 per litre.

(Mostly in polypacks)

(c) An estimated 71 lakh farmer members have been covered under Operation Flood programme till March, 1990.

Import of DAP

9175. SHRI R. PRABHU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a lot of foreign exchange is being spent on the import of DAP while indigenous manufacturing capacity is not being utilised to the full;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent on the import of DAP during the current financial year;

(d) the percentage utilisation of DAP industry in the country during 1989-90 and the anticipated utilization during 1990-91; and

(e) the steps taken to utilise the indigenous manufacturing capacity of DAP fully?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The demand for phosphatic fertilizers in the country is met through indigenous manufacture from the basic raw materials and from intermediate products and also the direct import of finished phosphatic fertilizers (mainly DAP). The utilisation of the indigenous manufacturing capacity is inter alia dependent on the availability of the basic inputs which have to be imported and imports are dependent on the international price situation and the availability of foreign exchange. For the period April-September 1990 full provision has been made for supplying the industry with the desired inputs through MMTC which is the canalising agency.

(c) It is not in the public interest to reveal the amount of foreign exchange likely to be spent on the import of DAP during the current financial year.

(d) and (e). The percentage utilisation of the indigenous DAP capacity during 1989-90 was 66.9% and the target for 1990-91 is 83.5%.

[*Translation*][*English*]**Setting up of Telephone Exchange at Bhojpur**

9176. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a telephone exchange in Bhojpur district of Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not the reasons therefor?

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

(b) In the Eighth Five Year Plan, new telephone exchanges are planned to be opened at the following 9 places, subject to demand for telephones.

- (1) Barhara
- (2) Undwantnagar
- (3) Sandesh
- (4) Sahar
- (5) Nawnagarh
- (6) Rajpur
- (7) Chainpur
- (8) Chand
- (9) Tarari

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

Improvement of Berahampur-Phulbani Road in Orissa

9177. SHRI A.N. SINGH DEO: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposal has been received from Government of Orissa for improvement of Berahampur-Phulbani Road in Orissa with the World Bank assistance;

(b) if so, the date of receipt of the proposal and the amount sought by Orissa Government; and

(c) the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. A proposal from the State Government in this respect was received on 16th January, 1990 in which the rough cost of the project was indicated as Rs. 40 crores. No final decision has been taken so far about posing a Second Package of State Road schemes to the World Bank for assistance. This scheme, along with other roads proposed by various States, will be projected to the World Bank for consideration after a decision to this effect has been taken.

Funds to Punjab under Centrally Sponsored Schemes

9178. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount given by Union Government to Punjab for Centrally sponsored schemes and the amount given for Integrated Rural Development Programme, National Rural Employment Programme and Drought Prone Area Programme therefrom,

separately, during the last three years;

(b) the details of works completed by Punjab Government under Integrated Rural Development Programme and DPAP and the amount spent thereon; and

(c) the number of persons provided employment by Punjab Government under the National Rural Employment Programme and the number of mandays generated thereunder?

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

(a) During the last three years an amount of Rs. 6860.17 lakhs was released by the Department of Rural Development under three major Centrally Sponsored Schemes to Punjab. Out of this Rs. 1486.65 lakhs were under Integrated Rural Development Programme and Rs. 3697.52 lakhs were released under National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme/Jawahar Roazgar Yojana as Central share. Punjab is not converged under Drought Prone Area Programme.

(b) Under Integrated Rural Development Programme 191634 families were assisted and an amount of Rs. 3284.73 lakhs was spent, including State share, during the last three years.

(c) Under National Rural Employment Programme/Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme an employment of 80.53 lakh mandays was generated during 1987-88 and 1988-89. Under Jawahar Rozgar Yojana the total number of mandays generated upto February, 1990 was 29.89 lakhs. The progress is monitored under this scheme only in terms of mandays employment generated.

Construction of Fishing Harbour in Bamanapadu (Andhra Pradesh)

9179. DR. VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether construction of fishing harbour at Bamanapadu, Srikakulam district of Andhra Pradesh has been completed and it is ready for commissioning;

(b) if not, the reasons for delay in commissioning the Harbour; and

(c) when it is likely to be commissioned?

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

(a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Government of Andhra Pradesh who are developing the fishery harbour at Bavanapadu under a Centrally Sponsored Scheme had completed the construction of all the major works by November, 1987. However, the harbour could not be commissioned due to the siltation of the entrance channel. According to the administrative approval of Government of India issued for revised cost in February, 1990, the State Government has to complete the construction of the remaining works at Bavanapadu fishery harbour by March, 1991.

Prawn Cultivation in Thanjavur (Tamil Nadu)

9180. SHRI M. SELVARASU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a great scope for increasing prawn cultivation in Thanjavur district of Tamil Nadu; and

(b) if so, the steps taken/proposed to be taken by Government in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Government of India sanctioned establishment of a brackishwater prawn farm at Thondiakadu in Thanjavur district during 1983-84 at an estimated cost of Rs. 24.50 lakh and an adhoc grant of Rs. 7 lakh was given towards Central's share of expenditure for the purpose. The project, however, could not be taken up for construction by the Government of Tamil Nadu due to unsuitable site conditions.

Government of Tamil Nadu have proposed to set up a Brackishwater Fish Farmers' Development Agency in Thanjavur district under the Centrally Sponsored Sector, during 1990-91 for providing technical, financial and extension support to prawn farmers for undertaking prawn farming in 50 ha. brackishwater area per annum.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Godowns

9181. SHRI JANARDAN TIWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have chalked out any scheme to construct a chain of godowns in the country for the storage of food-grains and to provide remunerative prices to farmers for their agricultural produce;

(b) if so, the main objectives and other details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Bihar in this regard; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government on the said proposals of the State Government and the amount sanctioned by Union Government to Bihar for this programme?

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

(a) and (b). The Union Government is considering the preparation of a Master Plan for the establishment of rural godowns by various agencies including cooperative and Marketing Boards, to prevent distress sales.

The coverage of interior rural areas by warehousing/godown facility has not been adequate, nor has the facility been used by the farmers effectively. A package of warehousing facility and credit would help the farmer better.

A scheme is already being implemented for creating network of rural godown under which the States are provided with the assistance to the extent of 25% of the construction cost.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Proposals for construction of 156 rural godowns received from Bihar has been approved and an amount of Rs. 1.64 crores has been sanctioned as central assistance for this programme.

[*English*]

Investment In Rural/Agriculture Sectors

9182. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have committed to spend 50 per cent fresh investments in rural/agricultural sectors;

(b) if so, the amount of investment proposed during 1990-91 and the break up of the same as between these two sectors; and

(c) the details of the investment proposed in each of these two sectors scheme-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): Government is committed to ensuring that 50% of the investible resources are deployed for the development of agriculture and rural development.

(b) and (c). The Scheme-wise break-up of the Plan allocation made in 1990-91 Central Budget for agriculture and rural development in the country is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT*Item-wise Central Plan Allocation for 1990-91**(Rupees in crores)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Schemes relating to</i>	<i>Plan allocation for 1990-91</i>
1	2	3
<i>Department of Agriculture and Cooperation</i>		
1.	Agricultural Extension and Training	9.00
2.	Agricultural Economics and Statistics including Agricultural Census	14.00
3.	Seeds Development	15.00
4.	Fertilisers and Manures	12.87
5.	Plant Protection	7.80
6.	Agricultural Implements and Machinery	2.60
7.	Crop Oriented Programme including SFPP	409.24
8.	Horticulture	16.50

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Schemes relating to</i>	<i>Plan allocation for 1990-91</i>
1	2	3
9.	Secretariat Economics Services	0.75
10.	Crop Insurance	1.00
11.	Soil and Water Conservation	57.00
	i) Central Plan	32.90
	ii) State Plan	43.71
12.	Animal Husbandry	(Excludes Rs. 1.29 crores for Works provided in the Demand of Ministry of Urban Development)
13.	Dairy Development	79.67
		(Excludes Rs. 0.33 crores for Works provided in the Demand of Ministry of Urban Development)
14.	Fisheries Development	30.60

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Schemes relating to</i>	<i>Plan allocation for 1990-91</i>
1	2	3
15.	Credit	77.60
16.	Cooperation	126.04
Total:		936.28
Department of Rural Development		
1.	Jawahar Rozgar Yojana (JRY)	2100.00
2.	Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	390.00
3.	Drought Prone Areas Programme (DPAP)	51.20
4.	Desert Development Programme (DDP)	50.00
5.	Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP)	423.00
6.	Rural Sanitation	20.00

Sl. No.	Schemes relating to	Plan allocation for 1990-91
1	2	3
7.	Training of Rural Youth for Self-Employment (TRYSEM)	8.00
8.	Development of Women and Children in Rural Areas (DWCRA)	11.49
9.	National Institute for Rural Development (NIRD)	2.20
10.	Council for Advancement of Peoples' Action and Rural Technology (CAPART)	5.50
11.	Strengthening of State Training Centres	5.00
12.	Strengthening of Extension Training Centres	3.00
13.	Organisation of Training Courses, Seminars and Workshops	0.35
14.	Promotion of Voluntary Schemes	2.00
15.	Organisation of Beneficiaries	4.00
16.	Land Reforms	25.33

Sl. No.	Schemes relating to	Plan allocation for 1990-91
1	2	3
17.	Agricultural Marketing	7.00
18.	Rural Godowns	4.00
19.	Roads in Special Areas	14.40
20.	Panchayat Development and Training	2.00
21.	Publicity and Communication	0.25
22.	Building for Afro-Asian Rural Reconstruction Organisation (AARRO)	0.30
Total:		3129.08

[*Translation*]

Reserved Vacancies in Delhi Administration

9183. SHRI KALKA DAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the category-wise and Department-wise number of reserved vacant posts for SC/ST in Delhi Administration and since when these are lying vacant; and

(b) the steps being taken to fill up these posts and the time by which these are likely to be filled?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) The Delhi Administration has issued instructions to the concerned Departments for early filling up of the reserved vacancies as per rules.

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total Backlog of Vacancies				Out of Total-Backlog the backlog for 3 years			
		Group				Group			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
		SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
7.	Central Jail	1/1	2/1	-2	1/9	-	2/1	-	1/9
8.	D.C. Office	-	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-1
9.	Development	1/-	6/2	-7	-	-	6/2	-	-
10.	Education	1/1	-	325/315	-	-	-	69/76	-
11.	Food and Supplies	-	-	-1	-	-	-	-	-
12.	Finance Accounts	-	4/3	12/6	-	-	-	2/1	-
13.	Health Services	-	-	-9	-	-	-	-9	-

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total Backlog of Vacancies				Out of Total-Backlog the backlog for 3 years										
		Group				Group										
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10							
14.	T.R.C.	—	—	219/130	—	—	—	14/80	—							
15.	Industries	—	2/2	2/3	1/—	—	2/1	—	—							
16.	Inf. and Pubicity	—/1	—	—	—	—/1	—	—	—							
17.	Labour	1/—	1/1	—	—	1/—	1/1	—	—							
18.	Manpower and Emp.	—	—	1/—	—	—	—	—	—							
19.	P.F.A.	—	—	—/1	—	—	—	—	—							
20.	Prosecution	2/3	4/4	—	—	—/1	—	—	—							

Sl. No.	Name of the Department	Total Backlog of Vacancies				Out of Total-Backlog the backlog for 3 years			
		Group				Group			
		A	B	C	D	A	B	C	D
		SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST	SC/ST
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21.	Social Welfare	—	2/4	3/12	—	—	—	—	—
22.	T.T.E.	13/11	3/4	6/7	—	4/7	3/2	3/3	—
23.	Transport	—	—	4/8	-/1	—	—	-/3	—
Total		23/22	25/23	579/505	5/13	9/14	15/7	91/172	2/10

[English]

Rehabilitation of Post Blue-Star Army Deserters

9184. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of army personnel who deserted their posts after Blue Star Operation in June, 1984, and have been rehabilitated since January, 1990 and where; and

(b) the time by which all of them will be rehabilitated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). According to information given by Ministry of Defence, 2731 persons were proceeded against for leaving their barracks following 'Operation Blue Star' and related charges. Of these 22 were exonerated and 2297 were kept back in the Army/Defence Security Corps (DSC). 50 persons were provided employment by the Government of Punjab. Since January, 1990 names of 347 persons have been forwarded to the following organisations for employment.

C.I.S.F.	—	51
Railways	—	46
Posts	—	44
Telecom	—	46
F.C.I.	—	100
C.W.C.	—	25
D.P.E. for P.S.Us	—	35
Total		347

There persons had been called to appear for the interview and cases of the those who appeared and were selected are being processed further by the concerned organisations for appointments. It may be difficult to indicate the exact time by which these Army deserters are likely to be rehabilitated by these organisations as various procedural requirements will need to be met before actual appointments are made.

Trains accidents due to Bomb blasts involving Assam Avadh Express

9185. SHRIM.V. CHANDRASHEKARA MURTHY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether six bogies of 5609 Dn. Assam Avadh Express which plies between Delhi and Guwahati and one bogie of 5718, Doar's Express were derailed by two powerful bomb explosions on 13 April, 1990 on the Alipurduar Divison of North-east Frontier Railway;

(b) if so, whether any clue has since been found of the persons responsible for planting of these bombs at railway tracks;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the action proposed to be taken by Government to apprehend the culprits?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Six bogies of Assam Avadh Express were derailed on 13th April, 1990, and one bogy of Dooars Express was derailed on 12th April, 1990 due to bomb blasts.

(b) to (d). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime on the railways is the responsibility of the Government Railway Police, which functions

under the control of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. Action to register, investigate and detect the crime under reference is to be taken by the Government of Assam.

[*Translation*]

Installation of Teleprinters

9186. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telegraph offices and telegraph circuits having teleprinters with English letters only in the country;

(b) the time by which Devnagari teleprinters or bi-lingual teleprinters would be installed in all these offices and circuits; and

(c) the total number of English, Devnagari and bi-lingual teleprinters installed in telegraph offices throughout the country at present?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) About 80% of the Teleprinters in Telegraph Offices and circuits are Roman and 20% Bilingual or Devnagari.

(b) Devnagari or Bilingual Teleprinters are provided on circuits based on adequacy of traffic. Devnagari/Bilingual Teleprinters are planned to be provided in the 8th Plan period in the remaining Telegraph Offices with adequate Devnagari messages.

(c) In the beginning of 7th Plan there were 7615 Roman and 700 Devnagari Electromechanical Teleprinters. During the 7th Plan period 1235 Bilingual teleprinters and 770 Electronic Roman teleprinters have been introduced.

[*English*]

Naxalism in Andhra Pradesh

9187. SHRI B.N. REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some additional para-military forces have been deployed in Andhra Pradesh to meet the naxalite problem there; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). A few companies of Central para-military forces have been provided to the State Government of Andhra Pradesh. The nature of their actual deployment is decided by the State Government.

Telephone Connections in Faridabad Telephone Exchange

9188. SHRID.M. PUTTE GOWDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applicants registered for telephone connections in Faridabad since last five years;

(b) whether all the telephone exchanges in Faridabad District are frozen since 1989;

(c) if so, facts and reasons for not expanding the capacity of telephone exchanges in Faridabad; and

(d) the steps taken to clear the backlog of pending applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) 14869 applicants have been registered for telephone

connections in Faridabad telephone system during the last five years.

(b) Out of 72 telephone exchanges in Faridabad Telecom district, only 3 exchanges namely Faridabad, Ballabgarh and Gurgaon are over loaded since April 1989.

(c) and (d). In view of the reply to para (b) the existing Faridabad telephone exchange is being replaced by 10000 lines electronic exchange by July 1990 which will be progressively expanded to by another 7000 lines by March 1991. With this expansion exchanges adjoining Balabgarh exchange will also be given relief by area transfer. Gurgaon exchange system will be expanded by 512 lines during the current financial year. In addition a 10000 lines exchange will be provided at Gurgaon during 1991-92.

Pin Code allotment in Jajpur Sub Division

9189. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the criteria for allotment of Pin Code to each post Office including Departmental/ED/Branch Post Offices, etc;

(b) the reasons for not allotting Pin Codes to several branch post offices/post offices in Jajpur Sub Division (Cuttack North and South Division of Orissa); and

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken to Departmental-wise post offices having PIN code numbers and having PCO facility in the said area?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Pin Code is a 6 digit postal address system. All the delivery Head Post Offices, Sub-Offices and EDSOs

are allotted PIN Code. ED/Branch post offices and non-delivery Sub-Offices are not allotted PIN Codes. These offices use the PIN Code of their parent account office.

(b) In Jajpur sub Division, Jajpur H.O. and all delivery Sub-Offices and EDSOs have already been allotted PIN Codes as per the prescribed norms.

(c) Departmentalisation is done on the basis of statistical data and the financial position of a post office.

Crimes against Women in Delhi

9190. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of crimes against women in Delhi during this year;

(b) the details of action taken thereon; and

(c) the measures being taken to curb the tendency of crimes against women?

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

(c) The following measures have been taken to curb the tendency of crime against women:—

(i) Offences under the Dowry Prohibition Act have been made cognizable and non-bailable.

(ii) A new Section has been added in the Indian Penal Code making the offences of harassment and cruelty to women by their husbands and in-laws a cognizable offence.

- (iii) **New Sub-Sections, 113-A and 113-B have been inserted in the Indian Evidence Act providing for presumption by a Court as to abetment of suicide/dowry death by a married woman if cruelty or harassment for dowry is proved.**
- (iv) **It has been made mandatory to hold inquest by SOM where death of women occurred in suspicious circumstances.**
- (v) **A Special Cell headed by a Deputy Commissioner of Police for crime against women has been set up. Women Cell as have also been set up in each Dist. of Delhi Police.**
- (vi) **Policemen are detailed for duty at Girls' Colleges and Schools, running buses and also at important market places which are frequented by women to check cases of eve-teasing etc.**

STATEMENT

The number of cases registered in connection with Crime against women during the period from 1.1.90 to 30.4.90 is as under:—

<i>Cases Reported</i>	<i>Challaned</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Aquitted</i>	<i>Pending Trial</i>	<i>Pending Investigation</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
57	18	—	—	18	39	62
61	3	—	—	3	58	81
674	674	649	5	20	—	1077
36	1	—	—	1	35	76

Molestation of Women

Rape

Eve-teasing

Dowry-deaths

Dowry prevention Act

<i>Cases Reported</i>	<i>Challaned</i>	<i>Convicted</i>	<i>Aquitted</i>	<i>Pending Trial</i>	<i>Pending Investigation</i>	<i>Persons arrested</i>
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<i>Dowry cases u/s 406 IPC</i>						
65	4	—	—	4	61	23
<i>Cruelty by husband or in-laws in 498-A IPC</i>						
89	4	—	—	4	85	84

Sale of Fertilizers and seeds

9191. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to set up Centres for sale of fertilizers and seeds to avoid inconvenience to farmers, especially at the beginning of rainy season; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). One Centrally Sponsored Scheme and two Central Sector Schemes were implemented during 1988-89 and 1989-90 for opening of retail outlets for selling fertilizers in remote and inaccessible areas in the country. During 1990-91, a budget provision of Rupees Seventh lakhs has been made for taking up of a Central Sector Scheme, which includes opening of retail outlets as one of the components.

In respect of Assam and J & K, special schemes are being implemented to set up unput supply system by sharing the cost between Govt. of India and the State Govts.

Hiring of American Lobbying Firm by Kashmir Expatriates in U.S

9192. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL:
SHRI DILIP SINGH JU DEO:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether an organisation of expatriates and kashmir American Council is reported to have hired a high-powered lobbying firm to create support for the idea of self-

determination for the people of Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or contemplated to counteract the activities of this body?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The Government has seen reports to this effect.

(b) The Government has made known its views to the US Government and influential members of the US Congress.

Procurement of Grapes

9193. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to procure grapes from Haryana and Punjab under the Market Intervention Scheme;

(b) whether this scheme is being extended to grapes for the first time;

(c) the reasons for such Market Intervention, particularly when the grapes produced in these two States are unsuitable because of low content of soluble solids; and

(d) to which use these grapes will be put to by Government or its agencies like the National Agricultural Co-operative and Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED)?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Market Intervention Scheme to pur-

chase grapes in Punjab and Haryana from Farmers is being launched to save them from distress sales.

(d) National Agricultural cooperative Marketing Federation of India Ltd. (NAFED) and other Agencies will make immediate arrangements for disposal of grapes in various terminal markets in the country.

Import of Purline Breeds of Poultry

9194. SHRISANATKUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether inspite of the availability of better quality poultry stock in the country, Government have allowed the import of pureline breeds of poultry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The growth in poultry sector continues to be phenomenal and as such the demand for quality chicks is very high. Pure-line breed imports in poultry have been permitted by Government to fulfil this demand and to ensure self reliance in quality breeding stock

[*Translation*]

Jobs to Unemployed Persons by providing Public Telephone Booths

9195. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to install public call offices in each Pachayat and city to provide jobs to the unemployed persons; and

(b) if so, when the proposal is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). Public Call Offices are proposed to be provided in all Pnachayats as also in cities during the 8th Five Year Plan. The PCOs are under following categories:—

- (i) Departmental Public Telephones.
- (ii) Private Guaranteed Public Telephone.
- (iii) Public telephones manned by physically handicapped persons
- (iv) Franchised Public Telephones.

All these public telephones, especially those manned by Physically Handicapped persons, have potential to provide jobs/self-employment.

Telephone Connections Problems

9196. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a long waiting list in all the cities for telephones; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to remove the backlogs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir. The Waiting List is particularly long in the cities of large size.

(b) The total waiting list in the country as on 31.3.1990 is 17.14 lakhs. During the 8th Five Year Plan, about 52 lakhs new telephone connections are proposed to be pro-

vided subject to approval of the Plan and availability of resources. It is thus planned to clear the existing waiting list as also provide new telephone connections.

Compensation to Garlic Cultivators

9197. SHRIGULAB CHAND KATARIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been crash in garlic prices during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken by Government in this regard to save the farmers from the heavy loss suffered by them as a result thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The prices during the years 1986 and 1987 were ruling very high (Rs. 950-2083 per quintal) as compared to the prices of 1985 (Rs. 174-438 per quintal). The prices in 1988-89 were lower (Rs. 225-734 per quintal) but these were better than the prices during the year 1985. The prices have again increased in March-April 1990 between Rs. 360-900 per quintal. Therefore, the price increase during 1986 and 1987 may be considered as unusual. However, the Central Government is considering the request of the State Government of Gujarat to introduce market intervention scheme.

[English]

Declaration of Betel-leaves as an Agricultural Commodity

9198. SHRI HANNAN MOLLAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to declare betel-leaves as an agricultural commodity;

(b) if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) the State-wise, area under betel-leaves cultivation and the number of cultivators engaged thereon;

(d) the quantity and value of betel-leaves produced during the last three years, State-wise; and

(e) the inter-State trade position of betel-leaves?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). Betel-leaves is a horticultural commodity.

(c) Official estimates on State-wise area under betel-leaves cultivation and number of cultivators engaged in this field are not available. However, an area of 40,000 hectare has been roughly estimated under betel-leaves cultivation in the country.

(d) State-wise data on actual quantity and value of betel-leaves produced during the last three years are not available. However, an annual turn over of Rs. 700 crores has been estimated in betel-leaves cultivation.

(e) There is no restriction on inter-State trade of betel-leaves.

Contractor Workers in Sindri Unit of FCI and PDIL

9199. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of contractors and the

number of contractor workers under each of them working in the Sindri unit of the FCI and PDIL:

(b) whether the payment given to the contractor workers and their pay is supervised by the FCI management i.e. principal employeer, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether it is a fact that there is no P.F., record register, E.S.I., canteen facilities for the contractor workers and minimum wage is not given to them;

(d) if so, steps taken against the contractors violating the rules;

(e) whether any complaints have been received about the connivance of the officers in this regard; and

(f) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRIDEVI LAL): (a) A list of contractors and number of workers employed by each of them in the Sindri Unit of F.C.I. and P.D.I.L. as on 1.5.90 is given below in the Statement.

(b) Yes, Sir. Details of last date when the payment was supervised for each contractor of F.C.I. Sindri Unit is indicated in Col. 4 of the Annexure.

(c) to (f). Provident Fund and Canteen facilities are provided for contract workers by Sindri Unit of FCI and PDIL. The workers are paid the minimum wages. The workers are provided medical facilities also.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractor	No. Workers	Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives
1	2	3	4
1.	M/s Jai Bajrang Engineering	6	9.4.90
2.	" Prabhu Jishu Engineering works	5	9.4.90
3.	" United Traders & Company	4	No work
4.	" S.P. Karna & Company	229	9.4.90
5.	" Anjulata Engineering Works	15	5.4.90
6.	" Ashok Kumar & Company	10	16.3.90/2.4.90
7.	" Rangamadia Coal Coke U.S.S. Limited	10	20.3.90/3.4.90
8.	" P.S. Enterprises	10	20.3.90/3.4.90
9.	" Bhushan Construction	01	31.3.90
10.	" Kamta Singh & Company	03	31.3.90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No. Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	M/s Shiv & Company	03	31.3.90
12.	" S.K. Brothers	11	2.4.90
13.	" D.K.B. Construction	01	4.4.90
14.	" Ashok Enterprises	14	3.4.90
15.	" Baliapur Coal Coke A.S.S. Limited	04	3.4.90
16.	" Rabi & Company	06	4.4.90
17.	" C.K. Construction	26	4.4.90
18.	" Lily Construction	08	3.4.90
19.	" Bhuneshwar Singh	05	5.4.90
20.	" H.K. Construction	09	4.4.90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No. Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives</i>
1	2	3	4
21.	M/s Linnars India	07	7.4.90
22.	M/s Gem Construction	07	9.4.90
23.	" Rajesh Enterprises	09	7.4.90
24.	" R.S. Construction	03	7.4.90
25.	" P.K. Raba	11	7.4.90
26.	" Anyabart Construction	13	4.4.90
27.	" Amit Construction	06	31.3.90
28.	" R.K. Traders & Company	03	7.4.90
29.	" Arun Kumar Srivastava	03	7.4.90
30.	" Ajay Construction	03	7.4.90

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractor	No. Workers	Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives
1	2	3	4
31.	M/s Chanda & Suraj Construction	13	9.4.90
32.	" Manbhumi Construction	07	6.4.90
33.	M/s Harish Udyog	05	7.4.90
34.	" Suresh Mistry	02	9.4.90
35.	" Dubedi Construction Work	24	6.4.90
36.	" United Construction Work	24	4.4.90
37.	" Surendra Electricals	02	10.4.90
38.	" Electrocoats	04	7.4.90
39.	" Babloo Construction	02	5.4.90
40.	" Singh Enterprises	07	9.4.90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No. Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
41.	M/s Sabir Alam Faridi	03	4.4.90
42.	" Hindustan Traders	04	6.4.90
43.	" U & G Construction	04	6.4.90
44.	M/s Shiv Construction	02	9.4.90
45.	" Rayal Foundary Engineering Works	05	3.4.90
46.	" S.K. Kundu	05	No work
47.	" Raj Construction	03	6.4.90
48.	" Kapoor Brothers & Company	08	No work
49.	" Sanjay Enterprises	04	No work
50.	" Subash Electricals	04	No work

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No. Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives</i>
1	2	3	4
51.	M/s Debnath Construction	07	3.4.90
52.	" Structural India	06	3.4.90
53.	" New Modern Construction Company	09	No work
54.	" Tulshi Engineering Construction	06	4.4.90
55.	M/s Sinha Construction	10	6.4.90
56.	" New Mithila Engineering Company	09	4.4.90
57.	" Dhanu Shaw & Company	03	6.4.90
58.	" A.S. Enterprises	03	No work
59.	" Singh & Company	05	6.4.90
60.	" Unique Traders & Company	03	No work

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No. Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives</i>
1	2	3	4
61.	M/s Standard Supply Corporation	33	6.4.90
62.	" Awadhes Singh & Company	04	6.4.90
63.	" United Electricals Construction	14	7.4.90
64.	" Khyber Electricals	04	No work
65.	" Sandhu Brothers	08	6.4.90
66.	M/s Rai Construction	06	No work
67.	" S.R. Construction	03	6.4.90
68.	" Mahato Construction	10	7.4.90
69.	" Sinha Enterprises	15	6.4.90
70.	" Sindri Wood Supply Corporation	15	No work

<i>Sl No</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt representatives</i>
1	2	3	4
71	M/s Prasad Brothers	02	9 4 90
72	Zenith Electronics	05	No work
73	Choudhury Engineering Works	04	7 4 90
74	Tara Construction	06	9 4 90
75	G N Sarkar	05	10 4 90
76	Calcutta Refrigerator	10	9 4 90
77	M/s Vishwakarma Engineering Company	05	No work
78	Swender & Sons	06	9 4 90
79	T&M Construction	03	9 4 90
80	P B J Construction	03	No work

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No. Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives</i>
1	2	3	4
81.	M/s Bharti Construction Works	10	19.3.90
82.	" Sanju Construction	02	No work
83.	" A.K. Singh	06	7.4.90
84.	" S.K. Enterprises	04	5.4.90
85.	" Bhimani Construction	04	6.4.90
86.	" U.S. Enterprises	05	7.4.90
87	" Maa Tara Construction	02	6.4.90
88	M/s B.B. Singh	02	7.4.90
89.	" K.S.E.P. Sindri	03	7.4.90
90.	" Ganesh Timber	03	6.4.90

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Contractor</i>	<i>No. Workers</i>	<i>Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives</i>
1	2	3	4
91.	M/s Umashankar Prasad & Company	03	6.4.90
92	" K.P. Srivastava	02	7.4.90
93	" Gupta Enterprises	03	6.4.90
94.	" Birendra Kumar Singh	05	No Work
95	" Chitragupta Engineering Works	02	4.4.90
96.	" Lal Baba	05	5.4.90
97.	" M.A. Construction	06	4.4.90
98.	" Nikuba & Company	03	6.4.90
99.	M/s Desh Raj & Company		
100.	" Babu Ram & Company		

Sl. No.	Name of the Contractor	No. Workers	Date of payment supervised by Mgt. representatives
1	2	3	4
101.	" Prem Nath Sondhi	107	3.4.90
102.	" Agarwal Roadways		
103.	" Rani Shati Carrier		
104.	" Jindal Roadways		
105.	" Dey Enterprises	02	4.4.90
106.	" Singh Enterprises	02	9.4.90

N.B. The Contractors against whom "No work" is mentioned were not allotted any work during the month of March.

Projects and Development India Limited (PDIL)

Sl. No.	Name of Contractor	No. of Workers
1	2	3
1.	M/s Jaleswar Prasad & Company	— Started from 9.4.90*
2.	" Rai Construction	— Started from 9.4.90*
3.	" M.A. Construction	— Started from 1.5.90*
4.	" Sheo Shanker Pd. Singh	5
5.	" Chakroborty & Company	3
6.	" Hindustan Traders	13
7.	" Sinha Enterprises	4
8.	" Shambu Nath Singh	8
9.	" Bhojpur Construction	3
10.	" Sagar Enterprises	28

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Contractor</i>	<i>No. of Workers</i>
1	2	3
11.	M/s Arun Kumar Srivastava	4
12.	" Jais Engineering Construction	5
13.	" Bhuneshwar Singh	4
14.	" New United Construction	3
15.	" H.K. Construction	14
16.	" Birendra Kumar Singh	6

*Since the contractors were engaged very recently the details of number of workers are awaited from them.

Opening of New Postal Delivery Zone for Indraprastha Extension, Vikas Marg

9200. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open new Delivery Zone for Indraprastha Extension, Vikas Marg, New Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether any delivery zone in Delhi has recently been converted in New Delhi Zone; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Development Projects of Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd.

9201. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. have sought financial assistance and administrative/technical approval for their development projects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which the projects are likely to be cleared?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). Rashtriya Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. (RCF) has not sought any

financial assistance for its development projects. However, requests for administrative/technical approval for the following projects have been received:

(i) 300 TPD methanol plant at Thal at an estimated cost of Rs. 81 crores.

(ii) 1350 TDP third train of ammonia at Thal at an estimated cost of Rs. 300 crores.

(iii) Collaboration with Tripura Industrial Development Corporation and ONGC for setting up a 300 TPD methanol project in Tripura with an estimated cost of Rs. 126.6 crores, the equity participation of RCF being Rs. 16 crores.

(iv) Association with M/s. Mangalore Chemicals and Fertilizers Ltd. with an investment of Rs. 45 crores for revamping of the existing ammonia, urea and DAP plants.

These proposals are at initial stages of examination and till the examination is over the time by which the projects are likely to be cleared cannot be given.

FAX Facilities in Kerala

9202. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether FAX facilities have been extended to the State of Kerala;

(b) if so, the details of places in Kerala connected thereby; and

(c) the Southern States that have the FAX facility?

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

reifax facilities have been extended from the Central Telegraph Offices of Kerala. Telephone subscribers can also have this facility on payment of a licence fee prescribed for the purpose.

(b) In the Central Telegraph Offices at Trivandrum and Ernakulam, Bureifax facility is provided.

(c) The four Southern States of Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Tamil Nadu and Kerala as well as the Union Territory of Pondicherry have the Bureifax facility in the Central Telegraph Offices.

Ships added to its fleet by S.C.I.

9203. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of ships added to its fleet by the Shipping Corporation of India during 1989-90; and

(b) the number of them which were procured from foreign and domestic shipyards alongwith their sources, costs and DWT?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Shipping Corporation of India acquired two bulk carriers during the year 1989-90.

(b) Both ship were acquired from Hindustan Shipyards Limited, Visakhapatnam. Each ship is of 26450 DWT. The cost of the 1st vessel is Rs. 21.17 crores and that of the second vessel Rs. 22.53 crores.

Request for grant from Kerala to maintain present rate of fares in State Road Transport Buses

9204. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Kerala has sought any grant from Union Government so as to enable them to maintain the preset rate of fares in State Road Transport buses inspite of hike in petroleum Product prices;

(b) if so, the details of the request made; and

(c) the decision of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) No such formal request has been received from the State Government of Kerala.

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

Memorandum from A som Jatiyatabadi Chatra Parishad

9205. SHRI CHITTA BASU: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received recently from Jatiyatabadi Yuva Chhatra Parishad;

(b) if so, the details there of; and

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir; A memorandum dated 2nd January, 1990 has been received from Asom Yatiyatabadi Yuva Chatra Parishad in which primarily demands for implementation of Assam Accord, providing total autonomy to all States

including Assam, providing the concept of dual citizenship in the Constitution and introduction of Inner Line Permit system for Assam have been raised.

(c) The Union Government are committed to the implementation of Assam Accord and necessary measures have been taken from time to time in this behalf. The progress is also periodically reviewed under the federal set up in the country. The States enjoy powers in accordance with the provisions of the constitution. The constitution does not provide for dual citizenship. Introduction of inner line permit in Assam is not under the

consideration of the Government.

IPS Officers

9206. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state the number of IPS Officers in position as on 1 April, 1990 State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): The information in respect of number of IPS officers in position is available as on 1.1.90 State-wise is given below in the Statement.

STATEMENT

Statement showing number of IPS Officers in position as on 1.1.1990

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of IPS Officers in position as on 1.1.1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	165
2.	Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-UTs	110
3.	Assam-Meghalaya	120
4.	Bihar	195
5.	Gujarat	119
6.	Haryana	86
7.	Himachal Pradesh	61
8.	Jammu and Kashmir	64
9.	Karnataka	110
10.	Kerala	101
11.	Madhya Pradesh	247
12.	Maharashtra	177

<i>S. No.</i>	<i>Name of State</i>	<i>No. of IPS Officers in position as on 1.1.1990</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
13.	Manipur-Tripura	75
14.	Nagaland	22
15.	Orissa	113
16.	Punjab	103
17.	Rajasthan	128
18.	Sikkim	18
19.	Tamil Nadu	134
20.	Uttar Pradesh	321
21.	West Bengal	225
Total		2694

Intrusion of Subversivers in Gujarat

9207. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that terrorists and subversive elements have intruded in large numbers into six cities of Gujarat across the coastal belt along Jamnagar;

(b) if so, Government reaction thereto; and

(c) the measures taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SHAHAY): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on

the Table of the House.

Production of Nitrogenous and Phosphatic Fertilizers

9208. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated production of nitrogenous and phosphatic fertilizers respectively at the end of Eighth Plan period;

(b) whether it will be sufficient to meet the demand; and

(c) if not, the details of the steps Government propose to take to augment production?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The VIII plan is yet to be finalised. However, the Working Group on Fertilizers set up by the Planning Commission has assessed the production at 89 lakh tonnes of nitrogenous and 32 lakh tonnes of phosphatic fertilizers at the terminal year of VIII Plan.

(b) and (c). Our policy as reflected in the Five Year Plan documents has been achievement of maximum degree of self-sufficiency in the production of nitrogenous fertilizers. While in the case of nitrogen it is estimated that 90% of the demand would be met through indigenous production during the VIII Plan, in phosphates domestic raw material constraints do not permit self-sufficiency in production. As regards Potash entire requirements are met through imports as there are no known sources of Potash in the country. For meeting the demand of nitrogenous fertilizers the Working Group has suggested establishment of three large-sized gas based ammonia-urea plants in addition to the completion of the three delayed projects along the HBJ pipeline. For reducing the demand supply gap in phosphatic fertilizers the Working Group has recommended setting up of DAP plants with a total capacity of 4.5 lakh tonnes in terms of P_2O_5 and nitrophosphates plants with a total capacity of 1.5 lakh tonnes of P_2O_5 .

Expenditure on security arrangements at race course Road House of Prime Minister

9209. **PROF. K.V. THOMAS:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether necessary security arrangements have been provided at the Race Course Road house of the Prime Minister; and

(b) if so, the total expenditure incurred thereon?

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

(b) The expenditure per month on the SPG and SDG personnel deployed in the Race Course Road house is Rs. 1,90,000/-.

[*Translation*]

Construction of a Bye-Pass on National Highway No. 24

9210. **SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of increasing number of accidents between Faridpur and Meerganj in Bareilly District on National Highway No. 24, there is any proposal for construction of a bye-pass on this road; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). Necessity of a bye-pass around Bareilly, in this Section of National Highway No. 24 has been projected by the State authorities. Need for the bye-pass is yet to be established.

[*English*]

Memoranda From Coconut Growers in Kerala

9211. **SHRI T. BASHEER:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any memoranda from coconut growers in Kerala regarding difficulties being faced by them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken thereon?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). A Statement is given below.

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Issue raised in the representation</i>	<i>Reaction of the Government and the action taken</i>
1	2	3
1.	Crisis faced by Coconut growers due to rootwilt disease and other diseases affecting coconut trees.	Better management of coconut gardens including application of improved agronomic measures has been found to check the virulence of rootwilt disease and maintain productivity of disease-affected palm at a comparatively high levels. The Coconut Development Board has implemented a scheme "Integrated Farming in Coconut small holding in Kerala for Productivity Improvement" during Seventh Five Year Plan. The scheme is being continued during Eighth Five Year Plan also.
2.	Urgent steps to stop import of coconut oil	Regarding other diseases like leaf rot, but for stem bleeding etc. effective control measures have been found out and recommended for general adoption by the farmers. Import of Coconut oil was canalised through State Trading Corporation of India and Hindustan Vegetable Oils Corporation, New Delhi as per Entry at S. No. 5 of Appendix 5 Part B of Import and Export Policy, 1988-91. There has been no change in the import policy for coconut oil under Import and Export Policy, 1990-93.

Reaction of the Government and the action taken

Sl. No. Issue raised in the representation

1

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3

Under the import policy for Registered Exporters, import of coconut oil is permitted against the export of fatty acid/fatty amines to the extent of 50% within the overall import replanishment rate of 20%. Besides this, there is no other provision in the import policy for import of the item against exports.

3. Declaration of coconut as an oil seed.

Even though coconut is an oilseed, botanically speaking, the special character of coconut as a perennial plantation crop deserves special attention. The Government of India has, therefore, entrusted the administration of coconut development to a separately constituted Coconut Development Board. The fact that coconut has received adequate attention of Government can be judged by the Seventh Plan outlay of Rs. 7.38 crores for 14.8 lakh hectares of coconut plantation. Investment per hectare on coconut thus works out to be Rs. 49.00/- per hectare. In contrast Government investment on traditional oilseeds during this period worked out to Rs. 26 - per hectare. The Government of India has also drawn up a Rs. 93.4 crores project for coconut development in Kerala with the assistance of the EEC to the extent of Rs.

*Reaction of the Government and the action taken**Sl. No. Issue raised in the representation*

3

2

1

Rs. 71.73 crores. An agreement to this effect has already been signed. This goes to show that despite coconut not being declared as an oilseeds, the Government has taken, and will continue to take special steps for its development.

4. Coconut should be included in the scheme of crop insurance

There is no proposal at present to include coconut under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme since no standardization of yields etc. exist on a field to field basis, as in the case of annual crops.

5. Representatives of coconut growers be included in the Coconut Development Board.

There is adequate representation of coconut growers in the Coconut Development Board. There are two representatives from Kerala and one each from Karnataka and Tamil Nadu. Total membership of the Board is 23 out of which 4 are of growers

6. Measures to prevent soil erosion.

The State and Central Governments have launched a number of programmes to combat the problem of soil erosion in the State of Kerala. Under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme of Soil and Water Conservation in the Kunda Catchment of River

*Reaction of the Government and the action taken**Issue raised in the representation*

3

2

1

Valley Project an area of 0.16 lakh ha with an expenditure of Rs. 764 lakhs upto 1989-90 has been treated. The programme is to continue during 1990-91 with an outlay of Rs. 125 lakhs to treat 1800 ha. The State Government is implementing five programme under Soil and Water conservation Sector. During the 7th Plan, the outlay of Kerala Government has been 70.5 crores and the area treated is 0.81 lakh ha.

7. Distribution of high quality seeds and seedlings.

The Coconut Development Board has implemented the following schemes during the Seventh Five Year Plan for the production and distribution of quality planting material:—

1. Establishment of hybrid seed garden for production of D x T hybrids in Kerala.
2. Production and Distribution of T x D hybrids.
3. Establishment of Seed Procurement Unit attached to the headquarters of the Board.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Issue raised in the representation</i>	<i>Reaction of the Government and the action taken</i>
1	2	3
4.	Setting up of Coconut Nursery attached to the Demonstration-cum-Seed Production Farms at Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Bihar, Assam and Tripura.	Establishment of Hybrid Seed Garden and 12 pilot Hybrid Testing Centres in Tamil Nadu.
	8. 50% subsidy to farmers on fertilizers and pesticides.	The programme will be implemented strictly on no profit no loss basis.
		The Coconut Development Board is implementing schemes inter-alia involving distribution of fertilizers on subsidised basis or by extending institutional credits. Under the scheme for integrated farming in coconut small holding in Kerala for productivity improvement, apart from subsidised supply of planting materials pumpsets, multi-spices cropping, credit facilities for fertilizer inputs @ 1400 per ha. per year for three years have been extended.
		Similarly under the package scheme for coconut and

Sl. No. Issue raised in the representation

Reaction of the Government and the action taken

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recommended operations are—irrigation, manuring, prompt plant protection operations and inter-cropping. The cost per demonstration plot is worked out at Rs. 360/- to Rs. 480/-. A uniform subsidy of Rs. 250/- per demonstration plot per year for a continuous period of three years is provided. The subsidy is given partly in kind on the full recommended quantity of fertilizers and again in cash to meet other operation expenses.

2. Interest subsidy on loans to farmers.

Interest rates in the agriculture sector are already concessional. Interest is charged at 10% from small and marginal farmers and for minor irrigation and land development, as far as long-term are concerned. For other purposes and for other farmers, the rate of interest on long-term loans is 12.5%.

3. Coordinate all research and investigation into fighting coconut diseases under the Coconut Development Board and also for free and universal spraying including aerial spraying.

Research on all agricultural and horticultural crops in the country is done by the ICAR. Coconut Development Board is primarily concerned with developmental activities of coconut. The Central Plantation Crops Research Institute under the ICAR is responsible for coconut research in the country and

Sl. No.	Issue raised in the representation	Reaction of the Government and the action taken
1	2	3
		<p data-bbox="383 184 624 961">the All India Coordinated Research Project on palms under ICAR is responsible for coordinating the research work. The research findings are passed on to the State Governments and Coconut Development Board who formulate their developmental schemes keeping in view these research findings.</p> <p data-bbox="678 184 840 961">11. Steps to provide irrigation for coconut through an independent agency.</p> <p data-bbox="893 1039 920 1942">12. Product diversification to ensure remunerative price for coconut.</p> <p data-bbox="1149 1102 1176 1942">13. Enhancing support price of copra to Rs. 2000/- per quintal.</p>
		<p data-bbox="678 184 840 961">The Coconut Development Board has given priority to irrigation programmes under various schemes implemented by it. It is not considered necessary to set up an independent agency for this purpose.</p> <p data-bbox="893 184 1095 961">Coconut Development Board has sponsored a number of technological programmes and the technologies so developed are being pilot tested for the benefit of entrepreneurs. Financial assistance is given for promoting primary processing and marketing activities.</p> <p data-bbox="1149 184 1229 961">The support price of copra has been fixed after consulting the concerned State Governments and keeping in view the</p>

Sl. No. *Issue raised in the representation*

Reaction of the Government and the action taken

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3

increasing trend in the prices of inputs, increase in the administered prices of different agricultural commodities, overall policy with regard to edible oil and minimum support price of different oilseeds.

14. NAFED should procure maximum copra.

Under the price support scheme, the nominated agencies, NAFED and KERAFED, make purchase of copra as soon as the price trend to fall below the support price fixed by the Government.

Labour Unrest on Jawaharlal Nehru Port

9212. DR. DAULATRAO SONUJI AHER: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Jawaharlal Nehru Port is facing labour unrest;

(b) if so, the reason therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to overcome the problem?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) to (c). No, Sir. The demands raised on behalf of a section of the workers and staff of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port has been discussed by the Management the representatives of workers and staff from time to time. Since January, 1989, discussions were held seven times and 21 demands on different issues were settled.

USSR and Japan's Views on Kashmir Issue

9213. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR and Japan have advised both India and Pakistan to solve the Kashmir issue in the letter and spirit of the Shimla agreement; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). In a statement issued on 13.4.90 the USSR Government urged a peaceful and political

dialogue on the basis of the Simla Agreement. In a statement issued on 17.4.90 the Government of Japan expressed the hope that the Government of India and Pakistan would exercise restraint and try to solve this issue peacefully through talks based on the Simla Agreement.

Pakistan, however, is persisting with its attempts to internationalise the Kashmir issue in clear violation of the Simla Agreement. While repeatedly expressing its proforma readiness to hold bilateral talks with India to resolve these differences and to deescalate the situation, it is continuing with its support to subversion and terrorism directed against India.

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges in East and West Champaran Districts of Bihar

9214. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the conversion of Raxaul, Narkatiaganj, Ramnagar, Bettiah, Loria, Ramgarba exchanges in Bihar have been sanctioned for conversion into electronic exchanges in place of existing SAX and Manual exchanges; and

(b) if so, the details of programme of their conversion and progress made in this regard so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Yes, Sir except Bettiah exchange which has been installed in recent years.

(b) The conversion programme details are as under:

STATEMENT

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Station</i>	<i>Existing Exchange</i>	<i>Type of Exchange planned to be installed</i>	<i>Planned year of conversion</i>
1	2	3	4	5
i)	Raxaul	Manual	512P ILT	1991-92
ii)	Narkatinaganj	50 lines MAX-III	128 Port C-DOT	1990-91
iii)	Ramnagar	100 lines MAX-III	128P C-DOT RAX	1990-91
iv)	Lauriya	50L MAX. III	64P MILT	1990-91
v)	Ramgarwa	25L MAX III	64P MILT	1990-91

The implementation is subject to availability of equipment in time.

**Divisional Headquarters of Telephone
At Betiah, Bihar**

9215. SHRI DHARMESH PRASAD VARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether telephone subscribers of East and West Champarans are facing great inconvenience for each Divisional Headquarters at Chhapra as there is no direct road/rail link from there to Chhapra;

(b) whether Government propose to set up a full fledged Division Headquarters at Betiah to provide facility to the telephone subscribers of East and West Champaran districts; and

(c) if so, when and if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Though rail links from East and West Champarans to Chapra and not available, road links are existing.

(b) and (c). The existing workload of Motihari Secondary Switching Area (SSA) does not justify a separate Telecom. District with Headquarter at Betiah at present.

India Nepal Relations

9216. SHRI A. VIJAYARAGHAVAN:
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA
NARASIMHARAJA
WADIYAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to improve the relationship with Nepal in view of the changed situation there;

(b) whether Government have received any new proposals from Nepal Government

in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) The Government have warmly welcomed the installation of new government in Nepal with a mandate to establish a multi-party democracy under a constitutional monarchy. We wish the people of Nepal all success in realising their aspirations and are ready to extend them all sympathy and support.

India highly values the traditional and uniquely close relationship with Nepal and desires sincerely to restore this in its entirety and, going further, to deepen and strengthen it in all areas. The Government thus attaches high priority to the early, comprehensive resolution of all outstanding problems between India and Nepal. Given the goodwill on both sides and the understanding of each other's needs and concerns, we are confident that such a mutually acceptable solution can be achieved. The Government will cooperate fully with the Government of Nepal to this end.

(b) and (c). The Prime Minister of Nepal Shri K.P. Bhattarai, has written to P.M. on April 30, 1990. The proposals made by him are being studied with due attention, with a view to deciding the best way to proceed towards the kind of mutually acceptable and mutually beneficial solutions that both sides seek.

New Kashmir Policy

9217. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBATT:
SHRI SUDHIR GIRI:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Kashmir Policy is being evolved by Government to deal with both the immediate problem of insurgency and to find a long-term solution to the Kashmir issue; and

(b) if so, the main points of the new policy and the time by which it is likely to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The Kashmir problem is under constant review and suitable steps are taken to deal with it, keeping in view the developing situation.

FAO meeting in Beijing

9218. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether India was represented by him in the FAO meeting held in Beijing during April, 1990;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed and decisions taken in the meeting;

(c) whether the proposals made by the Indian delegation were accepted; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir. The Deputy Prime Minister and Agriculture Minister led the Indian Delegation to the 20th FAO Regional Conference for Asia and the Pacific held in Beijing, China, from 23-27 April, 1990.

(b) Apart from reviewing the activities of

the FAO in the Region during 1988-89, the main subjects discussed at the Conference related to alleviation of nutritional deficiencies; progress and prospects of biotechnology for crops and livestock production; representation of the Asian Region in the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research (CGIAR); and membership of China to the Plant Protection Agreement for Asia and the Pacific Region.

The Conference spelt out the priority areas for the activities and programmes of the FAO in the Region; it emphasised on the Member Government steps to be taken to alleviate nutritional deficiencies; made recommendations for developing appropriate training and research programmes and infrastructure for biotechnology training and research programmes and infrastructure for biotechnology and for better cooperation between the Member countries for sharing of their experiences and technologies. The Conference also elected India and Samoa to represent the Region on the CGIAR for a term for four years 1991-94. China was admitted, as a Member of the Plant Protection Agreement for the Region, by the Conference.

(c) and (d). The following proposals made by the Indian Delegation were accepted by the Conference:

- i) Candidates of the Chinese Agriculture Minister for chairmanship of the Conference;
- ii) Co-sponsoring the resolution allowing China to become a Member of the Plant Protection Agreement for the Region; and
- iii) Offer for hosting the next (21st) FAO Regional Conference in India in 1992.

Monitoring of measures to Curb Terrorists Activities

9219. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMEHATT:
SHRI G.S. BASAV, W:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have set up a high level group to monitor the measures being taken to curb the activities of terrorists in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Union Government have issued any instructions to the State Governments to ensure thorough screening of public places and provide adequate security in running trains and buses; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(c) and (d). "Public Order" being a State subject, it is for the State Government to devise various methods and take concrete steps to improve the law and order situation. The Central Government renders all possible assistance to the State Government whenever necessary.

Decline in Wheat Yield

9220. SHRI PRAKASH KOKO
BRAHMBHATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a recent study undertaken by Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry has revealed that returns per hectare from wheat cultivation declined sharply in 1971-72 in comparison to 1981-82;

(b) if so, the main reasons put forward for decline in wheat yield per hectare; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) As per the recent study undertaken by Punjab, Haryana and Delhi Chamber of Commerce and Industry, the net income per hectare from wheat cultivation has declined in 1981-82 as compared to 1971-72.

(b) There has been no decline in wheat yields per hectare in any of the major producing State. On the other hand, the productivity has been showing a rising trend.

(c) In order to make wheat cultivation more remunerative, efforts are being made to further increase the productivity levels through propagation of locations specific high yielding variety seeds, application of improved technology and efficient use of inputs. Besides, the Government have also been taking various steps by way of price support mechanism to ensure fair return to the farmers on wheat cultivation.

Grape Growing States

9221. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States growing grapes at present;

(b) whether there has been good harvest of grapes this year;

(c) if so, whether Government have any proposal to procure grapes from those States under Market Intervention Scheme; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Grapes are grown mainly in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu, Punjab, Haryana and Uttar Pradesh.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) and (d). A Market Intervention Scheme has been introduced to procure grapes in Haryana and Punjab. National Agricultural Cooperative Marketing Federation of India Limited (NAFED) and National Dairy Development Board have been desig-

nated as Central Agencies to procure the grapes in collaboration with Agro-Industries Corporation of the concerned States. The loss incurred due to introduction of market intervention scheme will be shared on fifty-fifty basis by both Central and State Governments. The procurement prices has been fixed at Rs. 3.00 and Rs. 2.50 per kg. for grade A and B respectively. The procurement targets in Punjab and Haryana has been kept at 2000 and 1500 M. Tonnes respectively. The scheme will be in operation from 15.5.1990 to the end of June, 1990.

Arrests Under National Security Act

9222. **SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons arrested under the National Security Act in the country during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) how many of them have been released by the respective State Governments so far?

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

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of State Government/U. T. Administration	1987		1988		1989	
		No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	—	—	4	1	1
2.	Assam	—	—	—	—	—	—
3.	Bihar	4	9	5	4	14	11
4.	Gujarat	24	44	91	81	4	14
5.	Haryana	—	—	—	—	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	—	—	—	—
7.	Karnataka	—	—	—	—	2	—
3.	Madhya Pradesh	121	118	141	109	236	265

Sl. No.	Name of State Government/U.T. Administration	1987		1988		1989	
		No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
9.	Maharashtra	284	462	214	230	233	250
10	Manipur	33	37	5	33	6	3
11.	Meghalaya	11	—	—	11	—	—
12.	Nagaland	—	—	—	—	—	—
13.	Orissa	40	29	41	45	21	25
14	Punjab	272	176	145	276	35	62
15.	Rajasthan	77	71	8	24	23	29

Sl. No.	Name of State Government/U.T. Administration	1987		1988		1989	
		No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
16.	Tamil Nadu	5	15	217	169	13	53
17.	Tripura	—	—	4	—	—	—
18.	Uttar Pradesh	225	239	156	196	152	168
19.	Sikkim	—	5	—	—	—	—
20.	Goa	9	8	—	—	2	3
21.	Mizoram	16	4	—	16	—	—
22.	Andaman & Nicobar	—	—	—	—	—	—

Sl. No.	Name of State Government/U.T. Administration	1987		1988		1989	
		No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released	No. of persons actually detained	No. of persons released
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
23.	Chandigarh	—	—	—	—	—	—
24.	Delhi	5	7	11	8	10	7
	Total	1130	1224	1038	1213	752	891

Note:— National Security Act, 1980 is not applicable to Jammu & Kashmir. The State Governments of Kerala, Arunachal Pradesh, West Bengal and U.T. Administrations of Pondicherry, Lakshadweep, Dadra and Nagar Haveli have not invoked the provisions of NSA.

Setting up of National Fisheries Corporation

9223. SHRI ERA ANBARASU:
SHRI MANORANJAN
BHAKTA:
SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Fisheries Corporation in the Country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when it is likely to be set up?

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

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

Implementation of Assurance given to Employees of HMT, Srinagar

9224. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given some assurances regarding security, safety and job-prospects to the employees of HMT, Srinagar, who are at present in refugee camps in Delhi;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have taken any steps to implement those assurances; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Security has been provided to the camps in Delhi in which migrants from Kashmir have taken shelter. No assurance of any alternative job to the employee-migrants of HMT, Srinagar, has been given.

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

Seizure of Arms and Ammunitions in Jammu & Kashmir

9225. SHRI MADHAVRAO SCINDIA:
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a big arms haul has been made at Uri in Jammu and Kashmir on 18 April, 1990;

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

(c) the details of the persons apprehended in this connection?

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

(b) The details of arms and ammunitions seized are:

i)	AK-47 Rifles	—	6
ii)	Pistols	—	15
iii)	Handgrenades	—	27

iv)	Anti-Personnel mines	—	19
v)	Ammunition	—	1810 rounds
vi)	Magazines	—	23
vii)	Detonators	—	44

(c) 22 persons have been arrested.

Non-Formal Education Centres in Orissa

9226. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the broad details of the pilot project 'Non-Formal Primary Education of Children of Marine Fisherfolk' being implemented since 1983 under the Bay of Bengal Programme of the Food and Agriculture Organisation;

(b) the places in Orissa where Non-Formal Education Centres are located with number of learners enrolled by each of them so far;

(c) the details of assistance received from FAO so far;

(d) whether the programme is being diversified and the release of funds by the donor agency, Norwegian Agency for International Development is still awaited; and

(e) if so, the latest position in this regard and the action proposed to be taken to get the release of funds expedited?

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

(a) to (c). A pilot project on Non-Formal Education for Fisher-folk's children was implemented by the Bay of Bengal Pro-

gramme (BOBP) of the Food and Agriculture Organisation during 1983-86 in Orissa to develop and demonstrate a Non-Formal Primary Education Programme for children between the age of 6 and 14. Educational curriculum and materials were prepared and workshops were held to train teachers in the use of booklets. In all, 40 centres were established in Balasore (19), Cuttack (5), Puri (8) and Ganjam (8). A total of 1100 students were admitted. The BOBP inputs included Technical advice from an expert on education and training, the services of a national Consultant, preparation of curricula and materials, organisation of seminars and workshops to train teachers, honorary for teachers, coordination and monitoring of the programme etc.

(d) and (e). The proposal received from the State Government of Orissa for establishment of 100 Non-Formal Primary Education Centres for marine Fisher-folk children in Orissa at a cost of Rs. 145.35 lakhs was put up for Norwegian assistance in February, 1988. The Norwegian authorities have indicated that due to the review of Indo-Norwegian Cooperation, they are not in a position to give any commitment for assistance to this project.

Assistance to Orissa for Road Construction Projects

9227. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether Orissa is still one of the few States which are below the national average in the upkeep of roads and use of sophisticated machines and equipments;

(b) whether Government are examining any proposal to assist Orissa to acquire adequate sophisticated machines and equipments;

(b) Whether Government are examining any proposal to assist Orissa to acquire adequate sophisticated machines and equipments to improve the quality of construction and to complete the projects in time; and

(c) If so, details thereof and if not, reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) to (c). No evaluation of the standard of upkeep of roads and use of sophisticated machines and equipments in different States has been made. The State of Orissa is presently having 92 number of Central machines of various types purchased out of the Central Funds. In addition, loans assistance of Rs. 135.051 lakhs had been provided to Orissa Government for augmentation of Road Construction Machinery. The Orissa Government has been advised to send additional proposals for loans assistance as

required to procure sophisticated machines for the construction of National Highways in the State. To improve the quality of construction and complete the projects in time, the State has also been advised to encourage contractors to go in for sophisticated machines for the construction of National Highways.

Implementation of Recommendations of Rajagopalan Committee

9228. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recommendations of Rajagopalan Committee set up in 1978 by Government regarding Mafias in coal fields have been implemented;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not implemented, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) A statement indicating the follow-up action and the recommendations is given below.

(c) Does not arise.

STATEMENT

Recommendations made by Shri P. R. Rajgopal for Improving Law and Order Situation in Dhanbad Area and action taken thereon

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
1.	Condition of roads in Dhanbad District needs to be improved.	A programme for constructions, improvement and strengthening of roads in Dhanbad district has been drawn up to be implemented through the Border Roads Organisation and the State Public Works Department.
2.	Uninterrupted supply of power should be ensured.	Number of steps, including allocation of higher priority, for supply of power to coal mines streamlining the distribution system, increasing power generation, etc. have been taken to improve availability of power to coal mines.
3.	Steps to stop pilferage of coal by improving the lighting and fencing of various areas should be taken up.	Decision was taken to construct boundary walls around all Coal depots at the pitheads and railway sidings. These will be provided with gates, lighting and manned by CISF Personnel. Construction of 5 coal dumps at the periphery of the Coal fields, cancellation of licences of private coal depots within the radius of 8 kms. from the collieries, better regulation of distribution of domestic coal to the employees and opening of

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
4.	Departmentalisation of transportation of coal and sand.	licensed coal depots for supply of coal to the public in the city, are other such steps as would check pilferage of coal in the coal fields.
5.	Private trade in coal both for sale and manufacture of soft coke and hard coke be stopped.	The recommendation is being implemented in a phased manner. In Dhanbad District BCCCL is supplying coal/soft coke only to those consumers traders who bring specific sponsorship from the district authorities.
6.	Cases if Industrial officer issuing certificates to fictitious firms for delivery of coal be looked into.	Coal is not being sold to any party for the purpose of manufacturing soft coke in Dhanbad district.
7.	Need to improve coordination between sales wing and loading wing of BCCCL.	State Government has been asked to take necessary steps. A number of cases had been launched in this regard. Action has been taken to remove the bottlenecks in loading and number of weigh bridges has been increased.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
8.	Illegal mining be stopped and agency to enforce the mines Nationalisation Act be specified.	Illegal mining is a cognizable offence under Coal Mines (Nationalisation) Act and the police has been registering cases against those found indulged in illegal mining.
9.	Documentation of the BCCL in the mining areas needs to be done on priority basis.	Work on documentation of mining areas in BCCL has already started.
10.	Land Survey of Dhanbad district should be taken up.	Survey and settlement of operations in Dhanbad District has already started since August, 1982.
11.	Need for schemes to provide employment opportunities to villagers who get displaced by mining.	The company provides employment to the land losers at the rate of one job for 2 acres of paddy land and one job for 2 acres of non-paddy land.
12.	Need to re-organise security arrangements of BCCL.	The strength of CISF is re-assessed from time to time and augmented wherever necessary. The Company's Watch and Ward staff have also been put under the unified functional command of DIG/COS, CISF for better mobilisation.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
13.	Policy of demand and supply for railway wagons be rationalised.	Action has been taken in this regard by Ministry of Railways in consultation with the BCCL.
14.	Railway yards in Dhanbad need to be modernised.	The Ministry of Railways is constantly watching the growth of traffic in the individual areas and suitable action regarding modernisation/modification of yard is taken by the Railway Ministry from time to time.
15.	Need to improve the mobility of Railway Protection Force and Government Railway Police.	A decision had been taken earlier that the strength of Railway Protection Force in the yards would be augmented to avoid large scale pilferage of coal. The coal rakes were to be escorted by CISF from colliery sidings to the railway yards and hand over to RPF who were to guard the same during their stay in the railway yards.
16.	Need to improve lighting of yard areas and setting up watch towards to improve checking.	Improvement in lighting arrangements is constantly reviewed by Railways, Watch towers have already been provided.
17.	Need to improve telephonic communications between Delhi, Patna and Dhanbad and within Dhanbad.	STD facility between Patna, Delhi, Madras and Bombay is working on Micro-wave channels via Asansol.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
18.	Special teams be constituted to look into assets of truck, carowners etc. to check evasion of taxes.	There is a plan for Wide Band Micro Wave channel between Asansol, Dhanbad and Ranchi.
19.	Staff in the office of Regional Labour Commissioner should be augmented and vacancies in the post of Presiding Officers of Labour Tribunals should be filled up.	Central Board of Direct Taxes, Government of Bihar and other agencies have already initiated action in this regard.
20.	Steps be taken to get the pending cases tried and number of courts be increased.	All vacancies have been filled up. A post of Deputy Chief Labour Commissioner has been created to settle certain categories of labour disputes through arbitration.
21.	Control Room for co-ordinating information from different units and for planning Operational steps may be set up.	The Patna High Court had been requested to post additional District and Session Judges and Judicial Magistrates for expeditious disposal of pending cases. The High Court has not agreed to the proposal but has directed judicial officials to expedite the disposal of pending cases.
		A Central Control Room (PIR) is functioning at the District Police Headquarters at Dhanbad. It is manned by a Magistrate during the emergencies. BCCL's Headquarters, Security Headquarters Area

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendation</i>	<i>Action taken</i>
1	2	3
22.	Need to increase the armed reserve for the district.	Two companies of armed police have been sanctioned.
23.	Need for increasing the number and level of officers in charge of intelligence in the district.	A separate cell designated as 'District Intelligence Unit' has been set up under the control of the Supdt. of Police, Dhanbad.
24.	Arms Act should be implemented strictly.	State Authorities have organised drives against misuse of licensed fire-arms and for recovery of unlicensed weapons.
25.	Cell may be set up in Home Ministry to monitor developments in public sector undertakings.	A Monitoring Cell was set up in the Ministry in 1979.

Groundnut Cultivation

9229. SHRI A.K. ROY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is great potential for producing groundnut in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar and Purulia district of West Bengal;

(b) the area under cultivation and average production per acre; and

(c) the steps taken to encourage groundnut cultivation in those areas?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The average area & productivity of groundnut in Chhotanagpur region of Bihar and Purulia District of West Bengal are as follows:

	<i>Average area (ha.)</i>	<i>Average Productivity (Yield in Kg./ha.)</i>
1. Chhotanagpur Region	4448.0	957
2. Purulia District	4256.6	1106

(c) Two Centrally Sponsored Schemes namely National Oilseeds Development Project (NODP) & Oilseeds Production Thrust Project (OPTP) are being implemented in Bihar & West Bengal States for the development of Oilseeds including groundnut. Under these projects, financial assistance is provided to the States for production & distribution of quality seeds, plants protection measures, supply of improved farm implements, organising demonstration etc.

Closure of Indian Supply Mission In London

9230. SHRI KUSUMA KRISHNA MURTHY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to close down the Indian Supply Mission in London which had been operating since long;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether the Indian High Commissioner to Britain has suggested certain measures to effect economy in the High Commission; and

(c) if, so the details thereof and the savings expected in expenditure as a result thereof?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A total of 49 posts of Indian officials in the High Commission of India, London have been identified for abolition or relocation. This would result in a saving of about Rs. 2 crores annually in the Budget of the High Commission.

Jumma Refugees From Bangladesh

9231. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Jumma refugees from Chittagong Hill Tract in Bangladesh at present living in the camps in Tripura and other places;

(b) whether any official-level talks had been held with the Bangladesh Government for their return to their homes; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) At present there are 58,229 tribal refugees, (also referred to as the Jumma people) from the Chittagong Hill Tracts in Bangladesh living in camps in Tripura.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Fire Safety Measures in High Rise Buildings in Delhi

9232. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of details and ownership of sky scrapers in Delhi which lack fire fighting equipment;

(b) whether the NDMC/MCD had given completion certificates to these buildings without insisting for the prior installation of fire-fighting devices in those buildings; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) There are 157 high rise buildings constructed prior to 1983 which lack fire fighting equipment. Out of these, 36 are owned by Central Government, 13 by local bodies, 30 by autonomous bodies are 78 by private builders. A list of such building is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). NDMC/MCD have not given completion certification to any high-rise building which was constructed after coming into operation of the Unified Building Bye-laws in June, 1983 without obtaining NOC from the Chief Fire Officer.

STATEMENT

List of Buildings Owned by Central Government/Local Bodies and Autonomous Bodies etc.

Central Government Buildings, (CPWD and PWD)

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
1.	M.P. Flats, DIZ area, New Delhi.
2.	RML Hospital, Baba Kharak Singh Margh, New Delhi.
3.	Central Revenue Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
4.	A.G.C.R. Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
5.	Family Apartment, Tagore Road, New Delhi.
6.	Vikas Bhavan, IP Estate, New Delhi.
7.	M.S. Flats, Sector-XIII, R.K. Puram, New Delhi.
8.	C.G.O. Complex, Lodi Road, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
9.	C.A.G. Annexe, IP Estate, New Delhi.
10.	Drum Shape Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
11.	'Y' Shape Building, IP Estate, New Delhi.
12.	Vithal Bhai Patel Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
13.	Udyog Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
14.	Sardar Patel Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
15.	Krishi Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
16.	Nirman Bhavan, Maulana Azad Road, New Delhi.
17.	Election Commission Building, Ashok Road, New Delhi.
18.	Yojana Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
19.	Central Government Residential Flats, Peswa Road, New Delhi.
20.	Asia House, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
21.	Shashtri Bhavan, Dr. Rajindra Prasad Road, New Delhi.
22.	Sharam Shakti Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
23.	Indian Oil Bhavan (Janpath Bhavan), Janpath, New Delhi.
24.	Curzon Road Apartments, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
25.	8-Storeyed MS Flats, Miinto Road, New Delhi.
26.	G.B. Pant Hospital, J.L. Nehru Marg, New Delhi.
27.	M.A.M. College, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
28.	Safdarjung Hospital, Aurbindo Marg, New Delhi.
29.	Sena Bhavan, Duplex Road, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
30.	Vayu Bhavan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
31.	U.G.C. Building, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
32.	M.S. Building, Near New Delhi Railway Station, New Delhi.
33.	Northern Railway Flats, Punchkuin Road, New Delhi.
34.	Rail Niwas, MS Flats, State Entry Road, New Delhi.
35.	Rail Bhawan, Rafi Marg, New Delhi.
36.	Baroda House, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
	<i>LOCAL BODIES</i>
37.	Mohan Singh Palace, Baba Kharak Singh Marg, New Delhi.
38.	Akbar Bhawan, Chankyapuri, New Delhi.
39.	Yashwant Palace, Chankyapuri, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
40.	Chankya Bhawan, Chanakyapuri, New Delhi.
41.	Super Bazar, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
42.	Mayur Bhawan, Connaught Place, New Delhi.
43.	Chanderlok Buildings, Janpath, New Delhi.
44.	Shakti Sadan, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
45.	Vikas Minar, IP Estate, New Delhi.
46.	Gaffar Market, Karol Bagh, New Delhi.
47.	Administration Block, Hindu Rao Hospital, New Delhi.
48.	Nurses Hostel, Hindu Rao Hospital, New Delhi.
49.	Male Ward Hindu Rao, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
<i>AUTONOMOUS BODIES</i>	
50.	Hotel Samrat, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
51.	Qutab Hotel, Aurbindo Marg, New Delhi.
52.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, Ashok Road, New Delhi.
53.	Telephone Exchange, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
54.	Foreign Post Office Building, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
55.	Telephone Exchange, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
56.	Telephone Exchange and Administration Block, Rajouri Garden, New Delhi.
57.	Telephone Exchange, Pusa Road, New Delhi.
58.	Telephone Exchange, Tis Hazari, New Delhi.
59.	Telephone Exchange, Shakti Nagar, New Delhi.

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
60.	Telephone Exchange, Idgah, New Delhi.
61.	Khurshid Lal Bhavan, Janpath, New Delhi.
62.	Kidwai Bhavan, Janpath, New Delhi.
63.	Ispat Bhavan, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
64.	National Productivity Council, Lodi Road, New Delhi.
65.	SBI Flats, East of Kailash, New Delhi.
66.	UCO Bank, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
67.	Punjab National Bank, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
68.	Akashvani Bhavan, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
69.	Indian Institute of Technology, Hauz Khas, New Delhi.
70.	Asian Institute of Town Planners, NIE Campus, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
71.	Vallabh Bhai Patel Chest Institute, Delhi University, New Delhi.
72.	Jivan Vihar, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
73.	USSR Building, 24, Feroz Shah Road, New Delhi.
74.	Golden Jubilee Hall, Pusa, New Delhi.
75.	Manakalya Youth Hostel, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
76.	National Youth Hostel, Chanakya Puri, New Delhi.
77.	Manak Bhavan, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
78.	E.S.I. Building, Kotla Road, New Delhi.
79.	Indian Airlines House, Rakab Ganj Road, New Delhi.
	<i>PRIVATE BUILDINGS</i>
80.	Manjusha House, 57, Nehru Place, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
81.	Manisha Building, 75-76, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
82.	Padma Tower, 5 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
83.	World Health Organisation, I.P. Estate, New Delhi.
84.	Vishal Bhavan, 95, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
85.	Kundan House, 16, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
86.	Hemkunt Tower, 98, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
87.	Bank House, 21 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
88.	Vikrant Tower, 4 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
89.	Gopala Tower, 25 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
90.	Azad Apartment, Aurbindo Marg, New Delhi.
91.	Dr Zakir Hussain, C.G.H.S. Okhla, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
92.	Milap Bhawan, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
93.,	Saraswati House, 27 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
94.	Punj House, 17-18, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
95.	Deepak Building, 13 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
96.	Oasian Building, 12 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
97.	Sidhartha House, 96 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
98.	Kailash Partment, Zamrudpur.
99.	Gagan Deep, 12 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
100.	Sethi Bhawan, 7 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
101.	Hemkunt House, 6 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
102.	Holy Family Hospital, Okhla, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
103.	May fair Apartment, Mayfair Garden, New Delhi.
104.	L.F. Shopping Complex, Greater Kailash, New Delhi.
105.	Ashoka Estate, 24 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
106.	Daily Taj, Bahadurshah Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
107.	Nirmal Tower, 26-B Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
108.	Kanchanjunga Building, 18 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
109.	Rohit House, 3 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
110.	Atma Ram House, 1 Tolstoy Marg, New Delhi.
111.	Riveira Apartment, 35 Mall Road, New Delhi.
112.	Press Trust of India, Sansad Marg, New Delhi.
113.	Madan House, 26 Nehru Place, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
114.	Rajlok Building, 24 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
115.	Raja House, 30-31, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
116.	Kushal Bazar, 32-33, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
117.	Delhi Chamber, 46, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
118.	Sahyog Building, 58 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
119.	Shakuntla Apartment, 59 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
120.	Govardhan House, 53-54, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
121.	Gedore House, 72 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
122.	Laxmi House, 72 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
123.	Red Rose, 49-50 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
124.	Skylark Building, 60 Nehru Place, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
1	2
125.	Guru Anand Bhawan, 71 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
126.	Sanchi Building, 77 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
127.	Ashok Bhawan, 93, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
128.	Skipper Corner, 87-88, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
129.	Padma Palace, 86, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
130.	Skyline House, 85 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
131.	Bajaj House, 97 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
132.	Deepali Building, 92 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
133.	Bhandari House, 91 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
134.	Hindustan Times House, 18-20, K.G. Marg, New Delhi.
135.	Kailash Building, 26 K.G. Marg, New Delhi.

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name and Address</i>
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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>
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- | | |
|------|---|
| 136. | Sagar Apartment, 6 Tilak Marg, New Delhi. |
| 137. | Himalaya House, 23 K.G. Marg, New Delhi. |
| 138. | Chiranjiv Tower, 43 Nehru Place, New Delhi. |
| 139. | Madhuban, 55 Nehru Place, New Delhi. |
| 140. | Sarojini House, 6 Bhagwan Dass Road, New Delhi. |
| 141. | Mansarover Building, 90 Nehru Place, New Delhi. |
| 142. | Meghdoot Building, 94 Nehru Place, New Delhi. |
| 143. | Ashok Deep, 26-A, Barakhamba Road, New Delhi. |
| 144. | Asha Deep, 9 Hailey Road, New Delhi. |
| 145. | Surya Kiran Building, 19, K.G. Marg, New Delhi. |
| 146. | Kirti Mahal, 19 Rajindra Place, New Delhi. |

Sl. No.	Name and Address
1	2
147.	Pragati House, 47-48, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
148.	Sheetla House, 73-74, Nehru Place, New Delhi.
149.	New Delhi House, 27 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.
150.	Deep Shikha, 8 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
151.	Prabhat Kiran, 17 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
152.	Pragati Tower, 26 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
153.	Eros Apartment, 56 Nehru Place, New Delhi.
154.	Ratan Jyoti, 18 Rajindra Place, New Delhi.
155.	Dakshneshwar, 10 Hailey Road, New Delhi.
156.	Indian Express Building, B.S. Zafar Marg, New Delhi.
157.	Hansalya Building, 15 Barakhamba Road, New Delhi.

Sale of Aluminium Phosphide in Open Market in Delhi

9233. SHRI RAMDAS SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the sale of aluminium phosphide has been restricted by the Registration Committee set up under the Insecticides Act, 1968 and it can only be sold to Government Department, FCI and organisations like Warehousing Corporations etc.;

(b) if so, the reasons for selling of such insecticides freely in the open market by unscrupulous traders in Delhi;

(c) whether any raid has been conducted on these traders;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the action taken in this regard?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). As per the information made available by Delhi Administration the material is not sold freely in the market as no licence for sale of Aluminium Phosphide has been issued to any trader. To ensure that unscrupulous traders do not sell the chemical illegally the Administration conducts surprise raids periodically. Some raids were conducted recently on 6.8.1988, 12.5.1989 and 12.4.1990. During which no free sale of Aluminium Phosphide was noticed. However, during an inspection in the month of

April, 1989 one distributor of one of the manufacturers of Aluminium Phosphide was found not to be conducting the sales as per provisions of the Insecticides Act and the restriction imposed by the Insecticides Registration Committee and his licence was revoked. The Administration also keep a watch on the sale of Aluminium Phosphide to the neighbouring States by the manufacturers based in Delhi by way of intimating the concerned State about the quantity of Aluminium Phosphide sold to dealers of their area, for verification as to whether, the Aluminium Phosphide has been entered in the Stock Register by dealers and used sold as per the Law.

[*Translation*]

Fertilizer Plants in Rajasthan

9234. PROF. RASA SINGH RAWAT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the year-wise production of fertilizer plants in Rajasthan during the last three years;

(b) whether there has been any reduction in the quantity and quality of fertilizer produced by these plants; and

(c) if so, the reasons therefor?

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

(a) The production of fertilizer plants during the last three years (year-wise) in Rajasthan are given below:

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the plants in Rajasthan	Nutrients	Installed capacity	Production (000 MT)		
				1987-88	88-89	89-90
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals, Kota	Nitrogen	152.0	114.1	114.1	164.8
2.	Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri	P 205	30.0	9.0	12.0	12.9
3.	Hindustan Zinc., Udaipur	P 205	11.5	0.9	Nil	Nil
4.	Bharat Chemicals and Fertilizers, Alwar	P 205	10.6	6.0	7.3	11.3
5.	Udaipur Phosphates, Udaipur	P 205	10.6	11.0	11.0	11.9
6.	Phosphate India, Udaipur	P 205	7.0	9.5	4.2	Nil
7.	Liberty Pesticides and Fertilizers, Udaipur	P 205	6.4	4.1	3.5	0.3
8.	Madhuvan Chemical and Fertilizers, Udaipur	P 205	6.4	2.4	1.8	0.8
9.	Shurvi Colour Chemicals Pvt. Ltd., Udaipur	P 205	1.2	—	0.4	0.2

(b) and (c). Except (i) Shriram Fertilizers and Chemicals, Kota, (ii) Hindustan Copper Limited, Khetri, (iii) Bharat Chemicals and Fertilizers, Alwar and (iv) Udaipur Phosphate, Udaipur, others have registered decline in their production mainly due to shortage of sulphur, sulphuric acid and rock

phosphate.

As regards quality of fertilizer produced/distributed in Rajasthan, the year-wise complaints of quality control received from Rajasthan during the last four years are given below:

<i>Year</i>	<i>No. of samples drawn</i>	<i>Found non-standard</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1986	2207	46
1987	3459	82
1988	881	15
1989*	1358	2

*Based on available information on date.

[English]

Deepening of Cochin Port

9235. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether many of the ships calling at Cochin Port need a draft of 30 feet and more;

(b) whether the draft in all the berths is less than 30 feet;

(c) whether this is causing great inconvenience to the ships; and

(d) if so, the action taken for deepening the port for the required draft?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Except for few crude oil tankers and some fertilizer ships, other ships calling at Cochin

Port do not normally require more than 30 feet draught. Ships having draught of more than 30 ft. constituted less than 20% of the total number of ships which have called at the port in the last 3 years.

(b) No, Sir. Draughts of 35 ft. at Cochin Oil Terminal and 33' to 35' at Fertilizer Berth are still maintained. Also one berth at Ernakulam channel is maintained at 32'. The designed draught at all other berths alongside are 30 ft. Whenever reduction in permissible draught is unavoidable, like during or immediately after monsoon, the Port notifies the shipping trade in advance about the reduced permissible draught.

(c) No, Sir.

(c) To avoid reduction in draught, dredgers are deployed till the beginning of monsoon. Siltation during the monsoon and immediately thereafter is cleared by deploying dredgers after the monsoon.

Collection of Levies by Cochin Port Trust

9236. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether presently levies are collected on the basis of a percentage of wages of the Dock Labour Board workers by the Cochin Port Trust;

(b) whether there is any proposal to collect levies on the basis of tonnage of cargo handled; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Levy is collected on the employment of registered dock workers by Cochin Dock Labour Board.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Cochin Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Scheme, 1959 provides for collection of levy on the employment of dock workers as a percentage of daily time rate wage of the workers.

[*Translation*]

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamp on Former Deputy Prime Minister Shri Jagjiwan Ram

9237. DR. BENGALI SINGH:
SHRI RAM AWADH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government has received any proposal to issue a commemorative postal stamp in the memory of late Shri

Jagjiwan Ram former Deputy Prime Minister;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) It has been decided to issue a commemorative stamps on late Shri Jagjiwan Ram.

(c) Does not arise.

Linking Villages with Roads

9238. DR. BENGALI SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from Uttar Pradesh Government for linking villages having more than 80 per cent Scheduled Castes population with the main roads;

(b) if so, the time by which approval is likely to be accorded to these proposals and special grants sanctioned; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

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

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) There is no scheme in the Government of India for such roads. Moreover, construction of rural roads is a State subject and funds for this are provided under Mini-

mum Needs Programme in the State Plan/Budget.

Under the Central programme Jawahar Rozgar Yojana, 'roads' are an admissible item of work. The choice, however, is left to the concerned Gram Panchayats.

[*English*]

Support of Organisation of Islamic Conference to Pakistan on Kashmir Issue

9239. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJ:
SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJES-
WARI:

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Pakistan is trying to win over the support of the Organisation of the Islamic Conference on Kashmir issue;

(b) whether Saudi Arabia has agreed to use its influence in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) and (b). Government are aware of Pakistan's efforts to internationalise the Kashmir issue and of its efforts to seek support of several OIC countries.

(c) Government hopes that OIC member countries would not be a party to any attempt to interfere in the internal affairs of another country, and to promote terrorism and secessionism based on religion.

[*Translation*]

Construction of Roads and Bridges in Tribal Areas

9240. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bridges and total length of roads for which construction work was started or completed during the Seventh Plan period in tribal dominated areas of Bilaspur, Sarangarh and Janjgir Parliamentary Constituencies of Madhya Pradesh and under the Harijan Special Component Plan;

(b) the details of the construction of works proposed to be undertaken during 1990-91; and

(c) the total expenditure incurred during this period on the construction of roads and bridges in the above said areas except the expenditure incurred on national highways?

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

(a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

[*English*]

Rise in Prices of Essential Commodities

9241. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether before and announcement of the recent hike in the procurement prices of wheat and support prices of other items of Rabi' crops, Government had undertaken an indepth study about the repercussions of the hike on the general price index of the essential commodities which is already sky high; and

(b) if so, the details of such studies made?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The Government are aware that

increases in procurement/minimum support prices would lead to higher market prices. the procurement/minimum support prices were revised after considering the recommendations of the Expert Committee for review of Methodology of cost of production of crops with modifications suggested by the Standing Advisory Committee to make these more remunerative.

Construction of National Highway Bypasses in Orissa

9242. SHRI RAVI NARAYAN PANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for construction of by-passes on National Highways passing through important towns in Orissa in order to relieve traffic congestion and avoid road accidents; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the names of the proposed by-passes?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). At present construction of two by-passes (i) at Meramundali on NH 42 and (ii) at Rambha on NH 5, sanctioned at a cost of Rs. 80.29 lakhs and Rs. 88.90 lakhs respectively, is in progress. Besides, a by-pass at Khalikote Ghat (realignment) on NH 5 has been sanctioned for Rs. 129.55 lakhs in October, 1989.

Harassment of Motorists by Delhi Traffic Police

9243. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Delhi Traffic Police is harassing the motorists in Delhi in the name of pollution despite the motorists having certifi-

cates from the Directorate of Transport, Delhi Administration;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps taken to check the harassment of motorists?

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

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

Telephone Adalat

9244. SHRI A.R. ANTULAY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are contemplating to associate the local MP/MLA in the telephone Adalat;

(b) if so, in what manner; and

(c) whether Government propose to direct the Chairman of the concerned Telecommunication District/Circle of the "Telephone Adalat" to seek nomination of the panel of advocates/social workers of the area for inclusion in the Adalats?

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

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

(c) No, Sir.

State Agriculture Ministers' Conference

9245. SHRIMATI BASAVA RAJESWARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the State Agriculture Ministers' Conference was held in New Delhi in April, 1990;

(b) if so, the main subjects discussed in the Conference;

(c) whether any agreement has been reached for setting up of chain of rural godowns;

(d) whether any target for storage of foodgrains has been fixed; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Yes, Sir, the State Agriculture Minister's Conference was held on the 12th April, 1990 to discuss the strategy for increasing production of Kharif Crops, 1990.

(c) to (e). Provision of a network of warehouses and godowns for the entire country is an item of the Action Plan of the Government. The storage capacities, proposed to be created would be meant for meeting the storage requirements of farmers to prevent them from being forced to resort to distress sales. No separate targets have been fixed by the Government for storage of foodgrains.

New Post Offices in Bombay North

9246. SHRI RAM NAIK: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether keeping in view the phenomenal increase in population in the Bombay North Parliamentary Constituency Government propose to open more post offices;

(b) if so, the location thereof; and

(c) the details of time bound programme for construction and or securing the rental accommodation for the new post offices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) and (b). At present there is a proposal for opening a post office at Charkop Kandivali.

(c) For the proposed post office at Charkop Kandivali accommodation has been offered by Bombay Urban Development Project. Departmental Buildings are constructed for existing post offices functioning in rented buildings and not for new post offices. In so far as new post offices are concerned, efforts are made to secure suitable rented accommodation after the post office is sanctioned.

Construction of Inter-State Roads of Economic Importance

9247. DR. VENKATESH KABDE: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether any Inter-State Roads of Economic Importance have been completed with the assistance of Union Government during 1989-90; and

(b) if so, details thereof, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). Out of 18 schemes approved during 7th Plan period ending 31st March, 90 under the Programme of loan assistance for Inter-State Roads of Economic Importance in the various States, none has been complete during 1989-90.

Distribution of Seeds

9248. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantum of seeds proposed to be distributed among the cultivators during the year 1990-91;

(b) the source of procurement of seeds from Government agencies, business agencies and cultivators, percentage-wise;

(c) the amount of subsidy paid by the Government; and

(d) the break-up of subsidy paid to various agencies?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) A target of 60.00 lakh quintals has been proposed by Deptt. of Agriculture and Cooperation for 1990-91.

(b) to (d). Necessary information is being collected.

Manufacturing of Digital Electronic Exchanges

9249. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of digital electronic exchanges manufactured by ITI during 1989; and

(b) the number of digital electronic exchanges proposed to be manufactured by ITI during 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) ITI manufactured a total of 1141 Nos. of digital electronic exchanges during 1989-90.

(b) ITI proposes to manufacture 2758 of

digital electronic exchanges during 1990-91.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in Karnataka

9250. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges in Karnataka;

(b) the number of exchanges out of them in Bangalore and Hassan districts separately; and

(c) the number of new electronic telephone exchange to be opened in Karnataka other than Bangalore during 1990 and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Total number of electronic telephone exchange in Karnataka is 88.

(b) i) 9 in Bangalore (Urban)

ii) 3 in Bangalore (Rural)

iii) 2 in Hassan district.

(c) 390 new electronic exchanges are planned for opening during 1990-91, in Karnataka other than Bangalore.

Details are given in the statement below. This is subject to timely availability of equipments.

STATEMENT

Electronic Exchanges Planned for 1990-91 in Karnataka

I. RLU Panambur

- | | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------|------------|-----|--------------------|
| | CRLU | Sakleshpur | 9. | Ilkal |
| II. | 2048 Port | ILT | 10. | K.R. Nagar |
| 1. | Karkala | | 11. | Kaup |
| 2. | Moodabidri | | 12. | Kunigal |
| III | 512 Port | C- DOT | 13. | Maddur |
| 1. | Dharmashthala | | 14. | Mahalingapur |
| 2. | Pollibetta | | 15. | Malavalli |
| 3. | Byndoor | | 16. | Muddebihal |
| 4. | Gubbi | | 17. | Mudhol |
| 5. | Kanpur (Dakshina Kanrada) | | 18. | Nagamangala |
| 6. | Karatgi | | 19. | Pandavapura |
| 7. | Manvi | | 20. | Pavagada |
| 8. | Mudalgi | | 21. | Ramadurga |
| 9. | Thuruvekere | | 22. | Sankeshwar |
| 10. | Gurupur | | 23. | Sedam |
| IV | 512 Port | ILT | 24. | Shehabad |
| 1. | Athani | | 25. | Shorapur |
| 2. | Basavakalyan | | 26. | Siddapur (Coorg) |
| 3. | Belur | | 27. | Sidlaghatta |
| 4. | Byadgi | | 28. | Shirguppa |
| 5. | Channarayapatna | | 29. | Somwarpet |
| 6. | Holenarasipur | | 30. | Srirangapatna |
| 7. | Humnabad | | 31. | Suntikoppa (COORG) |
| 8. | Hunsur | | 32. | Tarikere |

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|------------------------------|-------------------|
| 33. Uppinangady | 11. Pollibetta |
| 34. Vittal | 12. Shakthinagar |
| 35. Kemmannur | 13. Honnali |
| 36. Doddathota | 14. Koratagere |
| 37. Saligrama (D.K.) | 15. Srinivasapura |
| 38. Belwadi | 16. Belagola |
| 39. Chamarajanagar (2 Units) | 17. Badami |
| 40. Malur | 18. Bilgi |
| 41. Bellare | 19. Anoor |
| 42. Shikaripura | 20. Gonibeedu |
| 43. Kutta | 21. Hosadurga |
| 44. Nargund | 22. Hebri |
| 45. Wadi | 23. Gangolli |
| V. ESAX PAM | 24. Guthigar |
| 1. Kakti | 25. Gokarna |
| 2. Mudalgi | 26. Mundgod |
| 3. Huvinahadagali | VI C DOT RAX |
| 4. Anrad | 1. Nandagad |
| 5. Hangal | 2. Nandavadi |
| 6. Navalgund | 3. Ainapur |
| 7. Ron | 4. M.K. Hubli |
| 8. Aland | 5. Nesargi |
| 9. Ammathi | 6. Halga |
| 10. Shanivarasanthe | 7. Hidkal Dam |

- | | |
|------------------|----------------------|
| 8. Kadoli | 32. Mahagaon |
| 9. Yallur | 33. Narayanpur |
| 10. Kanagale | 34. Kesagodu |
| 11. Kurugod | 35. Shukravarasanthe |
| 12. Kamalapur | 36. Halebeedu |
| 13. Kudalgi | 37. Basavapatna |
| 14. Donimalai | 38. Ramanathapura |
| 15. Toranagallu | 39. Javagal |
| 16. Mathala | 40. Bikkodu |
| 17. Kamathan | 41. Byrapur |
| 18. Kariji | 42. Heggadde |
| 19. Guttal | 43. Udavara |
| 20. Adaragunchi | 44. Gowdahally |
| 21. Bankapur | 45. Maldare |
| 22. Hebsur | 46. Kunda |
| 23. Ingalgi | 47. Shantalli |
| 24. Saurshi | 48. Makkandur |
| 25. Halgeri | 49. Kallhamadu |
| 26. Naregal | 50. Yelburga |
| 27. Bellatti | 51. Hutti |
| 28. Gangapur - I | 52. Jalihal |
| 29. Gangapur RS | 53. Kukanpur |
| 30. Nalwar | 54. Tavargere |
| 31. Kembhavi | 55. Javalgere |

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|-------------------|----------------------|
| 56. Pothnal | 80. Amruthur |
| 57. Anaveri | 81. Shailapur |
| 58. Arebikhi | 82. Mayasandra |
| 59. Holehonnur | 83. Nandi Village |
| 60. Shankarghatta | 84. Gudibande |
| 61. Basavapatna | 85. Narasapura |
| 62. Nallur | 86. Chikkathirupathi |
| 63. Ripponpet | 87. Somenahalli |
| 64. Anandapuram | 88. Dibburhalli |
| 65. Anavatti | 89. Haluvadi |
| 66. Hosabale | 90. Kyathanahally |
| 67. Agaradahalli | 91. Yeliyur |
| 68. Gopenahalli | 92. Akakere |
| 69. Ayanur | 93. Mandagere |
| 70. Pillangere | 94. Doddamulugod |
| 71. Ulavi | 95. Chunchanakatte |
| 72. Arali Surali | 96. Gudur |
| 73. Hullekere | 97. Amingud |
| 74. Hebbur | 98. Nalatwad |
| 75. Huliurdurga | 99. M Golasangi |
| 76. Handankere | 100. Tikota |
| 77. Nonavinakere | 101. Ajjampura |
| 78. Yedyur | 102. Herur |
| 79. Nagavalli | 103. Kachige |

104.	Melpai	VII	MILT 64
105.	Pandaravalli	1.	Madabhavi
106.	Kalasa	2.	Shankaratti
107.	Kesuvinamane	3.	Belavadi
108.	Hunseghatta	4.	Nagnur
109.	Hosadurga Road	5.	Belagundi
110.	Asagodu	6.	Eksamba
111.	Bharamsagar	7.	Karoshi
112.	Attigere	8.	Shiragaon
113.	Lokikere	9.	Soundalga
114.	K.N. Hally	10.	Kulgod
115.	Parashurampura	11.	Mamdapur
116.	Sirigere	12.	Naganur
117.	Amasebail	13.	Yadwad
118.	Hemmady	14.	Pachapur
119.	Keravase	15.	Nurgod
120.	Ampar	16.	Hagari
121.	Karnire	17.	Kolagallu
122.	Kaikini	18.	Kudithini
123.	Haldipur	19.	Hirehadagali
124.	Belekeri	20.	Nahalli
125.	Bhairumbe	21.	Daroji
126.	Balkur	22.	Dev_
127.	Itagi.	23.	Emmigannur

24. Siddammanahalli**25. Aresikere****26. Hiremagalgeri****27. Santapur****28. Hulsoor****29. Bhayamdra****30. Lakhangaon****31. Chillargi****32. Bhimalkhed****33. Nirma****34. Karjagi****35. Sargur****36. Morab****37. Nalwadi****38. Tumminakatti****39. Mankanur****40. Hulgur****41. Naribol****42. Kurukunta****43. Saidapur****44. Nimbarga****45. Mariyan****46. Kamalapur****47. M Hipparga****48. Andola****49. Yadrami****50. Mallipatna****51. Gandsi****52. Haranhalli****53. Kolagunda****54. Udaypura****55. Dudda****56. Shanthigrama****57. Kabbur****58. Keralapur****59. Hagare****60. Halikote****61. Jyotinagar****62. Balele****63. Anegundi****64. Kanakagiri****65. Alawandi****66. Kinhal****67. Hanamasagar****68. Mudugal****69. Sirwar****70. Thungabhadra****71. Umbleylu**

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|-------------------|---------------------|
| 72. Kerebikhi | 96. Peerasandra |
| 73. Sasivehalli | 97. D.N. Palya |
| 74. Algerimandir | 98. Hosur |
| 75. Humcha | 99. Thondebhavi |
| 76. Jogfalls | 100. Vatad Hosalli |
| 77. Kargal | 101. Tayalur |
| 78. Agumbe | 102. Uthanoor |
| 79. Basavani | 103. Cheemangala |
| 80. Kannagi | 104. Santhebachalli |
| 81. Kanathur | 105. Kestur |
| 82. Tovinkere | 106. Purugali |
| 83. Hosakere | 107. Basaraku |
| 84. Kodigenahalli | 108. Bindiganavile |
| 85. Medigeshi | 109. Devalapur |
| 86. C.K. Opura | 110. Kodiyala |
| 87. Y.N. Hoskote | 111. Koppa |
| 88. Tavarekere | 112. Hebbasur |
| 89. Bellavi | 113. Kuderu |
| 90. Venkatapura | 114. Bargi |
| 91. Bargur | 115. Garaganahally |
| 92. Pathapalya | 116. Hangala |
| 93. Kyasamballi | 117. Hundipura |
| 94. Mandikal | 118. M. Bandipura |
| 95. Nandihills | 119. Hampapura |

- | | | | |
|------|-----------------|------|----------------|
| 120. | Kabini Colony | 144. | Antharghatta |
| 121. | Karapura | 145. | Hirenallur |
| 122. | Hanagodu | 146. | Mathighatta |
| 123. | Cowdahally | 147. | Panchanahalli |
| 124. | Kothanur | 148. | Ramenahally |
| 125. | Kunthur | 149. | Kammardi |
| 126. | Sathegala | 150. | Daradahalli |
| 127. | Harannahly | 151. | Gadigeshwar |
| 128. | Hediyala | 152. | Begar |
| 129. | Thagadur | 153. | Kemmangundi |
| 130. | Kittur | 154. | Sampigehatti |
| 131. | Kegalipura | 155. | Rangavanahally |
| 132. | Vatalu | 156. | Alar |
| 133. | Bandahally | 157. | Dharmapur |
| 134. | B.R. Hills | 158. | Mulladihally |
| 135. | Huvina Hippargi | 159. | N.G. Hally |
| 136. | Yelwar | 160. | Rampura |
| 137. | Nandikeshwar | 161. | Hirehally |
| 138. | Babaleshwar | 162. | Gerukatte |
| 139. | Kudalsangam | 163. | Hosangady |
| 140. | Mugulkhod | 164. | Nettan |
| 141. | Managoli | 165. | Udane |
| 142. | Sasnur | 166. | Thodikana |
| 143. | Singatagere | 167. | Arengady |

168. Katgal
 169. Katur
 170. Harsikatta
 171. Bakkal
 172. Dasankoppa
 173. Hegdekatta
 174. Neeranahally
 175. Salkari
 176. Joida
 177. Kirwatti
 178. Magod

S.T.D. Facility from Dharmashthala to Bangalore

9252. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to connect Dharmashthala to Bangalore by STD in Karnataka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) Dharmashthala is planned to the S.T.D. network during the current financial year through the new Mangalore Trunk Automatic Exchange.

Agriculture Universities In Karnataka

9251. SHRI H.C. SRIKANTAIAH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Agricultural Universities in Karnataka; and

(b) the amount of grant given by Government to these Universities during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) Sir, There are two State Agricultural Universities in Karnataka.

(b) An amount of Rs. 40.86 lakhs has been given in 1989-90 as grant to the State Agricultural Universities of Karnataka through the Indian Council of Agricultural Research.

Road and Bridge Projects Kept In Abeyance for want of Funds

9253. SHRI MAHESHWAR SINGH: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether proposals for roads and bridges under Central Road Fund are kept in abeyance for want of funds; and

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken to approve these projects under CRF?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) Proposals for schemes under the Central Road Fund invited from State Government in May, 89 in anticipation of the augmentation of Central Road Fund have been kept in abeyance.

(b) Processing of the proposal will be taken up on the actual augmentation of the Central Road Fund which has not yet taken place.

[*Translation*]

**Waiting List for Telephone Connection
In Uttar Pradesh**

9254. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications in the
waiting list for telephone connections till date
in each telephone exchange in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) the number of exchanges expanded
during 1989-90 and the details thereof; and

(c) the number of exchanges which are
proposed to be expanded during the current
financial year and the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) to (c). The in-
formation is being collected from the filed
units and will be placed on the Table of the
House.

**Daily Wage Workers in Telecommunica-
tion Divisions of Uttar Pradesh**

9255. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be
pleased to state:

(a) the number of workers working on
daily wages for many years in the Telecom-
munication Divisions of Uttar Pradesh;

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

(c) whether any retrenchment of those
workers was made last year; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI
JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) As on 31.8.88

there were 7,487 workers working on daily
wages for many years in the Telecommuni-
cation Divisions of U.P.

(b) Yes, Sir. Out of the above workers
2892 have since been regularised and more
than 3000 workers have been granted tem-
porary status with effect from 1.10.89.

(c) No worker engaged prior to 30.3.85
have been retrenched. Some workers en-
gaged after 30.3.85 have been retrenched.

(d) The reason for retrenchment was
no-availability of work.

**Setting up of Farm Machinery Training
and Testing Institute in U.P.**

9256. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be
pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to set
up a Farm Machinery Training and Testing
Institute in Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, when it is likely to be set up;
and

(c) the steps taken so far in this regard?

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

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

**Number of Applications From U.P. for
Haj Pilgrimage**

9257. SHRI SHEO SHARAN VERMA:
Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS
be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications received

by Government during 1989 for clearance for Haj pilgrimage from Uttar Pradesh;

(d) the number of applications cleared; and

(c) the reasons for not clearing the remaining applications?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) 419, Sir.

(b) 186 pilgrims from UP went to Haj during 1989 on seats released from the Government quota;

(c) the total number of applications were in excess of seats available for release.

[*English*]

Abolition of Telephone Advisory Committee

9258. SHRI CHIRANJI LAL SHARMA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state at what stage is the proposal to abolish the Telephone Advisory Committee both at the State and District level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): There is not such proposal under consideration.

Setting up of Jetty for unloading Naptha

9259. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal under consideration to set up a jetty to unload Naptha from ships in the Eastern part of our country and particularly at Haldia Port; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRIISHNAN): (a) and (b). The existing oil jetty at Haldia has facility to unload Naptha from ships alongwith Petroleum crude and products. In addition, the 2nd oil jetty under construction there is also being provided with facility for unloading Naptha from ships.

Adequate facilities for unloading Naptha are available at Madras, Visakhapatnam and Tuticorin ports on the Eastern coast

[*Translation*]

Reclamation of Barren Land in Maharashtra

9260. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the area of fertile and barren land separately in Maharashtra, district-wise;

(b) whether any action has been taken to reclaim the barren land;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) District-wise information on area under cultivable and barren land, as per Land Use Statistics (1985-86) is given in the Statement below.

(b) to (d). Responsibility for treating problem area under appropriate schemes for Soil and Water Conservation vests with the Government of Maharashtra. The State

Government is implementing following schemes:—

- (i) Employment Guarantee Programme.
- (ii) Khar and Khajan Lands Development Project with EEC assistance.
- (iii) Afforestation schemes for soil conservation.

Besides, the Central Government is supplementing the State Government's efforts through the following schemes:—

- (1) Soil Conservation in the Catchments of River Valley Projects.

- (2) National Watershed Development Programme in Rainfed Agriculture (NWDPA).

- (3) Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP)

- (4) Programmes implemented by National Wasteland Development Board (NWDB).

- (5) World Bank Aided Pilot Project on Watershed Development in Rainfed Areas.

- (6) Western Ghat Development Programme.

STATEMENT*Districtwise information on area under cultivable and barren land in Maharashtra**(Area in ha.)*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Cultivable land</i>	<i>Barren and uncultivable land</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Gr. Bombay	7600	7300
2.	Thane	332500	81800
3.	Raigad	412800	128200
4.	Ratnagiri	725869	235200
5.	Sindhudurg		99900
6.	Nasik	1005600	180500
7.	Dhule	730900	57800
8.	Jaigaon	846200	81200

Sl. No.	Name of District	Cultivable land	Barren and uncultivable land
1	2	3	4
9.	Ahmednagar	1306700	143500
10.	Pune	1086400	162400
11.	Solapur	1338600	61100
12.	Satara	684300	117300
13.	Sangli	731000	39700
14.	Kolhapur	537400	42000
15.	Aurangabad	1394100	18800
16.	Jalna		9700
17.	Parbhani	1104600	17300
18.	Beed	998500	17700

Sl. No.	Name of District	Cultivable land	Barren and uncultivable land
1	2	3	4
19.	Nanded	826300	17500
20.	Osmanabad	1243400	8200
21.	Latur		7200
22.	Buldhana	742800	25900
23.	Akola	857200	22200
24.	Amravati	777300	18500
25.	Yavatmal	951100	43600
26.	Wardha	469700	5900
27.	Nagpur	612200	13900
28.	Bhandhana	444200	17900

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of District</i>	<i>Cultivable land</i>	<i>Barren and uncultivable land</i>
1	2	3	4
29.	Chandrapur	794700	21200
30.	Godchiroli		12700
	Total:	20961969	1716100

Transport Facility to Female Employees in Telephone Exchanges

9261. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of female employees in the telephone exchange in the country;

(b) whether any transport facilities are provided to the female employees, during the night shifts;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the details of other facilities being provided to female employees during night shifts?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Total No. of female employee in Telephone Exchanges in the country is around 36,000.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) and (d). Dormitories are provided. Telephone Operators on night duties stay in dormitories in case the duties start either late in the night or end early in the morning hours.

[English]

Cattle Insurance Scheme

9262. SHRI VASANT SATHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have introduced Cattle Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra on a selective basis;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether its implementation has been reviewed; and

(d) if so, the expansion plan for 1990-91 and Eighth Plan period?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) The Government have not introduced Cattle Insurance Scheme in Maharashtra on a selective basis. However, cattle insurance coverage in all States, including Maharashtra, is compulsory in case of animals purchased under Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) and Special Livestock Breeding Programme (SLBP).

(b) to (d). Question does not arise.

[Translation]

Working of Public Utility Telephones in Raipur and Bilaspur Telephone Exchanges Madhya Pradesh

9263. SHRI RESHAM LAL JANGDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of complaints received regarding very unsatisfactory service of public utility telephone numbers 197, 198, 180, 181 etc. In Raipur and Bilaspur telephone exchanges in Madhya Pradesh during the period from November 1989 to April, 1990; and

(b) the action taken or proposed to be taken to set right the said public utility telephone numbers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) From November, 1989 to April, 1990, 40 verbal complaints in Bilaspur and 60 verbal complaints

Raipur were received.

(b) Manning of positions as per traffic proposed to be introduced. Effort is being made to control the absenteeism among the staff. It is proposed to introduce call queuing equipment at Bilaspur.

[English]

Implementation of NPDP

9264. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL:
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred on the National Pulses Development Project during 1989-90, State-wise;

(b) whether the programme is proposed to be extended to more districts; and

(c) if so, the districts proposed to be covered during 1990-91, State-wise?

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

(a) State-wise expenditure incurred in the National Pulses Development Project during 1989-90 is given below in the Statement.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

State-wise expenditure incurred during 1989-90 under National Pulses Development Project

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In lakh)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	28.82
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	0.40
3.	Assam	1.00
4.	Bihar	39.38
5.	Goa	0.20
6.	Gujarat	42.38
7.	Haryana	31.09
8.	Himachal Pradesh	3.75
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	0.70

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UT</i>	<i>Expenditure Incurred (Rs. In lakh)</i>
1	2	3
10.	Karnataka	45.00
11.	Kerala	0.50
12.	Madhya Pradesh	172.50
13.	Maharashtra	46.00
14.	Manipur	0.075
15.	Meghalaya	0.40
16.	Nagaland	0.30
17.	Orissa	13.00
18.	Punjab	10.00
19.	Rajasthan	149.39
20.	Sikkim	0.50
21.	Tamil Nadu	18.31
22.	Tripura	0.70
23.	Uttar Pradesh	137.50
24.	West Bengal	5.00
25.	Andaman and Nicobar Islands	0.10
26.	Delhi	0.30
Total:		747.295

Import of Seeds

9265. SHRI YASHWANTRAOPATIL:
SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of high utility seeds and plants imported during the 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the new policy of seed development and the countries from which these were imported; and

(b) the import bill thereof?

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

(a) A Statement is given below.

(b) The value of the imported seed is yet
to be published.

STATEMENT

Details of the Quantities of Seeds and Planting Materials Imported during 1988-89 and 1989-90 under the New Policy on Seed Development

<i>Year</i>	<i>Seeds in Kgs.</i>	<i>Planting materials in numbers</i>	<i>Country of origin</i>
1	2	3	4
1988-89	16623.43	4,27,160	Holland, USA, Japan, Korea, France, Australia, England, West Germany, Denmark, Taiwan, Spain, Newzealand.
1989-90	82803.22	7.82.969	Holland, Japan, USA, Denmark, France, Costarica, Kullalampur, WestGermany, Ethiopia, Republic of Mali, Nigeria, Indonesia, Philippines, Thailand, W. Africa, Malawi, China, Sweden, Zimbabwe, Pakistan, U.K., Bulgaria, Argentina, Korea, Taiwan, Italy, Nepal, Australia, Singapore, Spain, Sri Lanka, Newzealand, Switzerland, Bangkok, Yugoslavia, Brazil, Bahamas.

STD Facility in Arunachal Pradesh

9266. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the name of the places where STD facilities are available in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) whether Government have any plan to improve the communication services in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Itanagar, Khonsa, Nahar Lagan, Passighat, Tezu, Bomdilla.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Satellite Earth Station at Anini, Seppa, Deporezo, Aero, Along, Tawang and Itanagar in Arunachal Pradesh are to be augmented and proposed to be connected to the National Trunk Dialling Network.

One new Earth Station at Changlang has been planned.

For modernisation 24 electronic exchanges have been allotted to replace the existing Electro mechanical exchanges.

Potable Drinking Water Facility Along Side Major Irrigation Canals

9267. DR. VISWANATHAM: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are any plans to provide potable drinking water to the masses, especially in rural areas along side the major irrigation canals and dams;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, whether it is proposed to construct the protected water supply canals along side the irrigation canals?

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

(a) There are no such plans and proposals under consideration. However, the National Water Policy provides for a drinking water component in all the future major irrigation dams and canals projects. Whenever schemes based on surface water sources are received for technical clearance under Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme, these are considered on merits and cleared.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is not such scheme under consideration of the Government.

Production of DAP/Fertilizer Mixtures

9268. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the targets of production of DAP/Fertilizer mixtures of each of the fertilizer manufacturing units during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) the total quantity of phosphoric acid required to ensure optimum production of DAP/Fertilizer mixtures; and

(c) whether Government have ensured that this quantity of acid will be made available to the manufacturing units?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) The targets and production of DAP/complex fertilizers in respect of each of the fertilizer manufacturing units during 1989-90 and 1990-91 are given below:—

STATEMENT

Name of the Company	Product	1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Actual
1	2	3	4	5	
FACT : Udyogamandal	20:20	140.0	120.3	140.0	140.0
: Cochin	20:20	400.0	323.2	310.0	310.0
	DAP	37.0	39.8	10.0	10.0
RCF : Trombay	15:15:15	300.0	363.0	345.0	345.0
: Trombay-IV	20:7:20.7	290.0	307.0	300.0	300.0
MFL : Madras	17:17:17	605.0	413.2	517.0	517.0
PPL : Paradeep	DAP	630.0	247.0	415.0	415.0
IFFCO : Kandla	DAP	370.0	150.6	151.5	151.5

Name of the Company	Product	1989-90		1990-91	
		Target	Actual	Target	Target
1	2	3	4		5
CFL	Vizag	28.28	335.6	233.0	340.0
		14.35	12.9	19.2	10.0

(b) and (c). About 21 lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid are required for optimum production of P_2O_5 during 1990-91. Out of this about 18 lakh tonnes would have to be imported. MMTC which is the canalising agency for the import of phosphoric acid, has contracted 3.55 lakh tonnes of phosphoric acid in terms of P_2O_5 for the first half of 1990-91 (April-September, 1990) from the international market. This should suffice to meet the needs of the user units during this period. For the second half, a view will be taken in due course in the light of availability of foreign exchange, the international market situation and the country's needs.

Production of DAP

9269. SHRI ANBARASU ERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the projected requirement of phos-

phoric fertilizers during the Eighth Five year Plan, year wise;

(b) the break-up of the same in terms of products;

(c) whether it is proposed to set up more fertiliser factories for manufacture of DAP;

(d) if so, the requirement of imported raw materials for optimum production of DAP during the Eighth Plan; and

(e) whether adequate for foreign exchange would be provided for import of raw materials for full utilisation of capacity?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The projected requirement of phosphatic fertilizers, year-wise, during the Eighth Plan in terms of P_2O_5 nutrient is as follows:

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Year</i>	<i>Requirement in lakh tonnes</i>
1	2	3
1.	1990-91	35.14 — 35.63
2.	1991-92	39.49 — 40.47
3.	1992-93	43.83 — 45.31
4.	1993-94	48.17 — 50.14
5.	1994-95	52.50 — 55.00

The phosphatic fertilizers will consist mainly of Di-Ammonium-Phosphate, Single Super Phosphate and Complex Fertilizers. The break-up of the above figures in terms of products has not been worked out.

(c) A Working Group set up for the purpose has recommended that indigenous capability should be created to the extent of

85% of the requirements of phosphatic fertilizers. A decision on the recommendations of the Working Group has not been taken.

(d) The requirement of imported raw materials for production of phosphatic fertilizers during the Eighth Plan as worked out by the Eighth Plan Working Group, year-wise, are as follows:

STATEMENT

Product	(Quantity in Million Tonnes)					
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Imported Ammonia	0.85	0.85	0.96	0.74	0.76	
Imported Phos. Acid (Existing Plants)	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	1.59	
Rock Phosphate	3.14	3.30	4.27	4.63	5.68	
Sulphur	1.20	1.24	1.58	17.2	2.08	

(e) Foreign exchange will be allocated on yearly basis keeping in view the country's balance of payment situation and the needs of the different sectors.

Subsidy on Fertilizers

9270. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to reduce the subsidy on the fertilizers;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the amount of reduction in the fertilizer subsidy and the extent to which the fertilizer price will go up on this account?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) There is no specific proposal at present to reduce the subsidy on the fertilizers.

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

Shortage of Fertilisers

9271. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY; Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is shortage of (SSP) Single Super Phosphate fertilisers in several States;

(b) if so, Statewise demand and supply position of SSP fertiliser during 1989-90 and 1990-91 so far; and

(c) whether Government propose to

issue additional licences for the manufacture of SSP in the light of the increased demand?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) There has been no report of shortage of SSP from any State.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) Licencing of additional capacity for the manufacture of SSP is considered on merits keeping in view the demand projections and the existing capacity in the state or region.

Production of Urea

9272. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated demand for urea during each year of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) the existing manufacturing capacity of urea and the anticipated production from existing capacity of during each of the next five years; and

(c) the overall demand and supply position, State-wise?

THE DEPUTY PRIME MINISTER AND MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI DEVI LAL): (a) and (b). The estimated demand for Urea, the existing manufacturing capacity and the anticipated production from existing capacity during each of the next 5 years (Eighth Plan) is as under:

(000 MT)

<i>Existing installed capacity</i>	<i>Estt.</i>			<i>Production</i>	
	1990-91	1991-92	1992-93	1993-94	1994-95
6736	5675	5675	5679	5695	5695

(c) The overall demand and supply position is available in terms of nutrients only

and the same is given in the statement below.

STATEMENT

Statewise Demand/Supply Gap by 1994-95

Sl. No.	Zone/State	Demand			EST Production			Gap (P-D)		
		N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
SOUTH ZONE										
1.	Andhra Pradesh	1136	560	127	498	314	0	-838	-246	-127
2.	Kerala	117	92	108	287	153	0	170	61	-108
3.	Karnataka	562	379	173	185	107	0	-377	-272	-173
4.	Tamil Nadu	551	220	315	559	419	0	8	199	-315
5.	Others (A & N, Pondicherry, etc.)	72	26	7	0	0	0	-72	-26	-7
Total (South Zone)		2638	1277	730	1529	993	0	-1109	-284	-730

Sl. No.	Zone/State	Demand			EST Production			Gap (P-D)		
		N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
WEST ZONE										
6.	Gujarat	418	210	36	1641	748	0	1223	538	-36
7.	Maharashtra	713	340	170	1003	263	0	290	-77	-170
8.	Madhya Pradesh	640	502	66	340	88	0	-300	-414	-66
9.	Goa	2	1	2	218	164	0	216	163	-2
10.	Rajasthan	259	140	4	455	64	0	196	-76	-4
Total (West Zone)		2032	1193	278	3657	1327	0	1625	134	-278
EAST ZONE										
11.	Bihar	976	291	141	304	40	0	-682	-251	-141

Sl. No.	Zone/State	Demand			EST Production			Gap (P-D)		
		N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
		3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
12.	Orissa	242	80	45	366	332	0	124	252	-45
13.	Assam	20	21	17	274	2	0	254	-19	-17
14.	West Bengal	636	304	194	263	192	0	-373	-112	-194
15.	Others	57	42	37	0	0	0	-57	-42	-37
Total (East Zone)		1931	738	434	1207	566	0	-724	-172	-434

NORTH ZONE

16.	Haryana	505	200	8	191	56	0	-314	-144	-8
17.	Punjab	914	410	27	419	96	0	-495	-314	-27
18.	Uttar Pradesh	2191	700	160	1897	162	0	-294	-538	-160

Sl. No.	Zone/State	Demand			EST Production			Gap (P-D)		
		N	P	K	N	P	K	N	P	K
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
19.	Himachal Pradesh	32	8	5	0	0	0	-32	-8	-5
20.	Jammu & Kashmir	45	20	6	0	0	0	-45	-20	-6
21.	Others (Delhi etc.)	12	4	2	0	0	0	-12	-4	-2
Total (North Zone)		3699	1342	208	2507	314	0	-1192	-1028	-208
Total (All India)		10300	4550	1650	8900	3200	0	-1400	-1350	-1650

Flood Assistance to Punjab

9273. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the funds allocated to Punjab Government for payment as compensation for the damage to property and crops caused by rains and floods in Punjab during the September, 1988 have been fully utilised;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the criteria adopted in assessing the loss to property and crops and for fixing the amount of compensation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on receipt.

Punishment to Guilty of 1984 Riots

9274. SHRIMATI SUKHBUNS KAUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons involved in the November, 1984 riots punished since 1 January, 1990;

(b) how many cases have been registered since 1 January, 1990; and

(c) how many cases were registered from December, 1984 to December, 1989?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Nil

(b) Nil.

(c) Twelve.

[*Translation*]

Installation of Bilingual Teleprinters

9275. KUMARI UMA BHARATI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ministries having only Roman Script Teleprinters; and

(b) the time by which teleprinters having both English and Hindi letters are likely to be installed in all the Ministries?

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

[*English*]

Linking of Thamarassery with Calicut by Group Dialing System

9276. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to link Thamarassery with Calicut group dialing system (Kozhikode Telcom. Circle, Kerala State);

(b) whether Government propose to upgrade the telephone exchanges of Thiruvambadi and Kodencherry; and

(c) whether Government have a proposal for installing telephone exchange at Thotlumukkom to meet the public demand?

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

Tamarassery is beyond 20 Km. from Calicut which is prescribed limit for providing group dialling facility.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

Rape Cases in Punjab

9277. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of rape reported in Punjab during 1989;

(b) the number of persons arrested and action taken against them; and

(c) the steps taken to check such crime against women?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) 83 cases of rape were registered in Punjab during 1989.

(b) and (c). The registration investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The central agencies do not tabulate data regarding the number of persons arrested and action taken against them in crime cases. Steps to check including against women are also to be taken by the State Government.

[*Translation*]

Direct Telephone Links Between Tehsils of Bareilly

9278. SHRISANTOSHKUMARGANGWAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal is under

consideration of Government to provide direct telephone link between Nawabganj Baheri, Aonla and Faridpur Tehsils of Bareilly and Bareilly city; and

(b) if so, when this proposal is likely to be implemented?

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

(b) The proposal is included in the programme for 1992-93.

[*English*]

Fixation of Number of Free Telephone Calls

9279. SHRI K.S. RAO: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Chamber of Commerce has recently urged the Government in a memorandum to fix the number of free calls for two months at 250 or 225 as against 150 fixed by the Government; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government to the demand?

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

(b) Does not arise.

Flood Affected Villages in Hoshiarpur District of Punjab

9280. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: SHRI KESHRI LAL:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to refer to the reply given on 26 April, 1990 to Unstarred Question No. 6704 re-

garding flood affected villages in Hoshiarpur district of Punjab and state:

(a) the reasons for delay in implementing the scheme and the release of funds for removal of sand from Badla, Harta and Rajpur Bhayan villages affected by floods in 1988;

(b) whether the villagers had to hire bulldozers from Government at exorbitant rate of Rs. 370 per hour for removing the sand from their fields;

(c) if so, whether Government will refund such payments to the villagers under this scheme;

(d) if so, the details of modalities formulated and the time by which such payments are likely to be refunded and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(e) the steps taken to check floods in these villages, particularly the floods caused by the rivulet flowing through these villages?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (e). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House on its receipt.

Nepal's Work Permit System

9282. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who had been affected by the work permit system introduced by Nepal; and

(b) the reaction of Government thereto?

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

number of the affected Indian nationals resident in Nepal is available.

(b) Right from the introduction of the work permit system, the Government of India had taken it up with the previous Government of Nepal.

Telephone Disconnected on Account of Non-Payment of Telephone Bills

9283. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone disconnected in Gujarat on account of non-payment of dues during the last one year, circle-wise;

(b) the number of disconnected telephones restored during the above period; and

(c) the number of complaints received about the faulty service of telephones during the last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) Sir, there is only one Telecom Circle covering the State of Gujarat, and the number of telephones disconnected in Gujarat on account of non-payment of dues during the year 1989-90 was 51487 against the 2876708 bills issued.

(b) The number of disconnected telephones restored during the above period was 47678 on payment of dues.

(c) The number of (written) complaints received about the faulty service of telephones during the year 1989-90 was 8427 against a total of 4,11,796 connections working in Gujarat.

Checking of Over Speeding and Reckless Driving by Motorists

9284. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for stopping and apprehending motorists while they are actually driving in an illegal manner or over-speeding; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the proposed drive if any to be launched in this regard, especially to check buses, mini-buses and trucks?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Tourist Police in Delhi

9285. SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state.

(a) whether Government have launched Tourist police in Delhi, and

(b) if so, the main functions assigned to them?

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

(b) The following duties have been assigned to the Tourist Police:—

(i) To lodge report and conduct preliminary enquiries on general complaints;

(ii) To help the tourists in getting suitable accommodation without being harassed by the touts;

(iii) To help them deal with porters

and transporters;

(iv) To help in arranging taxis and scooters;

(v) to facilitate assistance from the railways, Police and tourist departments; and

(vi) To provide wheel-chairs and such other facilities.

Reservation of Posts in ICCR to SCs/ STs and Handicapped

9286. SHRI PIYUS TIRAKY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of posts of different categories created by the Indian Council for Cultural Relations during the last five years;

(b) whether any of these posts were reserved for handicapped, scheduled castes and scheduled tribes candidates;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) A statement is given below.

(b) to (d). No, Sir. However, the Finance Committee in its meeting held on 12.4.1989 approved that as far as possible efforts should be made to follow Government directions on reservation quotas for scheduled castes and scheduled tribes. This was ratified by the Governing Body of ICCR during its meeting held on 20th April, 1989.

Action is in hand to follow the specified quotas directed by Government while making fresh recruitment.

No reservation has been made for physically handicapped persons.

STATEMENT

Number of Posts created by the ICCR during the last five years (1985-90)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Designation of post</i>	<i>No. of Posts</i>	<i>Pay scales</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Senior Programme Director	1	Rs. 3700 — 5000
2.	Programme Director	5	Rs. 3000 — 4500
3.	Programme Officer	8	Rs. 2200 — 4000
4.	Exhibition Officer	1	—do—
5.	Accounts Officer	2	—do—
6.	Asstt. Programme Officer	17	—do—
7.	Senior Stenographer/Assistant	11	Rs. 1400 — 2300
8.	Junior Stenographer/JDC	2	Rs. 1200 — 2040
9.	Clerks	18	Rs. 950 — 1500
10.	Staff Car Driver	3	—do—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Designation of post</i>	<i>No. of Posts</i>	<i>Pay scales</i>
1	2	3	4
11.	Despatch Rider	1	Rs. 950 — 1400
12.	Packer	1	Rs. 800 — 1150
13.	Category D	14	Rs. 750 — 940

Pending Cases of Freedom Fighters

9287. SHRI KIRPAL SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases for Freedom Fighters pension received from the Punjab Government during the years 1980-85 finalized so far;

(b) the number of cases still pending with Union Government;

(c) the reasons therefor;

(d) whether Government have received any presentations recently in this regard; and

(e) if so, the action taken thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) to (c). All applications received for grant of Freedom Fighters' pension from the State of Punjab before the last date fixed for the purpose, viz. 31.3.1982 have been disposed of. Applications received beyond the last date are treated as delayed applications which are considered only if they are accompanied by evidence from official records. No separate record of finalization of delayed applications is maintained.

(d) and (e). The applicants whose claims are rejected continue to send representations from time to time and these are dealt with as and when received.

[*Translation*]

Freedom Fighter Applications from Maharashtra

9288. SHRI HARIBHAU SHANKAR MAHALE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of applications for Swatantrata Senani Samman pension from Maharashtra State pending with Government district-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by Government for speedy disposal of these applications?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) A total number of 12 applications from Maharashtra State are pending. The District-wise information of these cases is given in the Statement below.

(b) Generally, disposal of cases is held up for want of verification reports/clarifications from the State Governments. They are reminded regularly to send the reports/clarifications.

STATEMENT*District-Wise Pending Cases of Maharashtra*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of applications pending</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1.	Nanded	1
2.	Osmanabad	2

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of the District</i>	<i>No. of applications pending</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
3.	Latur	2
4.	Chandrapur	1
5.	Bhandara	1
6.	Thane	1
7.	Aurangabad	1
8.	Beed	1
9.	Parbhani	2
Total		12

Freedom Fighter applications from Gujarat

9289. SHRI BALVANT MANVAR:
SHRI SHANTILAL PURUSHOTTAMDAS
PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for Swatantrata Senani Samman pension from Gujarat pending with Government; and

(b) the time by which these applications are likely to be disposed of?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Only one application for grant of Swatantrata Senani Samman Pension from Gujarat is pending for want of verification report from the jail

authorities about the claimed jail suffering of the applicant. The case can be finalised only after receipt of verification report.

[English]

Technical Inputs for Enhancement of Milk Production

9290. DR. KHUSHAL PARASHRAM BOPCHE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether technical inputs for enhancement of milk production have been provided under Operation Flood Project;

(b) if so, the targets fixed and achievement made under Operation Flood I, II and III upto 31 March, 1990;

(c) the target and achievement regarding improved milch animals up to 31 March, 1989;

(d) whether the Jha Committee has pointed out the failure of authorities in providing technical inputs under Operation Flood; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to ensure that the Jha Committee's recommendations are fully implemented?

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

(a) and (b). Operation flood provides technical inputs programme for increasing milk production. The cumulative targets and achievements under Operation Flood I, II and III upto March, 90 are as under:—

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Particulars	Cumulative targets upto 1994			Achievements by March, 90
1	2	3	4	5	
1.	Feed manufacturing capacity (MT/day)	4700	4305		
2.	Silvipasture (Ha)	20000	5583		
3.	Societies covered under First Aid (in thousand)	37.00	21.00		
4.	Societies with Artificial Insemination (AI) facilities (in thousand)	21.5	11.00		
5.	Bull Mother Farms (Nos)	15	13		

(c) There is no set target for the number of improved milch animals by the end of project period. However, the number of AI performed during 1988-89 was around 2.5 million.

(d) The Committee had noted that there had been constraints in the efforts to provide health cover, upgradation of stock, improvement of fodder availability and other inputs. The Committee also observed that while Indian Dairy Corporation and National Dairy Development Board must intensify their own efforts in these areas, both the Central and State Government will have to play an active role for success to be achieved.

(e) The Technology Mission on Dairy Development seeks to achieve optimal utilisation of various input facilities operating under State Governments/Operation Flood.

Cow Protection

9291. SHRI ARVIND NETAM:
SHRI KALPNATH SONKAR:
SHRI K. MANVENDRASINGH:
SHRI PRASARAM BHARD-
WAJ:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the States where cow slaughter is still not banned;

(b) the steps proposed to be taken to bring about ban on cow-slaughter in the entire country; and

(c) whether Government are considering to incorporate the cow protection in the concurrent list of the Constitution?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR):
(a) Cow Slaughter is still not banned in the

States/Union Territories of Arunachal Pradesh, Kerala, Manipur, Meghalaya, Mizoram, Nagaland and Lakshadweep. Cow slaughter is also permissible under certain conditions prescribed by State Legislation in Assam, Orissa and West Bengal.

(b) and (c). The preservation of cattle is a matter on which the State Legislatures have exclusive power to legislate vide entry 15 of List II of the Seventh Schedule of the Constitution. At present, there is no proposal under consideration of the Government to incorporate cow protection in the Concurrent List of the Constitution.

[Translation]

Installation of Hand Pumps for Drinking Water Supply to Uttar Pradesh

9292. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANG-
WAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of financial assistance given to Uttar Pradesh by Union Government for installing hand pumps for providing pure drinking water in the villages during the last three years;

(b) whether any shortcomings or irregularities have been reported in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action proposed to be taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) Under the Centrally Sponsored Accelerated Rural Water Supply Programme (ARWSP), the Union Government is giving grants-in-aid to the States/UTs for implementation of Rural Water Supply Schemes based on

handpumps, Piped Water Supply gravity feed scheme etc. The financial assistance is not given for the handpumps separately. The financial assistance given to Uttar Pradesh under ARWSP, Mini-Mission Project Areas, Sub-Mission activities and schemes of water harvesting structures during the last three years is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Amount of Assistance (Rs. In crores)</i>
1987-88	37.80
1988-89	46.46
1989-90	53.42

(b) No shortcomings or irregularities have been reported by the State Government or other agencies.

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

[English]

Adjustment of Migrated Srinagar and Kashmir Telecom Employees

9293. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
PROF. VIJAY KUMAR
MALHOTRA:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the policy in regard to adjustment of the migrated Srinagar and Kashmir Valley Telecom employees in various circles in D.O.T. all over India;

(b) the number of such employees already adjusted; and

(c) the number of migrated telecom employees camping at New Delhi who have not yet been adjusted and the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): (a) The policy is constantly under review and decisions are taken from time to time as per the changing situation. Employees of the Department of Telecommunications who migrated from Srinagar during disturbances were accommodated in other circles to the extent vacancies were available. The postings were only provisional and these employees have now been asked to go back to Srinagar.

(b) 190 employees were adjusted on provisional basis as explained in (a) above.

(c) 17 employees out of those camping at Delhi could not be accommodated either at Delhi or at Jammu for want of vacancies and had been asked to choose other neighbouring circles for provisional posting. However, as per the latest decision of the Government in this regard, these employees have now been asked to report back to work in Kashmir Valley.

US Proposal to Settle Kashmir Issue by Bilateral Negotiations

9294. SHRI G.S BASAVARAJ: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether US has advised both India had Pakistan to avert war and to settle the issue of Kashmiri by bilateral negotiations;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI I.K. GUJRAL): (a) to (c). The US Government has supported India's position that the Kashmir issue should be resolved bilaterally in the spirit of the Simla Agreement. The Government appreciates the US interest.

Kashmir Migrants

9295. PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the latest number of migrants from Jammu and Kashmir who are taking shelter in camps in Delhi and other places;

(b) whether these migrants have made complaints for not providing them adequate financial aid and other basic facilities, if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to grant some special kind of assistance to these migrants and if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether Government are contemplating to provide suitable jobs to these migrants to earn their livelihoods themselves instead of depending on Government aid; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Latest reports indicate that 2350 migrant families from Kashmir Valley are in camps in Jammu and 363 in Delhi.

(b) and (c). Their demands broadly relate to their economic rehabilitation. Since the migration is due to the unsettled conditions in the valley and they are expected to return to their homes with restoration of normalcy in the Valley, their rehabilitation outside the valley is not being contemplated.

Relief to their basic needs in the camps has been provided.

Tibetans and Chakma Refugees in Arunachal Pradesh

9297. SHRI LAETA UMBREY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Tibetans and Chakma Refugees have been accommodated in Arunachal Pradesh;

(b) if so, the number of these refugees in different camps in the State;

(c) whether these refugees have been settled there in violation of the Inner line Regulation Act; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefore and when they are likely to be repatriated?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). No Tibetan or Chakma Refugees have been accommodated in Arunachal Pradesh in the recent past and there are no camps for them in the State.

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

Second Time Bound Promotion to Group 'C' and 'D' Employees of post and Telecom Departments

9298. SHRI JAG PAL SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to grant second Time Bound Promotion to Group 'C' and 'D' Employees of Posts and Telecom. Departments;

(b) if so, the main factors of the Scheme;

(c) whether Government have considered reservation/relaxation for SC/ST em-

ployees in view of Supreme Court Judgement date 29 August, 1988; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

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

(b) The basic cadres which are not common with other departments of Government of India are being considered for second Time Bound review for promotion after a total of 26 years of service in the basic cadres.

(c) and (d). The guidelines laid down by the Government on the basis of the Supreme Courts' judgement will apply when the scheme of time bound 2nd Promotion comes into force.

Loss of Documents/Papers in Fires

9299. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA:
SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a number of important and sensitive documents of various Government departments have been destroyed in devastating fires that broke out in Vigyan Bhavan, Nirman Bhavan and Shastri Bhavan;

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

(c) the preventive measures taken or proposed to keep important and sensitive documents intact from fire and theft; and

(d) whether any decision has been

taken the store all important and sensitive Papers/documents into the microfilms and to store the same at some other safer places from fire and theft by all Government officer?

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

Sealing of Borders in Jammu and Kashmir and Punjab

9300. SHRI M.V. CHAN-
DRASHEKARA MUR-
THY:
SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to seal the weak points along the line of actual control in Jammu and Kashmir and international border in Punjab to prevent Pakistan from sending trained militants and terrorists in these States; and

(b) if so, when these weak points would be sealed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Security along the Line of Actual Control and the International border in Punjab is being further tightened up and close vigil is being maintained to check attempts of infiltration. Security of these borders is under constant review.

Cooperative Institutions in Punjab

9301. BABA SUCHA SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the cooperative Institutions in Punjab having Government share capital;

(b) whether some institutions had offered to return the Government share money; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the decision taken by Government in these cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) to (c). According to the information furnished by the State Government a sum of Rupees 175.50 crore has been invested as share capital in 4901 Cooperative Institutions in the State. The retirement of such share capital is done in accordance with the terms and conditions prescribed for each of these Institutions.

[*Translation*]

Circulation of Pak Currency in Kashmir

9302. SHRI HARISH RAWAT:
SHRI RAJAMOHANA REDDY:
SHRI Y.S. RAJA SEKHAR
REDDY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that Pakistani Currency is being used as media of exchange in some part of Kashmir Valley;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). The Government of Jammu and Kashmir have

informed that there is no such information with them. The report is unfounded.

[*English*]

Cattle Lifting from India to Bangladesh

9303. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of cattle lifting from Indian border to Bangladesh during 1989; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to prevent such cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) 248 cases of cattle-lifting were reported on Indo-Bangladesh border in 1989.

(b) BSF have been taking necessary steps in coordination with the Bangladesh authorities, to check such instances. More border outposts and observation post towers of BSF have been set up, and sophisticated equipments and vehicles etc. have been provided to increase the vigilance on the border.

Extortion of Money by Some Youths in Punjab

9304. SHRI V. SREENIVASA
PRASAD:
SHRI BANWARI LAL PURO-
HIT:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether some youths in Punjab are extorting huge amounts from public by issuing threats for giving the same to the families of terrorists; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to curb the activities of such youths and to take action against them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) Some incidents of extortion of money from the public and payment of money to families to terrorists killed have come to notice.

(b) Appropriate steps are being taken by the Government of Punjab to curb such activities.

Hoax Bomb Calls in Delhi

9305. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has recently been an increase in the unlawful activities by antisocial elements in Delhi, Particularly in South Delhi area;

(b) whether residents in South Delhi are receiving telephone calls of bomb threats by planting hoax bomb in the residential areas;

(c) whether any complaints in this regard have been registered with police authorities;

(d) if so, the action taken thereon so far; and

(e) the preventive measures being taken by Government to keep peace in areas of South Delhi?

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

(d) Does not arise.

(e) The following measures have been

taken to prevent terrorists activities in the Area:—

(i) Anti-terrorist Cell South District has been activated and strengthened.

(ii) Regular checking of buses (DTC/ under DTC Operation and private) is done.

(iii) PCR Vans/Pickets have been alerted.

(iv) All ACsp/SHOs/Inspectors have been briefed to conduct thorough and random checking of buses and also to carry out door to door survey to keep an eye over the hide outs of the terrorists.

(v) DTC Staff, Associations, Colleges & Schools have been briefed about the reactions to be taken by them to avoid such incidents.

(vi) The Public is educated through the T.V., Newspapers and Radio to exercise caution and to be on the look out for suspicious objects and to inform the police, if necessary.

Appointment of Chairman and Directors of NDDB

9306. SHRIMATI SUBHASHINI ALI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the procedure followed for the appointment of Chairman and other Directors of National Dairy Development Board;

(b) when were the present incumbents to these posts appointed;

(c) whether there are two Managing Directors on the Board of NDDB;

(d) if so, whether NDDB Act provides for these appointments; and

(e) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) and (b). The present Chairman and other Directors of the National Dairy Development Board (NDDB) have been nominated/appointed by the Central Government with effect from 5.11.1989 as per Sector 8 (2) and (3) of the NDDB Act, 1987 after following the prescribed procedure as laid down for such appointments.

(c) to (e). As per Section 8(2) of the NDDB Act, 1987, the Board of Directors of the NDDB shall *inter-alia* consist of whole-time Directors, not more than three in number, from amongst the executives of the highest grade. Under Section 9(4) of the Act, the appointment of these executives in the Board of Directors shall be, without prejudice, to their continuance as Executives in the NDDB. In pursuance of these provisions and by virtue of Section 18 of the Act, the former Managing Director of the erstwhile Indian Dairy Corporation (IDC) and the former Secretary of the NDDB (Society) were appointed as Directors of the new NDDB (Corporate Body). The title of the Managing Directors subsequently assigned to these positions was only way of their functional designation.

Influx of Bangladeshis Into West Bengal

9307. SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the continued influx of Bangladeshis into West Bengal;

(b) the names of the districts mostly affected by the influx of such Bangladeshis;

(c) the number of Bangladeshis who have crossed the Indian Border and are living unauthorisedly in West Bengal; and

(d) the steps taken or proposed to be taken to tackle this problem?

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

(b) According to the information available, the districts mostly affected in West Bengal are West Dinajpur, Murshidabad, North 24 Parganas, Nadia, Malda, Jalpaiguri and Cooch Behar.

(c) No Precise figure is available.

(d) Various measures have been taken to tackle the problem including intensification of patrolling by B.S.F. and other agencies. As and when infiltrators are intercepted, they are pushed back to Bangladesh. Border roads are being constructed for better communication. Mobile task force has been constituted for detection of infiltrators.

Crimes by Infiltrators Indo-Bangladesh Border

9308. SHRI MONORANJAN SUR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of dacoities, thefts, murders are committed by infiltrator from other side of the Indo-Bangladesh border in Bashirhat, West Bengal;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to check such incidents;

(c) whether Government propose to enhance BSF camps in this sensitive area to check such incidents; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor and the

details of other measures Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) No such case has come to the notice of the Government.

(b) to (d). A five year expansion programme for BSF was sanctioned in 1985-86 and it is being implemented. According to this programme, more border out-posts are being set up, observation spot-towers are being constructed, BSF are being provided with more sophisticated equipments as well as additional vehicles for more effective patrolling.

Prices of Agricultural Commodities

9309. **SHRI KAILASH MEGHWAL:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the gap between the prices of agricultural and non-agricultural commodities has widened as a result of the Union Budget for 1990-91 notwithstanding the recent raise in the support prices;

(b) whether the agricultural prices are expected to dip as a result of liberalisation of Farm Trade by OECD (Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development) countries, and

(c) if so, the Government's plans to check such a strong scissor movement in Indian agriculture?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) The movements in the prices for agricultural and non-agricultural commodities are governed by various factors affecting the demand for and supply of the commodities

concerned. Though after the presentation of the Union Budget, the prices for agricultural commodities have moved faster than those for non-agricultural commodities, it is inappropriate and too early to attribute the trends entirely to the Union Budget for 1990-91.

(b) and (c). Liberalisation of farm trade by the Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries cannot depress the domestic prices for agricultural commodities in India considering the very size of the agricultural economy and the extent of agricultural imports from these countries.

Container Berth Reservation Scheme of Madras Port Trust

9310. **SHRI GOPI NATH GAJAPATHI:** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Madras Port Trust forwarded a proposal to launch a scheme called container berth reservation scheme for approval;

(b) if so, whether the scheme has met with position from various quarters;

(c) if so, whether Government have examined those grounds; and

(d) the decision taken on the scheme?

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRI SHNAN): (a) Madras Port Trust have sent a proposal for reservation of container berth for mother/main line container vessels on certain terms and conditions.

(b) Yes, Sir

(c) and (d). All the issues connected with the proposal are under examination of the Government.

National Commission on Land, Revenue and Administration

9311. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to set up a National Commission on Land, Revenue and Administration;

(b) if so, the terms and reference of the proposed Commission and whether it is proposed to make it broad-based; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) to (c). The Government have decided to set up a National Commission on Revitalisation of Land Revenue Administration.

The proposed terms of reference of the Commission are as follows:

- (1) To define objectives and tasks to be performed by revenue administration and to suggest lines on which revenue administration should be restructured to achieve them.
- (2) To study problems that have stood in the way of the establishment of a land records system in the North-Eastern States and to recommend a programme of action consistent with local conditions and traditions and aspirations of tribal communities
- (3) To specifically study and look into the apprehensions of the tribal communities about loss of their traditional rights in land through

establishment of a land records system and how these can be protected and recognised in the restructured system of revenue and land records management for the North Eastern States.

- (4) to suggest models of infrastructure facilities for restructured revenue administration at various levels.
- (5) To suggest areas of modernisation and induction of new technology with a view to cut down cost and reduce delays in various operations of revenue administration and land records system.
- (6) To recommend measures necessary for evolving a new system of management which can absorb new technology and infuse a new work culture consistent with it.
- (7) To recommend programme of development/upgradation of skills for personnel of revenue administration and for orientation of their attitude in favour of the poor and the weak.
- (8) To recommend suitable integration of existing regulatory and development administration with a view to facilitate easy accessibility of the revenue administration to people and for bringing about greater cohesion, integration and coordination for expeditious adjudication of disputes relating to land.
- (9) In the context of problems faced by weaker sections, to lay down general principles on which the justice administration system could be reorganised and a proper jurisprudence for the administration of justice to them can be evolved.

- (10) To recommend to effective system of social control over revenue administration with a view to make it more responsive to the needs of the people.
- (11) To examine the desirability and feasibility of introducing the system of State Guaranteeing Title to Land' in the country with a view to reduce litigation and ensuring security and stability in land translations.

The Commission is proposed to be broad-based with a Chairman and six members drawn from amongst experts, professionals and other with long experience in the relevant fields.

Per Capita Foodgrain Consumption

9312. SHRI S. KRISHNA KUMAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) the per capita consumption of foodgrains in the country at present;
- (b) how does it compare with the consumption in other developing countries; and
- (c) the per capita consumption of foodgrains during the each of the last three five year plans?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): (a) The level of consumption at any point of time depends upon population; production and availability; changes in stocks held by producers, traders and consumers; income distribution; pattern of consumption etc. The provisional estimates of per capita net availability of foodgrains for consumption for 1988 and 1989 are 446.5 grams and 496.6 grams respectively per day.

(b) From available data on food supply, including foodgrains, it would appear that availability in India is relatively lower than in some of the important developing countries.

(c) The average per capita net availability of foodgrains during each of the last three Five Year Plans were as follows:

<i>Five Year Plan</i>	<i>Per capita Net Availability of Foodgrains (Grams per day)</i>
	2
Fifth	441.8
Sixth	455.1
Seventh	472.8

Issue of Tree Pattas to Small Farmers

9313. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHA RAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether tree pattas are being issued to the small and marginal farmers who are living in the rural areas;
- (b) if so, the Central guidelines sent to different States in this regard; and
- (c) the steps State Governments have taken in this matter during Seventh Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI UPENDRA NATH VERMA): (a) and (b). The tree patta scheme introduced in 1986 envisages grant of patta/ lease generally to local landless rural poor as defined under IRDP, with 50% reservation for SCs/STs and 30% for women. The lands to which the scheme applies are Govt./ Panchayat/Community waste lands, Bhoo-

dan land and ceiling surplus land in rural areas but do not include the lands covered by the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980. Under the scheme first a tree planting permit is issued. A tree patta is issued after two years if there is satisfactory plant survival. The scheme does not give any right whatsoever on the land earmarked for growing trees to a beneficiary. It gives usufructuary rights in trees planted and grown on the earmarked lands and for tree based activities. The main emphasis is on growing fuel wood, fodder and fruit trees. The tree patta would have a legal status in respect of usufructuary rights in trees. These rights extend to :—

- (i) gathering dead branches, twigs & loopings of the branches.
- (ii) harvesting produce such as fruits, flowers, seeds, leaves, tappings (resins etc.),
- (iii) carrying tree based activity like bee-keeping, mogatusser silk-worm rearing, lac production etc.
- (iv) coppicing of trees/pollarding of trees.

(c) States of Bihar, M.P., Maharashtra, Tamil Nadu and Uttar Pradesh have introduced tree patta schemes on lines of model tree patta scheme circulated by Govt. of India. Andhra Pradesh has its own scheme called 'Afforestation of degraded forests with family assistance' to be operated in degraded forest areas only, which is different from Tree Patta Scheme. The States of

Gujarat, Karnataka and Rajasthan have introduced land leasing schemes under which beneficiary is leased out land for a certain number of years.

- (ii) The Union Territory of Pondicherry has a tree patta scheme which has started before the introduction of model tree patta scheme by Government of India.
- (iii) Ten States namely Arunachal Pradesh, Assam, Goa, J & K, Kerala, Manipur, Maghalaya, Nagaland, Tripura and West Bengal and four Union Territories namely Dadra and Nagar Haveli, Delhi, Daman & Diu and Lakshadweep have expressed reservations in implementing tree patta scheme due mainly to apprehension of encroachment of Government lands and preference for community ownership rather than individual ownership etc.
- (iv) Six States namely Haryana, Himachal Pradesh, Orissa, Punjab, Mizoram and Sikkim have indicated that afforestation through tree patta scheme is under their consideration. Union Territories of Chandigarh and Andaman & Nicobar Islands have not furnished their views yet.
- (v) The particulars of tree patta issued in different States/UTs during the VII Five year Plan are as under:—

Tree Pattas issued during VII Five Year Plan

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the state/UT</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Area covered (Hectares)</i>
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	2790	3659

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the state/UT</i>	<i>No. of beneficiaries</i>	<i>Area covered (Hectares)</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>	<i>4</i>
2.	Bihar	92913	30337
3.	Gujarat	771	6745.70
4.	Karnataka	1095	2050
5.	Madhya Pradesh	4331	3322
6.	Maharashtra	709	852
7.	Rajasthan	—	62456
8.	Tamil Nadu	72130	15466.65
9.	U.P.	93542	30586
10.	Pondicherry	6068	—

Pension Schemes for Pondicherry Employees

9314. SHRI D. PANDIAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are two different pension schemes for the retired employees in Pondicherry and those who have opted for Indian Pension are getting lesser amount than those who have opted for French pension Scheme; and

(b) the steps being taken to remove this anomaly and introduction of uniform pension scheme for the employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). At the time of merge of Pondicherry with India, employees, appointed by the erstwhile

French Govt. of the Territory were allowed to give options in respect of their pensionable Services. Those, who opted for pensionable Service under the French Govt. are given Metropolitan Pension by Govt. of France as per provisions of the Treaty of Cossion and those who opted for retention in Pondicherry Administration of the Indian Union are given pension just like any other Govt. servants of Central Govt. It would not be appropriate to equate the two sets of pensions, as these are governed by different pension rules and an international agreement entered into by two sovereign nations.

Civil Defence

9315. SHRI YADVENDRA DATT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to gear up Civil Defence and to set up an

organisation for protecting the Civil Population from air raids and to create and train an organisation for Protection of vital installations, bridges and communications; and

(b) if so, the outlines of the organisations proposed and training programmes therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SUBODH KANT SAHAY): (a) and (b). Civil Defence organisation already exists in 106 categorised CD towns. Civil Defence is an on-going process. Vitalization and energizing of the organisation is threat perception. The Civil Defence volunteers are trained in self-defence measures for protecting life and property. The Civil Defence plans for some categorised towns including vital installations in and around them already exist and others are in the process of preparation.

Waste Land Development

9316. SHRI P. PENCHALAI AH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether National Cooperative Development Corporation have received any project for development of waste-lands through Co-operative Farming Societies of Weaker Sections in Nellore District; and

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

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

(b) Does not arise.

12.00 hrs.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Dinesh Singh.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh): Mr. Speaker Sir, yesterday I had brought to your notice the developments in Nagaland that an illegal Government is continuing to function. It was my request that a discussion should be permitted in the House. You have said that you will consider the matter and then give your ruling. It is to request you Sir, to allow us to have a discussion under Rule 184 today. As I have said yesterday, the longer an illegal Government continues to function, the difficulty will increase in Nagaland. Nagaland is a very sensitive area. We have been able to bring about peace in Nagaland. They are depending on a democratic functioning of the Indian Constitution. If their faith is lost in the democratic functioning, then they can again take recourse to activities which would not be in the best interest of the country. Therefore, I would request you Sir, to allow for a discussion today so that at least, the position will be clarified and thereafter, it is for you to decide as to in what manner we should tackle the problem.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shikiho Sema may speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA (Nagaland): Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members that in the Nagaland Assembly, 12 MLAs have been made to defect. This defection was engineered by a Janata Dal person. It was only defection and not a split of the party. It is purely a defection. Therefore, the Speaker had disqualified the MLAs. There were 24 MLAs on that side and

24 MLAs on this side. Hence, the Chief Minister, Shri S.C. Jamir demanded the trial of strength on the floor of the Assembly. But the Governor did not give him an opportunity. The Governor summoned the Speaker and threatened him to review his decision over disqualifying the 10 MLAs. The Governor has no power to do that (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Do not go into the merits of the question.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: 12 hon. Members were also kidnapped and were kept in a bungalow forcibly. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I am not permitting you to read anything. Do not go into the merits or the case.

SHRI SHIKIHO SEMA: I also support the demand for a discussion on this subject. If you fail to give an opportunity today, then I would blame you also, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY (Mangalore): Yesterday, the notice has been given under rule 184.

MR. SPEAKER: I told you yesterday. I am going to give my decision. I only wanted to hear you for a second.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: As per the rule, a motion has to be on a definite issue.

MR. SPEAKER. I know that.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: A definite issue had been raised yesterday. Our entire arguments were within the limits prescribed under rule 186. Now, Sir, I do not know why you have not allowed it. What is your decision?

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to give my decision.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Now, coming to the constitutional point, they are violating all the norms of the Constitution. There is a constitutional crisis. It is a very serious matter. The illegal Government cannot continue. (*Interruptions*) President's Rule should be imposed now. In the high traditions of the democracy, the illegal Government should be thrown out. (*Interruptions*) There is a constitutional crisis. So, kindly give a decision.

MR. KAMAL NATH (Chhindwara): This question was reset yesterday also. You had said that you were deeply considering it. I do not know to what depth you have gone into that matter. But this question is not merely confined to Nagaland. As Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta said yesterday, it throws open ramifications. There is the question of the role of the Speaker. You, as Speaker of the Lok Sabha, should be concerned with what is happening to the Speakers in the State Assemblies. So, this is not a matter to be passed over. (*Interruptions*)

Will you give your ruling? We can discuss it here now today itself.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Not only this section of the House, but also Mr. Indrajit Gupta and other Members from that side also wanted a discussion. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): Have you obtained any report through the Home Ministry? Yesterday, you said, Sir, that after obtaining the report, you will decide.

MR. SPEAKER: I am going to say that.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I called Mr. Kurien.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: I do not know why Mr. Indrajit Gupta is getting annoyed. When a similar incident happened during the last year, the proceedings of the House were stalled for one hour. We are not doing that. *(Interruptions)* We are only trying to raise our point. *(Interruptions)* All sections of the House want a discussion. We wanted a discussion yesterday itself. Today also, we are demanding it. I am only requesting you to give the ruling now. We want a discussion today itself.

MR. SPEAKER: I have asked the Home Minister to post me with facts by 1.00 p.m. today. After I get the facts and if I am satisfied, I will allow the debate to take place tomorrow.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE (Wardha): How long in this country will you witness the spectacle of women being raped and burnt and that too in one constituency? It is a sad thing that just in a period of hardly a fortnight, it is happening again and again. Today, there is a report that a Harijan woman was raped and burnt in Fatehpur. Why is it happening in Fatehpur? *(Interruptions)* How many Harijan people do you want to be burnt and raped and that too in Fatehpur constituency? Before the Government decides to take up the matter seriously, tell us what stern measures have you taken to stop this orgy. I would like to know this from the Home Minister...*(Interruptions)* Have you now become totally immune to any feelings? How long is this to go on? In fact, it is for the Prime Minister in whose constituency this hap-

pened to come to this House and tell us what measures he has taken. Has he gone there? Have you gone there in spite of all this? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Salem): Sir, it is a serious matter. The Home Minister has committed to the House that he would make a statement on the floor of the House. It is about four weeks that he made a commitment. He said not once, but twice that he would make a statement on what happened in Fatehpur; he would enquire and report. *(Interruptions)* We would like to know if he thinks that atrocities on Harijans have nothing to do with the Home Ministry, specially when it is in the constituency of the Prime Minister. *(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI DHARM PAL SHARMA (Udhampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, on this subject, I would like to state that it is a matter of great concern for all of us that such incidents have become a daily feature in Fatehpur district of Uttar Pradesh. Earlier also, a Harijan named Dharam Chandra was burnt alive there. It was with the motive of lessening the gravity of the crime that the Prime Minister attributed police inaction to the reason that the aforesaid Harijan was drunk. Now, a married woman has been raped by three people and burnt alive in Paryapur village, which lies at a distance of 50 Kilometres from Fatehpur. In this case, an F.I.R. was registered with the police, but the local police officials are not taking any action. Action is not being taken against these officials because they are close to Shri V.P. Singh as they had helped Shri Singh during the election days. It is really a matter of shame that no arrest has been made so far. Earlier, a harijan youth was burnt alive, now a harijan woman has been raped and burnt alive. I would like to know why such incidents are taking place only in the Prime Minister's constituency and why nobody has been

arrested so far and why no action has been taken against any culprit? Some time back, Shri Paswan made a statement in this House regarding the Dharam Chandra case. At that time, the hon. Home Minister was not present in the House. Today, the hon. Home Minister himself is present in the House. I would like him to make a statement in the House regarding this incident without any delay. It is a very serious incident. Therefore, I urge that a discussion on this incident should be allowed under Rule 193. After all, what is the reason that the atrocities on Harijans are increasing day by day and the Government is taking no action against them?

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)*

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing is going on record.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, what do you want? He is the Home Minister. Let us first hear him.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: His words have no meaning.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the hon. Home Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Since the Home Minister has agreed to respond, let us hear him.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: His assurance has no meaning (*Interruptions*);

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur); Sir, has this Party got any Leader? Have they got any ..mouth-piece to whom we can hear? (*Interruptions*) Sir, we want to hear the Home Minister. Why are they not allowing the Minister to speak? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear him. How do you know what he is going to say?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I request you to please take your seat. Let us first hear the Home Minister and then you can react.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: He is the Home Minister and it is his duty. It is his functional duty to respond to the House with respect to the matters related to Home Affairs.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Dinesh Babu, if they take their seats, then only I can hear you.

SHRIDINESH SINGH (Pratapgarh); Sir, the difficulty is that the hon. Home Minister has already made a promise in this House that he would make a statement after enquiring from the Government in U.P. but uptill now, he has not made any statement.

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear him first.

SHRI DINESH S'INGH: Therefore, we feel that he might make a promise again which he will not keep.

MR. SPEAKER: How do you know?

SHRIDINESH SINGH: Because he has done it in the past. Therefore, we request

that you direct the Prime Minister to come here and he should make a statement. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister is present here, he wants to respond.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The matter is serious. The Home Minister is here and he wants to respond.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, we want more information. The rapists of the harijan lady were Congress workers, who had worked actively during last election in support of Shri Shastri.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Home Minister what he wants to say. He is here.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Rape of a woman is being defended. What is this? (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I have given a notice. I want to be heard on this very issue and you kindly call me. I want to say this. This is the Press Report of the *Times of India* which has come today. It is very serious. I would like to hear what steps have been taken? It is not the Prime Minister who has been raped, it is a

woman who has been raped. It is the culprits against whom you should take action. So, we want to know whether the culprits are being apprehended or not, if not, will the Minister tell us what the Government is going to do? We want to know that. The Home Ministry is responsible for this situation. (*Interruptions*) Since it is a very serious thing, we expect that this House should be assured that no such incident would take place in future, and that in this case, the culprits would be put down. (*Interruptions*)

It is not the Prime Minister who is raped; it is the woman who has been raped, and this must be taken in that sense. Therefore, I do demand this. Mufti Sahib is here. We want to hear him. What is the situation in regard to this heinous crime? Has anybody been already apprehended? If not, will he immediately take necessary steps? We want the information from the Government of India; we want the Government to assure this House that all necessary steps will be taken. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Who knows? The Home Minister may be able to satisfy you.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: It is a serious matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI T. BASHEER (Chirayinkil): We want the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Call the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: If the Prime Minister is not coming to reply to this, then we are walking out in protest against it.

12.20 1/2 hrs.

*Shri Vasant Sathe and some other hon.
Members then left the House*

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.C. THOMAS (Muvattupuzha):
On behalf of Kerala Congress, I also share
the same view and I walk out in protest.

12.30 1/4 hrs.

Shri P.C. Thomas then left the House

(Interruptions)

SHRI R. MUTHIAH (Periyakulam): Sir,
we, the members of AIADMK, also walk out
in protest.

12.30 1/2 hrs.

*Shri R. Muthiah and some other hon.
Members then left the House*

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Somnath Chatterjee.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): We have seen another exhibition of irresponsible behaviour on the part of the Congress Party. Nobody minimises the seriousness of a situation like this. But it seems that the Congress people only come to know about the rape in Fatehpur. They do not raise their voice of protest against any incident anywhere else. We condemn it wherever it takes place. The Government must take serious action against it. I do not know why are they singling out the incident in Fatehpur? Therefore, I request the Government to take the strongest action with regard to that.

When the hon. Home Minister wanted to make a statement and wanted to re-

spond—I do not know what he wanted to say—we wanted to hear him also because it was a serious matter. The matter was not intended to be politicised as the Congress Party obviously did. They wanted to single out the incident in Fatehpur only to malign the Prime Minister, if possible. If such an incident happens in my constituency—I hope it will never happen—am I responsible for it sitting here in Delhi? The Government there has to take action. *(Interruptions)* Where there is no government, the administration has to take action. Why is a particular MP being singled out for the purpose of this—just because it is the constituency of the Prime Minister. I request the Home Minister kindly to respond to it. Let us hear him whatever he wants to say about it. I am sure, the Government will react more firmly and take strong action in respect of the incident that has taken place. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Advani.

(Interruptions)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Kirpal, please take your seat. I haven't allowed you.

[*English*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI (New Delhi): Once again we have witnessed a spectacle which for this House has become a daily ugly ritual. In fact, I am constrained to repeat what I said the other day. So far as the Congress Party is concerned, which is the principal Opposition party in this House, I am sorry to say that if it was incompetent in Government, it is even more irresponsible in the Opposition. After all, everyone in this House is concerned and disturbed at the ugly incident that took place in Fatehpur; everyone of us, without exception, condemned it unreservedly; and yet we see that here is a party which does not have a single spokesman now; it

was a party which was objecting to the absence of the Prime Minister, who was indisposed one day; and on that day, it raised hullabaloo, furore and all kind of noise. I have seen that the Leader of the Opposition has remained absent from the House practically for the whole session. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aware of Shri Rawat's compulsion. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

I am not yielding.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Are we discussing the leader of the opposition or the Fatehpur incident? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will provide opportunity to you also. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: I am aware of Shri Harish Rawat's compulsion. I do not want to comment on his statements made inside and outside the House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker Sir, have you allowed him to speak?

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, having made my submission I would like to appeal to you that you must insist upon there being a spokesman of their party. It seems that in the absence of their leader every member of that party thinks that he is the spokesman and stands up always. You must, in order to see that order is restored, insist

upon someone, may be Mr. Sathe; it may be Mr. Narasimha Rao, may be Mr. Kurien, may be Mr. Kumaramangalam whosoever it is, but let there be one spokesman.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: I hope, it is not Mr. Poojary!

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Here is a situation where the party declares a Shadow Cabinet. After all, the concept of a Shadow Cabinet is that on every particular issue there must be one spokesman and here instead of one spokesman you have 190 spokesmen, all together and the result is that every day instead of Zero Hour we have got a pandemonium hour created by the Congress Party. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIT BARAN TOPDAR (Barrackpore): Mr. Poojary should not be allowed every day.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, I feel extremely distressed that such a serious news has appeared and that should have been taken very seriously, and with a spirit of doing something about those culprits, wherever it may be. That is the notice that I give and this is not the way to deal with the things. In the melee this case and cases of this type will go unnoticed and it will be a debate between the Prime Minister's presence and their affair. Therefore, I once again appeal to the House to take this case much more seriously and in a totally non-partisan manner so that we can all really try our level best to see that such a thing does not happen. That is not the way to help it. Therefore, I would appeal to Mufti Saheb, this is a State subject, concerning law and order. Even then, since it is the concern of the whole nation I request the hon. Home Minister to get the latest information and inform the House and through this House, the entire nation that the Parliament of India is serious and in one voice it wants to take measures against all such cases. I hope that

something of that kind we shall be hearing.
(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident of the rape and burning of the Harijan woman is an indicator of the mental disposition of the Governments that are in power in many states including Uttar Pradesh. This is not an isolated incident, rather it should be treated a case of atrocity on woman and Harijans. The Congress members were agitated over this issue because we had requested the hon Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI HARIN PATHAK (Ahmedabad): Where is your leader? He has not attended this Session. He has attended only three or four days in the previous Session. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Sir, the hon. Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: You please take your seat. I have listened to Shri Advani. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Earlier, in a similar incident when a Harijan was burnt alive, we had asked the hon. Home Minister to lay a statement on the Table of the House. If not then, at least now, he should have made a statement on the rape and burning of the Harijan woman, while tendering an apology for not making a statement on the previous incident in time. We are distressed over the fact that despite being present in the House, the Hon. Home Minister did not consider it necessary to say even a word on

this incident, until Congress members took to their feet and started agitating. (*Interruptions*) and when he got upto make the statement, we felt like saying that we have a Home Minister, who failed to make a statement earlier. (*Interruptions*) Therefore, hon. Mr. Speaker, Sir, we felt it in the fitness of things to say that we would not listen to the hon. Home Minister's statement as he had failed to honour his promise relating to the issue of making a statement in the House on the Fatehpur incident. (*Interruptions*)

It is really a matter of regret that even Shri Advani, for whom, I have the highest regard, has chosen to treat the present incident in the same light in which the Opposition Party, that is the Congress Party has been depicted as an irresponsible party. (*Interruptions*) Mr. Speaker Sir, the records of this House can speak volumes of the irresponsible manner in which those sitting on the other side now wasted the precious time of the House, during the past five to ten years. We, the Congress Party Members tried to draw your attention for ten minutes on the issue of the rape of a Harijan woman, but these people have wasted the time of the House by levelling baseless allegations. (*Interruptions*) Today's behaviour of the Members sitting on the other side of the House, are much more reprehensible than this usual behaviour (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seat.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: The manner in which the leader of the opposition was castigated is not acceptable. He had attended the House yesterday also. I think the leader of the opposition has not attended the House lesser times than attended by Shri Advani. (*Interruptions*). Hon. Speaker, Sir, Shri Rajiv Gandhi has spent more time in the House than Shri Advani. I want to say this much.

MR. SPEAKER: Please sit down.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Sir, we do not want to listen political lectures on this. We want to know what has happened and what steps have been taken. We want the Home Minister to respond to that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri G.M. Banatwalla.

SHRI G.M. BANATWALLA (Ponnani): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the incident made out is very serious. It deserves condemnation from all quarters. There are no two opinions about that. Everyone, whether on the treasury benches or on the opposition, unanimously condemn such incidents and everyone does realise also the seriousness of the situation. The hon. Member Shri Somnath Chatterjee was pleased to make a remark that the whole matter is being politicised. And a pandemonium is sought to be created because the incident relates to the constituency of our Prime Minister. That is a fact that it relates to the constituency of the Prime Minister and as such, the incident gets greater seriousness. The constituency of the Prime Minister must be a model for all the constituencies. And in view of the situation here in this very House, in the previous Lok Sabha, we have often heard references from the opposition to the constituency of the Prime Minister. (*Interruptions*) They do not have the patience even to listen. When such a serious incident takes place, the Prime Minister may not be personally responsible. I may accept that. But in view of the serious situation, in view of the serious happening in the Prime Ministers constituency, the fitness of things would have been that the Prime Minister suo motu comes over and makes the statement so that the bureaucracy, the administration must also realise the seriousness of it. Therefore, the demand for the Prime Minister to come before the House was a justified demand that had been made by the opposition. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Many hon. members have already spoken on it. I think, let us hear the Home Minister. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI KESHARI LAL (Ghatampur): Sir, in the incident that took place in village Daryapur which comes under the Kishanpur police station of Fatehpur District, a woman was raped and later on killed. This is a conspiracy hatched by congress party and one Congress worker is also involved in it. The Congress people are involved in the earlier killing of a Harijan also and police have taken stringent action. Harijans are being harassed and killed by Congress workers at the instance of their high command in Delhi, with an ulterior motive of maligning the Prime Minister and spoiling his image. Such incidents of atrocities are a daily occurrence in Jahanabad Assembly constituency of Fatehpur district which falls under the Ghatampur Lok Sabha constituency, from where I was elected. Stringent action should be taken against all those involved in such incidents, irrespective of their stature or political affiliations. Even the punishment of hanging to death would be less for such people. (*Interruptions*) All this is aimed at maligning the image of Hon. Prime Minister. But it is futile. However the killers should be hanged.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You cannot prevent anyone from speaking.

SHRI JANARDHANÀ POOJARY: Sir, it is a very serious matter. We want to draw the attention of the House through you Sir and through you to the entire nation, what is happening every day.

[*Translation*]

SHRIMATI JAYAWANTINAVINCHANDRA MEHTA (Bombay North East): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have a point of order. You have asked the hon. Minister of Home Affairs to speak but this is an encroachment on hon. Members time. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary is an much an hon. Member as you are.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Earlier incident, you will remember was raised by us here and it has been raised in the other House also. The hon. Home Minister made a statement saying that stern action would be taken against the culprits where they murdered the husband of a harijan woman because he resited to abide by the settlement. (*Interruptions*)

DR. BIPLAB DASUPTA (Calcutta South): We cannot discuss here what was discussed in the other House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: The hon. Prime Minister has assured the nation that stern action would be taken against the culprits and also against the officers who have not discharged their duties. The hon. Prime Minister went to his constituency after that and there also he assured to the people that stern action would be taken. Now in the very same constituency, another lady was raped and she was burnt. We have been the performance of our hon. Members here also. Today we heard sermons given by Hon. Shri Somnath Chatterjee, for whom I have a great respect, and by Shri L.K. Advani. They said that we are politicising this incident. (*Interruptions*) Sir, for your information, I may tell you what they used to do in the 8th Lok Sabha. Sir, at that time you were not here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Poojary, please conclude.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, these Communist Members, the BJP Members were holding this House to ransom in those days. They had gone near the Speaker and sat in the well of the House and they prevented the proceedings of the House. But now, Sir, we are behaving in a dignified manner in order to keep up the dignity and decorum of the House and following the high traditions of Parliament. They are now giving sermons to us. (*Interruptions*) Sir, I beg of you, we don't have any faith in the Statement of the Home Minister. So, the Prime Minister has to come and make a statement here. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Legally and constitutionally, I think I will be failing in my duty if I do not call upon the Home Minister to speak. The House is interested to hear him. Mr. Home Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Sir, before you permit the Home Minister to make his statement, may I say a few words? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Sir, before he makes his statement.

SOME HON. MEMBERS: No, no. (*Interruptions*)

13.00 hrs.

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please take your seats?

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: The Home Minister only is to speak now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Kurien has no objection to hear the Home Minister, as I understand. And I think he will attentively hear the Home Minister and also all his colleagues. He wants to say something before the Home Minister speaks. Yes, Prof. Kurien.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please allow me to regulate the House? Yes, Prof. Kurien.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): Sir, you called upon the Home Minister. We are always obeying your Rulings. But before he makes the statement, I would only like to inform the hon. Minister, through you, and this House about our strong reservation about his not being able to keep up th compromise he made to this House. *(Interruptions)* Let me explain. I said before he makes the statement. It means, he will make the statement.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan made the statement. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: That is what I am saying. *(Interruptions)* Sir, Madam Geeta Mukherjee says that Mr. Ram Vilas Paswan made the statement.

MR. SPEAKER: You are happy about the statement.

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: No, no. We are of happy. *(Interruptions)* Sir, this is a question of atrocities on Harijans. *(Interruptions)* Shri Mufti Sahib assured us that as Home Minister he would come to this House with a statement. But, he could not keep up that promises. He owes an explanation. he should explain why he could not come forward with the statement during last week. This is the

fifth incident in the Prime Minister's constituency. We still feel that the Prime Minister has a responsibility to come here and make the statement. But because of your ruling, with strong protest, in the absence of the Prime Minister, we allow him to make the statement. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Home Minister.

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): Mr. Speaker, Sir, there has been an unfortunate incident in Fatehpur. One harijan was killed and *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): Sir, they cannot hold the House to ransom like this. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted the Home Minister to make a statement.

(Interruptions)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: The Prime Minister is here. Let him say.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISWANATH PRATAP SINGH): I will make a statement.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Is Mr. Kurien Super-Speaker in this House?

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Sir, he has uttered the words 'bloody fellow'.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know; I have not heard anything. Nothing is on record.

(Interruptions)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: He is a senior parliamentarian. He should not use such words. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard anything. Nothing has gone on record except the statement of the Home Minister and the Prime Minister.

(Interruptions)

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ (Pudukottai): Sir, I am on a point of order. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Let me hear the point of order.

SHRI N. SUNDARARAJ: Sir, we heard Prof. Madhu Dandavate calling one of our Members, as 'bloody fellow'.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard anything. Nothing has gone on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not heard anything. Nothing is going on record.

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear Advaniji.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, yours is right decision. You have already given your ruling.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have given my ruling.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Neither you have heard anything, nor there is anything on record.

MR. SPEAKER: Yes, I have not heard anything.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Our colleagues in Congress should have atleast thought that such a harsh comment cannot come from a balance and restrained person like Dandavateji. May be they have heard something wrong. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: It is no point of order. Please sit down.

SHRI L.K. ADVANI: Mr. Speaker, now the entire house is anxious to listen to the hon. Minister of Home Affairs. *(Interruptions)* Please ask him to speak.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Let Prof. Madhu Dandavate himself say what he has said.

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed you. I have now allowed the Home Minister to speak.

(Interruptions)

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: It might have been a slip but it is unparliamentary.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, looking at this atmosphere, I did say to my colleague, "What a bloody atmosphere in the House." I had said that. But I think, even that word is against the dignity of the House.

I withdraw the inadvertent remark that I have made, in the best parliamentary practice. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Order, please.

The Home Minister.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: There was a unfortunate incident in the Prime Minister's constituency, Fatehpur, where one Harijan was killed. This was brought to the notice of the Government, and

under the direction of the Prime Minister—he was equally concerned—the culprits who were absconding were apprehended, arrested and under section 302, a case was registered against them. Special deployment of forces was made in the constituency. The widow of the person who was killed to some extent, was compensated by the State Government. (*Interruptions*) Please listen to me. The Prime Minister, out of his, Prime Minister's Relief Fund, also gave to the family Rs. 20,000.

I must say atocity on Harijans and weaker sections in the concern of the present Government. I do not know why the hon. Members from the Opposition—there have been some incidents where some Harijans have been killed in Punjab as well. Why are they pinpointing only Fatehpur?

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore). Because it is the Prime Minister's constituency. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: When you are concerned about Fatehpur incident, you should have been equally concerned about the carnage that had been there in Bhagalpur where thousands of people were killed. (*Interruptions*) Let them listen to me. (*Interruptions*) This Government is equally concerned. It is very prompt in dealing with the situations where atrocities are committed on Harijans. (*Interruptions*) I must say that we have taken special measures under the directions of the present Government. If any people are involved in atrocities on Harijans, the culprits must be punished by special courts. Special Courts are being set up. (*Interruptions*) We have given statutory powers to the Commission on Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. We are determined to deal firmly with the situation. If there has been one incident at Fatehpur, that incident must be dealt with.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: One?

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I do not know. This second incident where the wife of the person was killed.

AN. HON MEMBER: Raped and killed.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: I do not know. I have to make enquiries. Immediately enquiries will be made as to who is the person involved and to which Party he belongs. We are impartial. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Home Minister is speaking. Please listen to him. He is not yielding.

SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED: As far as the second incident is concerned, immediately we are in constant communication with the UP Chief Minister. The facts will come and we will decide the course of action. (*Interruptions*) I must say to the hon. Members of the Opposition, you have no issue to fight. You are groping in the dark. You have wasted hours and hours of this House. You are not very serious. Yesterday, the Demands of major Departments of the Government of India were guillotined. We had no time to discuss the regular agenda of the Government and the functioning of the Ministries. It is because of your diversionary tactics. You are emphasising non-issues like whether the Prime Minister should have been present while introducing the Ministers of his Cabinet. Please be serious about the business of the House. There have been incidents in Fatehpur. That is most condemnable incident. Whatever facts are collected about the second incident, they will be brought to the notice of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prime Minister.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Before he

speaks, may I have a word? I am very sorry to point out to the hon. Prime minister—we had, if he remembers right, at the beginning, promised to give constructive cooperation to this government. (*Interruptions*) We did not promise it to them. Our leader had promised it to the Prime Minister, not to anybody else.

MR. SPEAKER: Please address the Chair.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: I would like to know from the hon. Prime Minister if again a vindictive vendetta in selective persecution is let loose as has been done on 42 selected people and also some Rajya Sabha Members are there, does he expect. (*Interruptions*)

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): What is going on here? Let us get the facts about the incident involving the rape and burning of that Harijan woman. That is more important than what is happening. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: Now that he is here, let us know what is the attitude of this Government so that we can also take our stand. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Let us hear the Prime Minister.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, I think, this is not an issue of incriminating features. I share the anger of the Members of the opposition. I think, not only me, but all the Members sitting on this side share that anger. And on this, our minds and hearts are clear. When I sit here, my responsibility is not only extended to Fatehpur but about any constituency in India, I am responsible. And as Chief Minister, U.P., it was on the killing of Harijans and backward classes that I had quit my office acknowledging a matter of constructive responsibility. So, in the case of

the people who are in higher office, it is not that they themselves commit crime but the essence of public life of constructive responsibility has to be built up and strengthened. On this, I am in one with you. And that has been not only my view but I have practised it as well. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: So, as soon as this matter came to my notice, already the Home Minister has said that, I contacted the authorities concerned for taking immediate action. And he has given the details thereof and I may not repeat that. There has been no lapse, may I assure the House, on my part and on behalf of the Government to take immediate action as the matter came to my notice. And I assure the house, no one will be spared and no one will be allowed to escape like that. And also officers, be it from the top to bottom, I have asked them to scrutinise any lapses and those officers will not be spared either. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE: How many have been arrested, Mr. Prime Minister? I want to know. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN (Mavelikara): But you did not visit that place. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: May I, Kurienji, with all respect, relate another story and please bear with me. Let us not spill the blood of the innocent and the oppressed in a slinging manner; let us pay respect to the blood that has been shed. If that is it, one thing with great sorrow and anguish, may I relate? Dugarai is a village in Fatehpur. During my campaign, when we were going, the international press was also there, we were fired upon. I was there in that group. And after that, after the poll, when you were sitting on this side, we were on that side. (*Interruptions*) I am not yielding. One hour you have taken on this. Now let me have my say. I am not accusing you. I do not

make you responsible for it. But I am also relating a story. My Harijan agent in the village of Dugarai was killed the next day because he was just an agent. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. P.J. KURIEN: Is that the justification for this?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: There is one difference. Till the new Government came, the killers were free. The difference is as soon as we came, those criminals were arrested and put in jail. That is the difference. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: No interruptions please.

SHRI VASANT SATHE: After three years, they were arrested?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: Not three years. At the time of campaigning in the Lok Sabha Elections, in Nov. 1989. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY: Is that a defence?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: It is not the defence. It is a sad incident. Even then, you can say I am responsible. Okay. Why I put a Harijan agent? It was on my responsibility. I should have thought that he might be killed and I should have taken precaution not to put a Harijan agent there. I feel sorry. (*Interruptions*) I do not absolve any Government and I told you those persons are in Jail, those who had killed a Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe person and I assure you fullest action will be taken, no one will be spared, including officers, if there is any lapse. I have asked the Chief Minister to take the fullest action. The point which is more basic when it is widespread in this context is, the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes are not only economically down; they also bear a social stigma; and

those who are socially better off are unable many a time to see them coming up and the social conflicts lead often, to such situations. Individual cases are different. The person who is an accused was also earlier convicted—I am told—in some murder case. That is different. I have seen in Bihar and in UP—particularly in Bihar—where land reforms have not taken place at all, social and economic justice has not been given and virtually the previous land relationship remains. The feudal order remains. There, these conflicts have come out sharper and the victims have been the backward classed and the Scheduled Castes and the Scheduled Tribes. Therefore, in this context, it is necessary to take measures, first on the social and economic side and then on land reforms. The present Government, is committed to put the land reforms in the Ninth Schedule of the Constitution. Also the notification.

SHRI B. SHANKARANAND (Chikkodi): Please let me speak for a minute. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: You can ask after I have completed. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have permitted the Prime Minister to speak. And the Prime Minister is not yielding, Mr. Shankaranand. Yes, Mr. prime Minister.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I cannot respond after every sentence. Let me complete.

Also the legislation that was passed by the previous Government on atrocities, but not notified because opinions of the States, etc., etc.,—that was the consideration. We found out that it is not necessary, only consultation is enough, the consensus is not

necessary . We now have notified on 30th January regarding setting up of Special Courts. You may be happy to learn that most of the States have agreed to set up special courts for atrocities against the Scheduled castes and the Scheduled Tribes.

Also, in a border sense of our concern for this section, we are giving statutory status to the Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission. About that also a decision is coming.

Rest assured, in the general context, while this is being done, on the specific issue, the firmest action will be taken. This is the assurance solemnly I give on the floor of the House that not only in Fatehpur but anywhere in the country, wherever it be, we will do it.

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Shankaranand.
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have called Mr. Shankaranand because Prime Minister has promised to hear him.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Will you please keep quiet? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): After the Hon Prime Minister's intervention the issue should have been closed.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving a chance as the Hon. Prime Minister has spoken.

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA : It would be better if he speaks on Bofors.

MR. SPEAKER: I am giving a chance because he gave his consent.

[*English*]

SHRIB. SHANKARANAND: Yesterday, Mr. Rawat, who has given shelter to the wife of the Harijan, who was burnt, met me. She told me that she has not been given protection and she is also being threatened. Is the Prime Minister aware of these facts that these people are running from pillar to post for getting protection and the accused are left free even to this moment terrorising the Harijans in that area?

Will the Prime Minister promise that he will give confidence to the people by visiting those places?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH: I Have already decided to go there tomorrow.

13.31 hrs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*Translation*]

Annual Report and Review on the working of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Ltd., Ahmedabad for 1986-87 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): On behalf of the Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Agriculture I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619 A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

- (i) Review by the Government on the working of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87.
- (ii) Annual Report of the Gujarat Agro Industries Corporation Limited, Ahmedabad, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library See No. LT—846/90]

[English]

Border Security Force (Assistant Commandants) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1989

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI MUFTI MOHAMMAD SAYEED): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Border Security Force (Assistant Commandants) Recruitment (Amendment) Rules, 1989 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 35 in Gazette of India dated the 20th January, 1990 under subsection (93) of section 41 of the Border Security Force Act, 1968. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—847/90]

[Translation]

Report of CAG of India—Union Government—Commercial Pawan Hans Ltd.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND CO-OPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI NITISH KUMAR): On behalf of the Minister of Energy and Minister of Civil Aviation, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India—Union Government (No. 12 of 1989)—Commercial—Pawan Hans Limited under article 151(1) of the Constitution. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—848/90]

Notification under Extradition Act, 1962 and a statement showing reasons for delay in laying these papers Statement correcting reply given on 25.11.1987 to USQ No. 2885 re: Passport Offices

[English]

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): Sir, on behalf of Shri I.K. Gujral I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 721 (E) (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 31st July, 1989 containing Order directing that the provisions of the Extradition Act, 1962, other than Chapter III, shall apply to Netherlands with effect from 31st July, 1989 under section 35 of the said act.
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—849/90]
- (3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 25th November, 1987 to Unstarred Question No. 2885 by Shri Sayed Shahabuddin regarding Passport Offices and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—850/90]

13.32 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Notifications under Major Port Trusts Act, 1963; Annual Reports and Reviews on the working of Mormugao Dock Labour Board, Calcutta Dock Labour Board for 1988-89 etc.

THE MINISTER OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN): I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (4) of section 124 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963—
- (i) G.S.R. 68 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th February, 1990 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees (Recruitment, Seniority and Promotion) Amendment Regulations, 1990.
- (ii) G.S.R. 82 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 19th February, 1990 approving the Bombay Port Trust Employees' (Classification, Control and Appeal) Amendment Regulations, 1990. [Placed in Library, See No. LT—851-90]
- (2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 5 E of the Dock Workers (Regulation of Employment) Act, 1948:—
- (a) (i) Annual Report of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Working of the Mormugao Dock Labour Board for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—852/90]
- (b) (i) Annual Administration Report of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Dock Labour Board for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—853/90]
- (c) (i) Annual Report of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Visakhapatnam Dock Labour Board, Visakhapatnam, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—854/90]
- (d) (i) Annual Report of the Cochin Dock Labour Board Cochin, for the year 1988-89 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the working of the Cochin Dock Labour Board, Cochin, for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 855/90]
- (3) Four statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above. [Placed in Library. See no. LT 852/90 to 855/90]
- (4) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (5) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (4) above. [Placed in Library. See no. LT 856/90]
- (6) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

- Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 859/90]
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Jawaharlal Nehru Port Trust for the year 1988-89. (12) A copy of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 103 of the Major Port Trusts Act, 1963:—
- (7) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (6) above. [Placed in Library. See no. LT 857/90] (a) (i) Annual Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust, Bombay, for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (8) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1988-89. (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT— 860/90] (b) (i) Annual Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1988-89. (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT— 861/90] (c) (i) Annual Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (9) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (8) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT 852/90] (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Paradip Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT— 862/90]
- (10) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1988-89. (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Bombay Port Trust for the year 1988-89. (d) (i) Annual Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (11) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (10) above. (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the New Mangalore Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See no. LT— 863/90]

- (e) (i) Annual Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Cochin Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—864/90]
- (f) (i) Annual Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—865/90]
- (g) (i) Annual Accounts of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1988-89 together with Audit Report thereon.
- (ii) Review by the Government on the Audited Accounts of the Calcutta port Trust for the year 1988-89. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—866/90]
- (13) Seven statements (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (12) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—860/90 to 866/90]
- (14) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Working of the Kandla Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (15) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (14) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—867/90]
- (16) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Tuticorin Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (17) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (16) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—868/90]
- (18) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Calcutta Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (19) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (18) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—869/90]
- (20) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi

and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Madras Port Trust for the year 1988-89.

- (21) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (20) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—870/90]
- (22) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Mormugao Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (23) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (22) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—871/90]
- (24) (i) A copy of the Annual Administration Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the Visakhapatnam Port Trust for the year 1988-89.
- (25) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (24) above. [Placed in Library. See no. LT—872/90]

[*Translation*]

Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1990 and a statement correcting reply given on 29th March to USQ No. 262 re; Increase in subscription rates of telephones

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI JANESHWAR MISHRA): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy of the Indian Telegraph (Amendment) Rules, 1990 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 413 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 29th March, 1990 under sub-section (5) of section 7 of the Indian Telegraph Act, 1885. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—873/90]
- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) (i) correcting the reply given on the 29th March, 1990 to Starred Question No. 262 by Shri Gulab Chand Kataria regarding increase in subscription rates of telephones and (ii) giving reasons for delay in correcting the reply. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—874/90]

Statement giving reasons for not laying Annual Report and Audited Accounts of National Dairy Development Board for 1988-89 within stipulated time

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

- (1) A statement (Hindi and English versions) explaining reasons for not laying the Annual Report and Audited Accounts of the National Dairy Development Board, Anand, for the year 1988-89 within the stipulated period of nine months after the close of the Accounting year. [Placed in

Library. See No. LT—875/90]

[English]

Reports of CAG of India for year ending 31st March 1989 Union Government (Delhi Administration), Union Government (Other Autonomous Bodies), Union Government—Civil, and Union Government Appropriation Accounts and Finance Accounts for 1988-89

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, on behalf of Shri Anil Shastri, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Reports (Hindi and English versions) under article 151 (1) of the Constitution—
 - (i) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 3 of 1990)—Union Government (Delhi Administration). [Placed in Library. See No. LT—876/90]
 - (ii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 8 of 1990)—Union Government (Other Autonomous Bodies). [Placed in Library. See No. 877/90]
 - (iii) Report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended the 31st March, 1989 (No. 13 of 1990)— Union Government—Civil. [Placed in Library. See No. LT—878/90]
- (2) A copy of the Union Government Appropriation Accounts (Civil) for the year 1988-89 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT—879/90]

- (3) A copy of the Union Government Finance Accounts for the year 1988-89 (Hindi and English versions) [Placed in Library. See No. LT—880/90]

13.33 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

Committee on Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes

THE MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): Sir, I beg to move:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Ram Dhan resigned from the Committee.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That the members of this House do proceed to elect in the manner required by sub-rule (3) of Rule 254 read with sub-rule (1) of Rule 331B of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha, one member from among themselves to serve as member of the Committee on the Welfare of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes for the unexpired portion of the term of the Committee *vice* Shri Ram Dhan resigned from the Committee.”

The motion was adopted.

13.34 hrs.

**CALLING ATTENTION TO MATTER OF
URGENT PUBLIC IMPORTANCE**

**Concentration of Pakistani troops close
to Indo Pak border in Chhamb sector**

[English]

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-
lem): Sir, I call the attention of the Minister of
Defence to the following matter of urgent
public importance and request that he may
make a statement thereon:—

"That reported concentration of Paki-
stani troops close to Indo-Pak border
in Chhamb sector and the steps taken
by the Government in regard thereto."

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (DR. RAJA
RAMANNA): Sir, Government are aware
that Pakistan has undertaken all measures
to improve its operational preparedness. In
particular, the Pak formations in the POK
continue to be in a high state of alert. Airfields
have been operationalised and increased
radar activities have been noticed. Govern-
ment have also seen reports regarding
movement of tanks in the Chhamb sector as
well as the movement of formations and
units to their respective areas of operational
responsibility. In the other sectors along the
Indo-Pak border, units and formations con-
tinue to remain in a state of preparedness
and are currently engaged in summer collec-
tive training.

Government are keeping a close watch
on all such developments having a bearing
on our national security and are taking ap-
propriate measures to ensure full defence
preparedness.

SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM (Sa-
lem): Mr. Deputy Speaker Sir, the Minister of

State for Defence, in his reply, has tried to be
as precise as he could be in words, without
crossing or infringing into, may be, revealing
things which might, according to him, preju-
dice the situation. But I think that it is my duty
to bring to his notice that his statement does
not really suffice to the extent that it does not
show the clear picture. The nation is worried.
We are all aware of the fact that Mrs. Bhutto,
the Prime Minister of Pakistan, not in one
public meeting but in many public meetings,
harangued, used her own strong terminol-
ogy and had almost announced or declared
a 'Jehad', a thousand-year war. I do recollect
that in this very House, the Prime Minister,
who is our Minister for Defence had come
forward saying that they would not even last
for thousand hours, let alone a thousand-
year war. But I do not think that that is the
answer which we are expecting today. It is
very clear from the Statement of the Minister
of State for Defence that increased radar
activities and operationalisation of air-fields
are not matters to be taken up lightly. The
presence of Pak forces in the Pakistan—
occupied Kashmir in a high state of alert is
also not a matter to be taken up lightly. I do
not think that it is sufficient for us to be
satisfied with the statement that are taking
appropriate measures to ensure full defence
preparedness. We would like to know a little
more specifically about this point. We would
request the Prime Minister and the Defence
Minister to take us and also the nation into
confidence because the war hysteria is not
only being built up in Pakistan but unfortu-
nately, is also being built up, by reflection, in
India. I am not pointing any accusing finger
at anybody. But I think every citizen of India
is eligible to know how prepared we are,
what is the level of our alertness, whether or
not our Army and Artillery have reached the
border, can we face our enemy, what is the
situation in monsoon, what happens, when
the snow melts as the passes open us, what
is the comparative strength, etc. so that the
hysteria stems. There is no question of
sudden unguarded situation arising. I would

[Sh. P.R. Kumaramangalam]

like to specifically know from the Prime Minister as to whether the situation in Kashmir reflects the ability of Pakistan to utilise under-hand techniques in crossing the border, arming the insurgents, financing terrorism and creating internal instability in Kashmir as part of their larger plan to really expand what is called Pakistan—occupied Kashmir and also to expand the line of actual control in their favour. I do recollect that one of the alliance parties or supporting parties of the Government, the BJP, had made an official statement that we must attack and raid the camps; I repeat, attack and raid the camp, in Pakistan occupied Kashmir, where the terrorists are receiving training. Then it was slightly amended later that if necessary. I do recollect that the amendment came after the Prime Minister made the statement that if necessary we will do it. I would like to know—is it necessary or not necessary? Is it going to be done or not going to be done? It is not necessary that you should reply specifically, but I would like to know in generality at least—is the Government of the opinion that terrorists are being trained in Pakistan occupied Kashmir—there are camps there—or do they feel that all these news which we see in the newspapers are not matters to be given much credence to, because your intelligence may have informed you that these are only stories that are being said to build the war hysteria, but actually the terrorists are not being trained in the Pakistan occupied Kashmir, they must be being trained deep in Pakistan? I would like to know at least to that level.

Then, there is another very fundamental issue. It was, in fact, yesterday—there is a report also in the Hindustan Times today and I saw it in the morning—that there was some firing from the Pakistan occupied Kashmir side on our picket in Poonch sector and I understand we retaliated and had to destroy the building on the other side. Fortu-

nately, no one was injured. How many of such skirmishes have taken place? Is it just one incident or are there many?

I would also like to know if the level of alertness is high in Pakistan occupied Kashmir as mentioned by the hon. Minister of State for Defence, what is our level of alertness. Is it low, is it at the middle level or is it at a red alert, or green alert? We, as citizens, as Members of this House and the nation deserve to know all this. Why should we be kept guessing? Is it that difficult for the Pakistanis to come to know with all the satellite surveillance that is available to them, with all the AWACS available to them? I am sure they are able to identify every single soldier wherever you place them. With all the modern technology, it is not very difficult to know, only it is difficult for us to know, because we are unfortunately used to getting information from the press and the Door-darshan and in this House sometimes when the Government deems it fit to come and tell us what is the situation, otherwise we do not know, or if we are lucky enough that some calling attention comes us, or discussion under Rule 193 comes up or the Speaker or the Deputy Speaker has been kind enough to permit us, otherwise we do not know the information. We are your subjects, we are the people of this country, we are the citizens of this country. We are according to the Constitution sovereign, but according to reality we know where we stand. But we would like to know if our borders are safe and how safe you have kept them. They know how safe you have kept them. Let us know also.

I would not take much of the time of the House, but it is my duty to bring it to the notice of the Hon. Minister for Defence that their attack on the question of our integrity and security is not one-sided, it is a multi-pronged attack. Pakistan is doing it at a very sophisticated level. On the one hand, they are ensuring that their army is on a total alert and

readiness. They are attempting skirmishes and minor provocations to test our readiness from the point of view of Army Armed forces, Air forces and navy. On the other point of view, it is an admitted fact—Government is aware, world is aware—that they are training terrorists and a very dubious, underground method of insurgency is being created in Kashmir to ensure that in the event of war our local forces would not get the amount of support which they should get from the local population and they would be able to carry out spy activities in full coverage. I am not sure that there agents are not there in Kashmir, whether it is in the garb of terrorists or whether it is hiding in the robes of the terrorists, but they are definitely present, according to the information received. What action are we going to take to ensure that we secure that side of area inside our border.

Third thing which I think is very important is the Islamic Conference that is to take place in Cairo. We know that Pakistan and Mrs. Bhutto had sent their Foreign Minister, Defence Minister and eight other ministers to all the 30 Islamic States to campaign among them that Kashmir should not be taken up as a self-determination issue. They are not taking up Kashmir as Kashmir alone. They are bringing in Kashmir as a trans-Caucasian area of the Soviet Union, portion on the other side of Asia, all in total from the view of the Muslims self-determination. If such a general term is brought into the U.N. Assembly, I think we would be running into trouble because there would be serious consequences internationally.

The Prime Minister assured that diplomatic efforts are being made but we would like to know what sort of diplomatic efforts are made. When their Prime Minister goes and speaks to the Saudi Arabian diplomats as well as King, it is flashed in our papers. But when our representatives go, we do not know much about it. We would like to know it because it gives us confidence. After all,

the morale of nation lives in its confidence and it is the duty of those who are in power to create that confidence.

[*Translation*]

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI (Rewa): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the statement made by the hon. Foreign Minister just now is very brief but substantial. He has given us a clear picture of the threat we might be facing from Pakistan and simultaneously assured us that our armed forces are capable enough to safeguard our borders and successfully face any threat or repulse any aggression from other side of the border. Despite all this, the country is still anxious with regard to certain aspects particularly the movements of Pak army fully equipped with ultra-modern weaponry to take positions at strategic points. The Chhamb sector of District Jammu is a chicken-neck area. It is a very sensitive and dangerous area and it lies very close to our borders with Pakistan. Their army cantonment and supply line have an easy access to this area and they have already taken position there. This way, they will be able to make striding advances in their Radar systems and thereby increase the range of their radar. Besides, they have made all their air fields ready for operational action. They can attack from any angle or point. We are faced with such a grave danger today.

During 1971 war, our army had entered 10 kilometers deep inside the Pakistan borders through the chicken-neck area, but we had to beat a retreat in the Chhamb Sector which is very shameful for us. The line of actual control was pushed into our area to a certain extent. In view of this, we would like to draw the attention of the hon. Defence Minister to this aspect and want to know if our army is on a total alert and readiness? Have our armed forces reached alongwith their ultra-modern weaponry such strategic positions wherefrom they would be able not to allow the enemy army to cross even in inch into our territory?

This is very unfortunate that while there

[Sh. Yamuna Prasad Shastri]

is a worldwide campaign for arms limitation and which there were apprehensions of a war or cold war conditions prevailed; Russia, America, China, Britain and France are endeavouring to create an atmosphere of mutual amity free of an attitude of confrontation and an atmosphere of peace and security is being built all over the globe; but self-defeating steps in the shape of creating a war hysteria against India are being taken by Pakistan at such a time in the sub-continent.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I am confident even today that the people of Pakistan do not favour a war with India and we too should endeavour in the direction of averting a war. A security preparation rather than a war preparation is necessary. On the contrary, effective steps should be taken to avert a war. I would like to know, what steps have been taken in this direction till now?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the third point I would like to make is that a war is not won merely by the armed forces alone. During the second world war, Mr. Churchill was the Prime Minister of Britain. He was not a socialist yet he took three effective steps to win the war. Though his army was in a state of preparedness yet he took some measures. The very first step he took was to remove unemployment. Not a single person was left jobless and this gave an impetus and encouragement to the national morale and the people were all set for the defence of their country. The people should think in terms of sacrificing everything for the security and defence of the system they live in. Every child of the nation should be ready to lay his life for this cause. That is why Churchill provided job to unemployed. Secondly, he totally eradicated corruption from his society. And thirdly, he removed the economic imbalance and inequality. I would like to know what steps are we going to take with regard to our integral part-Kashmir-when we are faced with such a grave danger. Kashmir and Punjab being neighbouring States are connected with each other and we are facing a dangerous situation at both the places.

There is need to pay utmost attention towards the situation of these States today. We shall have to enthuse and instil a sense of patriotism in every child of Punjab and Kashmir and make them physically and mentally stout enough to guard every inch of our territory in the defence of the country. We shall have to boost their morale. What measures are we going to take to achieve this end?

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, it is an admitted fact that the people of Kashmir know that they have progressed more from economic point of view in India. A survey conducted three years ago revealed that per capita income in Indian Kashmir was Rs. 2100 whereas it was only Rs. 1800 in Pak-occupied Kashmir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Shastri, you are deviating from the subject. You are taking up the economic aspect.

SHRI YAMUNA PRASAD SHASTRI: I am just concluding. According to our information, Pakistan is deploying its armed forces at strategic positions in Pak-occupied Kashmir, but two groups of youth in that part of Kashmir have made it clear that they are not going to participate in this war. Similarly, these youth have decided not to participate in the process of elections scheduled to be held on 21st May in Pak-occupied Kashmir. They have decided to boycott the elections. This war hysteria is being fiercely opposed there.

Keeping all these factors in view, I would like to know from the Government what steps are being taken to uproot the poisonous sapling of communalism the seeds of which were sown in the recent past though the situation there is improving for the last few days? What measures are we going to take to arouse faith and allegiance towards their country among Kashmiri people and to encourage their morale?

With these words, I would like the hon. Defence Minister to clarify these points in the

interest of the country and its units and security.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): I would like to thank the hon. Prime Minister for being present in this House, because his presence and his intervention in this debate will help a lot in clarifying issues which are really bothering the people of this country, and on which there have been very confused responses so far.

I will begin by saying that in substance and in fact, the statement of the hon. Minister of State for Defence is in contradiction to what the Prime Minister has been saying all this while. I will clarify what I mean. The hon. Minister speaks, in paragraph 1, that the Pakistani formations continue to remain in a state of preparedness and are currently engaged in summer collective training. This is a routine type of training—every summer, this type of things happen; so they are happening this year; very very different from the imminence of war, to which I will come in a moment.

In paragraph 2, there is a stereo-typed reply. I have been for a few years. Every single question on Indo-Pakistan relations or Defence situation bears this reply, and this is the formulation.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You have to understand the meaning in between the lines.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This is the meaning which has been there for 13 years since I am in Parliament; and I am sure this meaning has been there for 30 years before that. And this is the classic formulation always, in every single case. It says:

"Government are keeping a close watch..."

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): The hon. Member must also be understanding the

real meaning behind the line because he knows it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am very happy that hon. Prime Minister is here, and I will accept everything that he says. The point I am making is this, that this reply does not show any difference in perception or any qualitative change in our perception on the situation or any qualitative change in our perception on the situation, on the Pakistani side. This is in sharp contrast to what the Prime Minister has been saying.

The Prime Minister has been saying this—not that they are engaged in summer collective training, nor that these are routine exercises which the Pakistanis are indulging in at this point of time. The prime Minister has been saying in so many words: 'Pak preparing for war'. This is not the first time that the Prime Minister has been saying this. I am quoting from the national Press of 15th April 1990. Before that there was an interview that he gave, on what is now routine for the Prime Minister, i.e. on board the aircraft, when he was travelling. He made all those speeches in the Lok Sabha.

I would like the House to appreciate how the words of the Prime Minister are being interpreted in this country, not just as some sort of routine exercises by the Pakistanis. An eminent political commentator of this country, writing in 'Times of India' of the 19th April 1990 has this to say, and it is important, just to show how the statements of the Prime Minister are being understood, totally differently from what the Minister of State has said in reply to this Calling Attention. This is what the political commentator says, and this is the understanding in the country, arising out of the statements of the Prime Minister. It says:

"There was a lot of difference between hearing the Prime Minister's speech in the Lok Sabha on Tuesday before last and reading it in next morning's newspapers. To be sure, many even among those who actually listened to him were startled by his stern warning to Pakistan

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

and wondered whether he hadn't spoken a 'shade too strongly'. However, immediate reaction in the press gallery and the lobbies was nothing compared with the war scare that was later to grip those who learnt of what Mr. V. P. Singh had said from Doordarshan and newspaper reports.

For several hours news agency and newspaper telephones kept ringing, with anxious callers inquiring if the fourth India-Pakistan war was about to begin."

This is the way, Mr. Prime Minister, in which your statements are being understood. They are not being understood as routine summer operations, or routine situations. They are understood in the sense that the Prime Minister is saying that the war is imminent, because Pakistan is preparing for war.

14.00 hrs.

Will the hon. Prime Minister clarify the latest position about it? Is a war imminent? Is it what you wanted to convey to the world? If so, what is the basis of your assessment? Please say about it clearly because a statement has come from the highest level of this country which has been confusing, if I may respectfully say so in this regard? Please clarify this confusion and let the country know about it.

This type of statements are really dangerous. We have had three wars with Pakistan. It is a matter of record that no Prime Minister before any of these wars or even earlier had spoken that a war was imminent. The impression that this type of statements carry abroad is that we are the bully; that we are preparing for a war; that we are creating a situation like that. Now why am I raising this issue of international opinion? I am raising this issue because the Prime Minister of Pakistan has just embarked on a mission to mislead the world; because it is Pakistan

who is culprit in this exercise. They are arming the infiltrators; they are supplying weapons to them in Kashmir. But now their diplomatic mission of Mrs. Bhutto and many delegations including Pakistani MPs are going there. In your reply, you have to mention about it. Now my specific question is this. What happens to our diplomatic efforts? We had Mr. S. K. Singh as Foreign Secretary. He was specifically looking after Pakistan. He had gone to many foreign countries to canvass our point of view. He is a very able man; he is so able that this Government had offered him a post of Governor of Assam where there is a tricky situation. It shows the respect that he had commanded in the administration. Now this man, who had been our Ambassador to Pakistan just before he was the Foreign Secretary, was asked to resign. He was involved in this exercise. Was he asked to resign because there has been a change in our diplomatic approach to the Kashmir issue and Indo-Pakistan situation at that particular point of time? If not, why was he asked to resign? This was the second time that a Foreign Secretary was asked to resign. The first time was when Mr. Venkateswaran was asked to resign. Then the Prime Minister clarified what was the position. This is the second time. But we have nothing from the Foreign Office or from the highest level as to why was this done at that crucial point of time? Why was the Foreign Secretary, who is the most knowledgeable man, who is the most able man—as per your assessment, you had offered him a post of 'Governor of Assam, which is a difficult State—asked to resign? Will you clarify whether it has any import of our diplomacy regarding Indo-Pakistan attack?

There was a very good interview with the Prime Minister in the Far Eastern Economic Review, dated 17th May, 1990. That is a latest issue. A pointed question was asked from the hon. Prime Minister. This question is as follows:

"Do you fear the possibility of nuclear weapons being used if conflict breaks out?"

The Prime Minister did not reply to it. But it has been mentioned here as follows:

"We want to avoid conflict but if it comes we have nothing to fear."

Again it is a bit confusing, as far as this crucial issue is concerned. Why am I saying that it is a crucial issue because there is no doubt that the Pakistan is preparing for a war. Today, I have met the Minister of State for the first time. Perhaps discussion regarding this has been going on for a long time in the Consultative Committee under the Ministry of Atomic Energy. So, all of us know what is happening in Kahoota in Pakistan. How Pakistanis have been smuggling necessary material for making a bomb? How are they preparing? Has this been contemplated that a war may break out in view of our conventional arms superiority? This is a very real possibility, particularly keeping in view the specific situation, as far as military establishment in Pakistan is concerned. Pakistan is perhaps the only country in the world where there is a civilian government; and this civilian government is specifically told not to interfere in military matters; military decisions are taken by the military alone. In this set of circumstances—whether there is a Prime Minister or no Prime Minister—any use of the nuclear weapons is possible. Are you prepared for this eventuality? Please do not give us a stereotyped reply again "That nuclear option is always there; we are prepared for every eventuality." That time has passed and we want a clear statement and we do not want any more nuclear ambiguity, if I may say so, on this very important issue.

The last point and the last question. Mr. Gates and Mr. Kelly of the U. S. State Department are now, at the moment, if I am not mistaken, are on the way to Moscow. From Moscow they are going to Islamabad. It is very pertinent to note that when they are going to be in Islamabad on Sunday, the Prime Minister of Pakistan will not be there. And then they are coming here. But they are talking to the Defence people. The question is, what is the background of this visit? It is very clear from the statement of the spokes-

man of the White House that they are coming in connection with the Kashmir situation. Now, the question is what is the background? If USA and the USSR are taking interest in this matter, to what extent are they taking interest? That is the first question.

The second question is, what, is the purpose of the visit of Messrs. Kelly and Gates? Thirdly, obviously the Government must tell them. There is no question of India doing anything. They must tell Pakistan that they must stop infiltration, that they must stop this proxy war, that they are launching against us.

The USA has a tremendous leverage. It is the USA that has given them these arms. The USA has armed Pakistan and in many respects they have a tremendous leverage that they use for this purpose. Obviously, this is the purpose, namely, to tell Pakistan to remain cool and to tell them, "Do not do what you have been doing".

I would ask a last question. Is there any *quid pro quo* with the U. S. Administration on this that they are coming for cueing on the situation on the border? Are we thinking of some concessions or are we being mollified whether it is on Super 301 or other business and economic advantages? Thank you very much.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT (Nagpur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, this is a very serious situation and in view of the posture and attitude Pakistan has adopted for the last few months, we can only say that the way our Government is responding to it is, it is demonstrating a lot of patience. The High Commissioner of Pakistan, Shri Abdul Sattar came to India in January 1990. So far as my opinion is concerned, our Foreign Affairs Ministry displayed a high degree of politeness and courtesy to give him a 'red carpet welcome'. Subsequently, the Pakistan Prime Minister's envoy was also treated in the same fashion by our Foreign Affairs Ministry. Many rounds of talks were held but

[Sh. Banwari Lal Purohit]

the dialogue resulted in the futility of efforts in this direction. They showed a total disregard to Simla Agreement and its implementation in letter and spirit whenever a reference was made to it.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, latest position in this regard is that Pakistan is leaving no stone unturned in its efforts to instigate the people of Kashmir. This is being done at every level so much so that a person not less than the Prime Minister of Pakistan, makes public statements with regard to their resolve to fight a thousand year war with India. The people of Kashmir are being instigated by propounding the Islamic fundamentalist precept that the fight for the cause of freedom and independence amounts to martyrdom and we shall do everything that needs to be done for its achievement. Two funds of Rs. 10 crores and 5 crores were raised one after the other for this purpose. Many groups raise funds by giving advertisements in Pakistan. In this connection, I had written you a letter stating that the people of India would contribute thousands and lakhs of rupees if only you took some initiative for the development of Kashmir, but it is a different thing that you paid no heed to my suggestion. We are today facing another pertinent question. We feel that the representatives of the Foreign Affairs Ministry and their envoys have utterly failed at many places to attract the world opinion in their favour. The way Pakistan is using its propropaganda machinery in USA and other Muslim countries to win over their confidence and goodwill gives the apprehension of Pakistan attempting at unilateral publicity and propaganda. We seem to be too weak on this front. A statement in today's newspaper regarding the offer of Iran and Saudi Arabia to supply aircraft to Pakistan in case of such an emergency has caused concern. They are talking of allowing Pakistan to make use of their air space and airports. They are assisting Pakistan and it is a matter of concern for us. Everyday we read in newspapers that Pakistan is preparing itself for war whereas our aircraft are not ready as they could not be equipped with the

armament. Reports also appeared in some newspapers that we are lacking much needed ammunition for Bofors gun. On the whole the situation before the country is serious. The hon. Prime Minister, Sir, we cannot ignore these circumstances because it is the question of entire country. Though no country wants war because it shatters the national economy, yet if Pakistan creates war-like situation in the near future, there is no doubt that entire country would be behind the Government. Under such circumstances, on the one hand we have to give befitting reply to Pakistan and on the other hand every citizen of the country would like to protect the honour of the country at all costs. Therefore, I would request you to keep the morale of the people of the country high and keep them informed about the factual positions from time to time. Certain things appear in newspapers which demoralise the morale of the people of the country and for that no clarification is given from the Government side. It is true that the vital information about the defence preparedness cannot be given to the people, but any wrong information should be contradicted by the Government. I feel that it is not done by the Government. I would like to know about the navel aircraft carriers whether they are in working order or are lying for repairs, I would also like to know upto date position of our submarines because Pakistan have acquired big missiles. It is not clear as to how far our aircraft carriers can counter their attack. We have a big oil installation in the High sea on which our economy depends to a great extent.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I want that the hon. Members should speak in brief because Defence Budget has already been discussed. It would be better if he speaks on defence preparedness only.

SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT: Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, regarding preparedness I would humbly say that if Pakistan starts war that would not be limited to Chhamb sector or to Kashmir only but it would be fought in sea, air and on land. Therefore we have to fully prepare ourselves. In this regard I have asked about the position of

armament and ammunition of our Navy, Airforce and Infantry. The Government should clearly tell the position of our defence preparedness to people. The Government should tell about the defence preparedness of Pakistan also because it has deployed its Army along the border. The people should know whether our forces are capable to counter their attack. Besides, Pakistan has sent 10,000 trained terrorists to Kashmir. So the Government should clarify its policy and tell as to what it is doing to check the intrusion.

We should be informed about the factual position. We share your concern and the Congress party or any other party will not lag behind in this matter. There is no question of party, we are all one. If war like situation is created, every citizen of the country would definitely be with the Government. The hon. Prime Minister should not divulge vital details of defence and we are also not asking for that, but we should get some information about the preparedness of our three defence forces. Pakistan has deployed its military and tanks equipped with arms and ammunition along the border. Then what we are waiting for? We have desert area along the border. So what is the position of our tanks and how efficient shall we prove in that area? If the Government could highlight these points, we shall be thankful to them.

[English]

SHRIBHOGENDRAJHA (Madhubani): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, as has been repeatedly emphasised by our Government, our goal is peace. We have been striving for it; we are striving for it; and we shall remain engaged in that effort. But we will have to think as to what are the factors which are tempting Pakistan to resort to the method of confrontation, etc. Do they think that we have a minority Government supported by Parties which do not participate in the Government and installed the biggest Party as the Opposition? Is that a factor? If it is so, and quite possibly it may be so, then this House unanimously through a resolution must express its voice that whatever differences

there may be, on this issue we stand united and 82 crores of Indian people stand united with one voice that we are one and there is no question of Government or opposition, this or that. Is it also a fact that Pakistan is thinking that during the last few years there have been problems of communal tension, sometimes on the Personal Law Bill where this Government surrendered to communalists and there was a shrilled reaction of communalism on this side and that side? Again, repeatedly, the demands are being made for demolition of a mosque here or construction of a temple there. And when we say, demolish this mosque at Ayodha, has it not got the repercussion or reaction 'leave India' among Kashmiri people? Encouraged by that, is Pakistan not thinking that this time it may get a better atmosphere among the people in Kashmir itself and it may get a slightly better atmosphere in Punjab, in western part? If that is so, than I think, all the patriotic forces, whatever attachment they may have to temple, mosque or gurdwara—must be asked in the name of national cause, in the name of patriotism to give us these things for the sake of the country. We should not give any handle to Pakistan to utilise these things to divide our people. then is it also a fact that Pakistan must be thinking that US, whatever it say, shall remain with it even in the worst conditions? Formerly there was a commitment made to us in the UNO and to the Government of India also that US arms will never be used against that they are meant only for the communist country. In violation of that commitment, those were used only against us and not against any communist country. At present we have not got even that commitment that those arms will not be used against India. Against whom will these be used? Pakistan denies that it has got any direct involvement in Afghanistan. Against China it cannot dare even to think of. Against Soviet Union, question does not arise. Then we are the only target. In such a situation, regular US supplies of most sophisticated modern offensive arms to Pakistan is an unfriendly etc. Not only USA but there are other western countries which supply these types of arms to Pakistan. Only yesterday, this House discussed Australian

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

supplies. Sometimes, some other countries also do the same thing. Will our Government determinedly make it clear to them that these are unfriendly acts not only from the war point of view but if we are compelled to match them, then our developmental work suffers and development of Pakistan suffers and the whole sub-continent becomes defence-oriented and not development-oriented? From that angle, can this Government pick up courage or the whole House can direct the Government to say that we treat any supply of offensive armaments to Pakistan as an unfriendly act against India, against peace in this sub-continent and in South Asia? Then what other things can be there? With regard to diplomatic offensive, Pakistan always tries and US never sits back. At present, the international atmosphere is such where for the first time in world history, most offensive parts of armaments have been destroyed. Rockets with a range of 5000 kms owned by USA and USSR have been destroyed to the satisfaction of each other. In such a situation, USA has also been compelled to say that these two countries should settle these disputes in accordance with the Simla Agreement. Naturally, in that agreement which was made in those conditions, we proved a friend of Pakistan. 93,000 prisoners of war were unconditionally released. Whatever parts we had occupied, we gave up our right to that. So we showed our friendship. Up till now, the Pakistani Government has not been sitting quiet. Now the voices are even officially raised—yes, Simla agreement but beyond that the international forum, beyond that the tripartite thing and above all war. So it is not limited to the Simla Agreement. Now, our Government is insisting on that, but the question is whether we are going to make it a condition, otherwise what will be the value of the future agreements. The Simla Agreement was signed by the father of the present Prime Minister, and she was also present at Simla and the people of Pakistan know how we behaved on equal footings. In such a situation whether we are going to insist on nothing beyond Simla Agreement and, bilateral talk. I may be satisfied, you may be

satisfied or dissatisfied and I think this satisfaction will continue. The seed was sown in 1947. I am not going to blame anyone here for that because I was one among them. On 15 August, 1947 when we were celebrating the independence, I could not take my meal on that night, because from the childhood, I had been fighting, not-born in rich family, or even a well-to-do family. So, I did not take my meal on that night; only a few Congressmen know that, other did not.

Now, I want to say that whatever may be the conditions, neither we nor Pakistan can afford to violate or go beyond the Simla Agreement. In such a situation we have said no mediation but the US representative at the highest level is coming. They are coming to Pakistan, coming to India, only for Kashmir issue, and then they are regularly supplying the sophisticated weapons. These connections cannot be lost sight of. Our Ministers even our Prime Minister can go to any country of the world including USA. We have no objection. We can invite the representatives of USA. In this context whether our Government can pick up courage to say to USA you are going to Pakistan, coming to us, only for Kashmir, what the business you have got to do that? Kashmir is our internal affair, and I wish, today, the Prime Minister should tell this to them. We do not want any mediation by any third party, because we know once it was stuck in our leg, when we went to the UNO in 1947-48 and that cease fire line hangs over our head uptill now. So, we know what sort of monkey mediators they are. When there was a quarrel between the two cats, and the monkey became an arbitrator and devoured the whole bread. So, we got it from the Britishers, from the Americans. Now, Americans have been giving blow after blow in a friendly tongue repeatedly.

So, in the present circumstances, I think the hon. Prime Minister with all the modesty, the Indian people have, with all the sweet words, but nonetheless in a firm language, we have to tell the USA that no mediation, and this is nothing but mediation, going to Pakistan, supplying arms to Pakistan, and

coming to us only for Kashmir. All this has to be made clear to them.

Sir, with regard to diplomatic relations. Recently, there was Inter-Parliamentary Conference in Nicosia in Cyprus and there was a 7-Member delegation from our country from both the Houses and I was also there. There also the Pakistan delegate made a grave issue of Kashmir. But, there the dominant issue was Palestine. Naturally India played a important role in that. Pakistan could not secure the support from any country, when the Parliamentary Delegations from 107 countries were present there in Nicosia. And again I would like to say, that the Pakistan Prime Minister Mrs. Benazir Bhutto has been going to Arab countries, when we do not want anything from the Arabs. We are supporting the cause of Palestinian on principle, and we have been very firm, very consistent. Governments have been changing here, Ministers, Prime Ministers have been changing here, but naturally we have to tell the people in a friendly language, even to our Arab friends, and other countries, theocratic or whatever sort of Government they have got, that any interference with regard to internal affairs of Kashmir may boomerang. It may not confined to Kashmir only but, naturally it may have wider repercussions even if we do not try for that. This is because the world has become small and is becoming smaller due to scientific developments. We should continue with the policy of developing our friendship with our neighbors, particularly with the people of Pakistan, One thing I would like to say is this. I have been hearing the propaganda with regard to Kashmir. I think our views, our propaganda with regard to the entire people of Pakistan must be improved and we should tell them how the US arms and the US military supplies will hamper the developmental growth both in Pakistan and India. We should tell this to our friendly people of Pakistan and not the Government of Pakistan. We should tell the friendly people of Pakistan not to enter into war or defence preparedness, otherwise there will naturally be less development and less economic advancement. So, our propaganda must be some what improved. We

should appeal to the people of Pakistan, even to the soldiers of Pakistan, even to the rulers of Pakistan that willingly we accepted Pakistan. If you want to separate Kashmir from India, then Indian secularism will be at stake. That is why Kashmir has become the symbol of our traditional secular character of Indian nation. So, that is non negotiable, that is non-bargainable. No question can arise and no Government can afford to talk of that. They are making blind propaganda based on religion and utilising some riots here and some riots there. Of course, the Ayodhya issue is there. It is a dominant issue, which is used against India. I hope that my friends on my side will heed to it because I believe that we all love our country. On that point we all are one.

Then, Sir, as far as the question of war is concerned, Pakistan has got most modern weapons this time, as I think as in 1971. But they would be having much more now. They would like to hit our internal targets, not only on our border but on other sectors also. I don't want to know anything about the secret thing but something will have to be told to the House, to the nation by the Prime Minister whether we have got most modern developed radar production, rocket production and production of sophisticated tanks and aircrafts to match it and the modernised airports so that in the case of any eventuality, we can stand up to it and we can defend our peace. Even in order to defend peace, one must have the strength massive intelligence to mobilise all our forces and resources.

Sir, another danger is chicken-neck point. It seems that they want to break it so that Jammu & Kashmir can be isolated from the rest of the country. I would like to know whether any extraordinary effort is being made to defend that 'neck' because that is after all like any other 'neck'. In that case, I want to know whether any special efforts have been made or not, whether our Government is prepared if there is war thrust upon us. If war is thrust upon us, it will not remain one front war but it will become all-out war. If so, then we will see to it to ensure that never any aggression takes place again

[Sh. Bhogendra Jha]

from that side. Sir, I am disappointed with regard one sentence in the statement made by the hon. Minister. It is stated like this:

"Government have also seen reports regarding movement of tanks in Chhamb sector as well as the movement of formation and units to their respective areas.."

Sir, we have seen these reports in the newspaper. We have raised the question and the Government have also seen the report. Then what information they have got other than this report? If the Government will be depending only on these reports, then what information they have got from its own source which the House would like to know. Government should say whether they are factually correct or not. If they are factually correct, then we do not expect the Government to tell us that they have also seen the reports.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (DR. RAJA RAMANNA): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to support the statement I have made in connection with the Calling Attention notice. You were good enough to say that in such matters one has to read in between the lines. But it is obvious that for some people even reading the lines itself is not clear. So, I should have to explain this to them. However, I would like to start with the description of the present situation with respect to the Calling Attention motion and respect myself only to the military situation. The hon. Members have spoken on various other aspects, I will not concentrate too much on those aspects.

I would like to start from the very perceptive and deep speech which the Prime Minister made in this House some weeks ago. Long before the tanks were seen in Chhamb and long before you read in the newspapers the various reports which we also got to know separately so the reports must be true since both in the newspapers and what even

the information we have got describe the same thing. The Prime Minister gave a warning to the country to be in a state of preparedness and if I recall, it is with a sense of sadness he mentioned that a war like situation is developing and the country must be prepared for it. Now, people criticise on the basis of press reports that a hysterical situation has been created. This is a contradiction which I would like to point out to my hon. friend who has been showing contradiction in my statement. One is, 'being warned' is called "hysteria." If you are not warned, you say, 'What are you doing? You are not telling us anything about the real situation'. Now, the present situation is, of course, that Pakistan has moved her troops to some positions along the border particularly in some areas. When I said 'engaged in summer collective training', yes, of course, there has been summer collective training in other parts of the border. So, it is a quick way of passing on to you the fact that the whole border has to be defended. It is not simply a small part of the border, but right from the Rann of Kutch to the Siachin area. So, you see that the military situation calls for the same awareness which the Prime Minister mentioned some weeks ago. Here, he also did mention that the diplomatic efforts are in progress, in other words, telling other countries what the situation in respect of Kashmir is Now, everybody knows that Kashmir is an integral part of India, but people outside still require to be convinced and I am most surprised how well most of the countries in the world have accepted our arguments.

Hon. Members have mentioned about the Prime Minister of Pakistan going abroad and making statements, but I do not know whether the credibility of the Prime Minister of Pakistan still remains after the frightful speeches she seems to have made in Lahore and other places which were available to us on tapes. I must say that it was hysterical in the true sense of the word, Now, when that kind of hysteria is being spread in that country, surely our Defence Ministry is not that stupid as not even to take note of it. But the whole effort of the Defence is to make sure that your enemy does not know what

you are doing. I would love to tell you all the details of our strength but you will recognise that it is not really wise to disclose details because an element of surprise is probably even more important than the power to the gun, I am very glad that Mr. Kalpanath Rai is shaking his head in agreement because this is not a matter of party discussions, as was in the case of the debate in the morning. This is something which every person has to understand Defence is not simply a matter of the services taking part and that is all. Every citizen is involved; every industry is involved. Fortunately, India is an industrial country now. It is no longer a purely rural or agriculture-based country, which is of course is also good because we can feed ourselves. But we are an industrial country now. it has an important significance because we manything ourselves here which is of value to defence. We do not publicise this too much, but I think our enemies know this. This is an important aspect of defence. Now, we can make spare parts ourselves and a lot of things required for basic defence is available in the country. This makes a big difference to what is known as defence preparedness.

Then, some statements were made in respect of the internal situation. As I said earlier, when we are in difficulty practically everybody within the country cooperates. I have a feeling that even some of the misguided youth in the Kashmir valley will change over. There are already signs that the same intensity of opposing us by every person no longer holds. It is only a section of the population which needs to be educated. These are things that have been overlooked over the years and I think the need for a new kind of re-education of the population is beginning to be understood by the people who are governing it. I am sure they will join the mainstream and the same will happen in Punjab also. The talk that the internal situation would affect the war effort is something which I will take seriously, but not as to hamper our defence efforts.

There was a mention about camps in Pakistan Occupied-Kashmir. I think the hon. Member Mr. Kumaramangalam asked this

question. I do not know whether he asked it as a rehetorical question or he wanted information. I presume he is too intelligent a man to make us believe that it was only a simple question. Of course, there are camps. This is a very important fact which we have to consider at the appropriate moment. I do not think the policy of the Government is to break the international border straightaway unless there are very good reasons.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Do you mean to say the ceasefire line or the international border?

DR. RAJA RAMANNA: I am not talking of the Kashmir border. But the policy of the country is not to go cross any international border without any reason. We have heard statements here that Pakistan is heavily armed. Some people asked: Is it even better than ours? Some fears have been expressed even in public. I would like to make a few statements on this. Pakistan has certainly improved its fighting capabilities because it has been receiving a lot of arms from outside on one pretext or the other. But we have not been just watching this happening. To some extent, we have been matching it. Our country has a strong industrial background which I specially mentioned, in times of war, however much storage of spare parts we have, there is always a difficulty when it comes from abroad. There can always be a control on you in the matter of availability of spares. This is something which a country that entirely depends on import has to take into account. Somebody has asked: Is Pakistan equipped with AWACs? As far as I know they do not have AWACs. These are only pieces of information I am passing on to you. Finally, there is the question of diplomatic initiative and—if the Prime Minister permits me as my boss in defence— I must pay credit to the External Affairs people of the Government of India, who really have convinced very large number of countries that Pakistan really has no claim to all that is making about Kashmir, and all agree that the Shimla Agreement should be the basis on which we should operate our future relations with that country. Mr. Gujral has made a strong statement.

[Dr. Raja Ramanna]

I only say this because a question has been raised, Have we made efforts to convince other countries. I must say with great emphasis, that we have greatly succeeded in doing this.

Just before I sit down, I make one comment on the nuclear question. Mr. Faleiro was good enough to refer to the discussion he had with me many years ago, as a Member of this House and as a hon. Minister. Since he referred to the conversation, I would like to say one thing. People do not fully appreciate the destructive and the distractive capability of a nuclear weapon. They think "It is like one more big weapon and we will use it when the time comes." I think, if nuclear weapons are used, they have the deepest consequences to the whole area, in the sense of environmental pollution of the worst type and they may destroy the environment for a longer period of time. That can be dreamt of even in Hiroshima sufficient destruction was there. Now with modernisation and all that, a weapon of this type can only be mentioned but to believe that people can use it in a sub-continent a land which belongs to all of us. We were one country at a time, I think, it is betrayal of the human spirit. But if our neighbour chooses to have it, then the answer which the Prime Minister gave last time in his speech, is fully operative.

I was surprised that somebody even suggested that we have a quid pro quo between two countries just to keep peace here. I never heard of that. But it is rather an interesting statement for the people who write academic notes in Defence journals about *quid pro quos* between U.S. and us. But I never heard of such a thing.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I sit down, having been in the Defence Ministry, I would like to assure this House that Defence preparedness of this country is at the highest pitch that you can think of. We have not been sitting idle. I would have loved to share more details with you but the very nature of things forbids me to do that. But I

would say, whether it is the Army, or the Air force or the Navy, all the three forces are at the fullest pitch, to rise to any occasion that may come up. I will give credit to the people in the services for keeping us in the state of readiness.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Many of the questions have remained unanswered. The Prime Minister is here. For the country, he will do it.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am on a point of order.

Rule 197 speaks of classificatory questions in Calling-attention. The operative portion is this:

Each member may ask a classificatory question and the Minister shall reply at the end to all such questions"

It is sub-rule (2) of Rule 197. It says, the Minister "shall"—which is mandatory—reply at the end of all such questions. This is the point which Mr. Bhogendra Jha has also made.

I have the highest regard and sympathy for the Minister. But the point is, we are representing this country and these questions must be replied. The questions of mine which have not been replied are the following;

One, is the massing of troops mentioned in the Call Attention of such a scale that suggest preparation for aggression by Pakistan? This is Question No. 1 which is specific.

Two, Shri S. K. Singh was asked to resign. Was he asked to resign in the context of any change in our policy towards Pakistan?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please be brief.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Please do not cut out. We are not talking for my pleas-

ure. We are talking for the country. We want a reply for the country on these matters.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Do it patiently.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I have all the sympathy and respect for the Chair. But intervening and interrupting the Members when they are making the points, is really unfair.

Third, what is the background of this visit of the US representative who are representing President Mr. Bush. What is the purpose of this? What is the background. Is USA and USSR trying some solution to this of pulling of? It is a specific question. If he would not reply, I will be grateful.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to say that when the situations are difficult and serious, we should ponder, plan and tackle the situation and do not just talk and talk in details in Defence matters. As far as your point of order is concerned, You called the attention of the Government to a particular situation. A statement is given by the Government on that particular situation. Any clarification has to arise out of the statement made by the hon. Minister. You are making this as the External Affairs Ministry debate and the Defence Minister debate. I do not think this arises out of the statement which is given by the hon. Minister. You had wanted to know whether the Government is prepared vis-a-vis the situation arising out of preparedness by Pakistan in certain areas and, I think, in a guarded and correct manner, the reply has been given.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: I am very sorry. Why did you allow this question? when I put this question, why did you allow it?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If I had stopped you there, then you would have objected to me.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: We should not have Call Attention on this subject. We should not have a debate on this subject. I

have question which will upset the whole country. I have quoted specific questions on these matters.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I would like to say that in deference to your enthusiasm, I allowed you to put the question. But, you would first of all not question the ruling given by the Chair. Secondly, you cannot have a debate on the Foreign Ministry Affairs as well as Defence. You asked the questions. They were pertinent in certain respects. But, you cannot force anything on the House like that. This applies to Shri Bhogendra Jha also.

SHRI P. R. KUMARAMANGALAM: I would like to make a request, not on your ruling, of course. I had made a request. I do not know, perhaps you have misunderstood it. People are generally very much worried. I was hoping and many Members were hoping that something would be said and I do not mean any illwill at all nor am I challenging the intelligence and ability of the Minister of State. All of us, as normal human beings, look up to the Prime Minister. This is a serious matter and we are looking to the Prime Minister to say a few words.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I have a pertinent question to ask from this statement.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: All of you have made very good point. I do not think the Call Attention Motion can allow the Ministers to explain all these things because it becomes a full fledged debate. Now hon. Prime Minister.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: There should be no Call Attention.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You will control yourself and not behave like that.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: You can stop doing that.

(Interruptions)

SHRI DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now, matter ends there. Let us not prolong it now. Now hon. Prime Minister to speak.

THE PRIME MINISTER (SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH): Sir, you had already given your ruling that the Minister of State had fully replied to the main thrust of the question. But hon. Members feel that on certain aspects, they want a further clarification. May I say that now it is an established fact that Pakistan is interfering in the internal matters of our country by supply of arms, by fanning secessionist, by building up war hysteria. And as has been mentioned, we have also heard the hon. Member from Goa Mr. Faleiro, we were not building war hysteria, as has perhaps, been suggested that the Pakistan Prime Minister had made some statement. A thousand years of war was not our dialogue. And when there is also information of movement to the front, we have to view the total situation. And in defence preparedness, it is not all the time that you are trying to analyse intentions. Yes, intentions are part of the analysis. But the ground situation has to be assessed and all precautions have to be taken with regard to the ground situation, the possibility that can arise out of the ground situation. But when it has also been coupled with the intent of fanning secessionist and actually with the dialogue that we have been met with, while we wanted friendly relations with all our neighbors and we in right earnest started with Nepal, China and Sri Lanka. With China also, we have had a conflict. With china, we have got a problem. With China, there is also an issue of territory. But yet with those complicated matters, there has been a positive movement. I do not say that we have got solution. But still we have had a positive movement on both the sides because we do feel that in spite of that, you see this similarity. Though we have a conflict with China, though we have a border problem, though we have a territory problem, still we feel that it is not fanning insurgency within our country. It does supply arms to Pakistan, that is, in its own bilateral relationship. And it is with this perception that we could open a dialogue. And when we had this intention, there was

no reason why this Government would not have similarly taken initiative to improve relations with Pakistan. I think, the Pakistan Government has missed a very good chance with this Government which had come with this intention. That we had conveyed. Now, the ground language across the border is of anti-tank, of explosives. That is what is coming across the border, that is the real language. You should see what is the real ground language. The real ground language across Pakistan, to us is of anti-tank missiles, of sub-machine guns, of rocket launchers, of AK 47s, and according to some information, possibly surface to air missile launchers. Against our good will, this is what we are confronted with and then it was coupled with raising of mass hysteria, of funds at the highest level and then also forward movement of troops. No country can be oblivious to this situation and may I assure the House, we have taken all necessary steps, that our flanks do not remain open; in guarding the flanks, we have taken all precautions. I think, it is our duty. Nobody can tell us that we do not have a right to defend ourselves. Every country has a right to defend itself. And the steps we take are according to our light. Every country is free.

Now coming to the foreign affairs side, the diplomatic thrust, I think, I should pay compliment to the Foreign Affairs Ministry, for, really, it could convey to the various capitals the Indian point of view and quite a large number of capitals responded to the support of the Simla Agreement which was sought to be diluted and was being described as out of context. And I got it conveyed to Pakistan that if it is out of context, it will not be only one way out of context. So, please be serious when you say it is out of context. This is the framework by which we got peace for 18 years. Simla Agreement is a process of history. After several conflicts, the two countries had agreed on the Simla Agreement. It was not just that out of the Foreign Ministries; papers came and both signed them. And it gave a framework of peace for so many years. Why cannot it be continued? Why cannot Pakistan understand that not during the 15 years, but only during

*Pak troops in Concentration of
Chhamb Sector*

the last year, there have been trouble, insurgency and all that. Why those years were not worse of in our relationship? I think, some introspection is necessary on that side. I have also conveyed through various channels that good relations are not built by good arguments. Good relations are built by acts of good faith. And I have conveyed—to share with the House—that if Pakistan shows one act of good faith, we will show two. But just go on denying, while you are doing it, carrying on merrily, this is something which we are not going to accept. The very fact that the Prime Minister of Pakistan has to move out, is a proof of our diplomatic success. In fact, she was under pressure within her own circles that the Indian diplomatic offensive has been successful, so successful that they were virtually isolated from some countries. Therefore now she herself has to undertake the journey. It is a proof of our success and we are not complacent. We have had talks with various Arab countries and genuinely they want that no conflict does occur. And many have come out expressly in support of the Simla Agreement.

15.00 hrs.

May I add at this juncture—which I want to do specially I am grateful to the hon. Members that on this issue, they said, "All are one. There is no division among us. We sit here as Indians, not as party Members when it comes to this issue of national security." I am grateful to the House and this message coming today from the House will go a long way to strengthen because it is not only the Army but also the people and their morale.

In this, may I say, at the same time, it is very necessary—as I have rightly said—it is not only the Army that takes on the responsibility of security but the people? And in the people—if they are very strong there has to be harmony. Harmony and unity of the people is its great strength. Anything that would or could divide the minds or the hearts of the people or divert energies elsewhere at this juncture—not only at this juncture but for all time to come—is something which would

affect our security environment also.

I have confidently conveyed that if on this issue, Pakistan thinks that the people of India are divided, they are mistaken. Be it our Muslim brethren, be it our Sikh brethren, be it our Christian brethren, be it of any religion, caste or creed, they are all one and this is our strength. May I assure the House that this is the message I have and the confidence I have in meeting any situation? With these words, may I assure you that there is nothing to worry about? We are ready to face any challenge.... (*Interruptions*).... Now, Kashmir is an integral part of India. there is no question. We have always held it and expressed ourselves that any issue between India and Pakistan has to be bilaterally decided and we are not accepting mediation in these matters. However, even for putting our point of view and conveying our point of view, it is necessary to keep communication channels open. If we clog our communication channels, then our presentation of our views also gets clogged. I do not think we should stop communication channels but we have said firmly 'no' about mediation.

15.04 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Eleventh Report

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-
TRY OF TOURISM (SHR SATYA PAL
MALIK): Sir, I beg to move:

"That this House do agree with the
Eleventh Report of the Business Advi-
sory Committee presented to the House
on the 16th May, 1990."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The ques-
tion is:

"That this House do agree with the Eleventh Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 16th May, 1990."

The motion was adopted

15.05 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

- (I) **Need to allot alternative land to the small vendors at Minjur Railway Station on a permanent basis**

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN *in the Chair*]

SHRIMATI M. CHANDRASEKHAR (Sriperumbudur): Sir, the small vendors numbering about 64 have been allowed to continue their vending business within the Railway land near Minjur Railway Station which is about 30 kms. from Madras Central Station on the New Delhi-Madras railway lines. These poor vendors belonging to weaker sections have been doing their petty business for the last many years and their sole livelihood is dependent on their vending business.

Suddenly, on 22.1.1990, the authorities not only used force to evict these vendors and damaged all their vending property but even removed the Railway boundary post and their land was forcibly taken over by the Highway Department of the State Government. On bringing the matter to the notice of the Railway authorities, the Railway officials visited the place immediately and set the whole thing right and the railway land was retrieved and their boundary post was fixed as before.

Sir, these vendors have been always under the threat of eviction by the local authorities. I would, therefore, request the

Railway authorities to take immediate action for allotment of land at some other place to these small vendors in the Minjur Railway Station, on a permanent basis, so that the fear of frequent eviction action is removed.

- (II) **Need to provide financial assistance to the Government of Uttar Pradesh to meet drinking water problem in Mohanlalganj Parliamentary constituency**

[*Translation*]

SHRI SARJU PRASAD SAROJ (Mohanlalganj): Sir, water is essential for human beings as well as all other creatures. In summer season they need more water. Even after 40 years of planned development, the water problem in our country remains unsolved. All the wells, ponds and rivers around our area are drying up and if immediate steps are not taken there, the situation will worsen. The immediate solution to the problem is a must. Sir, besides drinking water, the water is equally essential for agriculture. Therefore, I would request that a water supply scheme should be started there with the help of the world bank immediately so that people might not face such problem in future. For an immediate action, I would request the Central Government to provide adequate funds to the State Government so that new tubewells and hand pumps could be installed, and wells and the tubewells lying out of order could be repaired.

[*English*]

- (iii) **Need to hand over the sick Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhopal sagar in Chittorgarh District to a suitable promoter**

SHRI HAMENDRA SINGH BANERA (Bhilwara): Sir, the Mewar Sugar Mills Ltd., Bhupalsagar, District, Chittorgarh is the only agro-based industry in the Udaipur region comparison of the districts Udaipur, Chittorgarh and Bhilwara. It is a sick unit which has rendered hundreds of workers jobless. Cane

growing farmers of the above districts are also the sufferers. Due to delay in taking action by the Board of Industrial Financial Rehabilitation to hand over the unit to a suitable promoter, the hardship faced by both the mills workers and farmers is worsening day-by-day. I, therefore, request the Government to instruct BIFR to hand over the above sugar mill to a suitable promoter.

[*Translation*]

(iv) Need to enquire into the alleged irregularities committed by Gas Authority of India

SHRI ISHWAR CHAUDHARY (Gaya): Sir, it is a matter of great concern that Gas Authority of India is incurring an annual loss of about Rs. 70 crores. There are several reasons for it but I would like to draw your attention towards two points only. In the recent elections the Gas Authority of India got printed colored Calendars to be utilised for election campaign and in lieu of that a contract of Rs. 20 crores for HBJ extension pipeline was awarded to it without filing any tender.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister towards one more reason for loss. The Snam Progetti an Italian company has been benefited by awarding contract of Tripura Pipe line project. Many other companies had submitted tenders for it. The rate quoted by Snam Company were just double as compared to the rates of other companies. No only that, their tender was received late by two months but even then the contract was awarded to this company in violation of all the rules.

The top officials of Gas Authority of India have misused their position. Therefore, I would request the Government of India that a high level inquiry should be conducted to probe into these financial irregularities and action should be taken against all the top officials involved in it.

[*English*]

(v) Need to provide speedy railway transportation facilities for betel leaves in West Bengal

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA (Tamluk): Sir, the growers and traders of betel leaves in West Bengal have been facing a very serious situation due to the inadequate facilities provided for the transportation of betel baskets by the Railways.

West Bengal produces two-thirds of the betel leaves produced in our country. Being highly perishable, betel leaves need quick transportation by the Railway from Mecheda, Panskura, and Bagnan Railway Stations on South-Eastern Railway and Howrah, Sealdah, Srirampur Railway Stations on the Eastern Railway. In Bagnan and Srirampur Railway Stations there are no facilities for the transportation of betel baskets as no major trains stop there and in other Railway Stations either facilities are inadequate or the trains do not carry regular empty V.P.S. for loading betel baskets.

Therefore, I urge upon the Railway Minister to take the following steps for the quick and regular transportation of betel baskets from various Railway Stations of West Bengal to other parts of the country:

- 1) Regular monitoring of the transportation of betel baskets in Howrah and Sealdah Railway Station, particularly in 8034 UP, 8005 UP, 8002 UP, 8015 UP trains of South Eastern Railway and 3211 UP, 2303 UP, 2381 UP, 3007 UP, 3005 UP, 3009 UP trains of Eastern Railway.
- 2) Stoppage of 8030 UP at Bagnan Station, Stoppage of 3009 UP at Srirampur Station and stoppage of 8002 UP trains at Mecheda Station.
- 3) Supply of regular V.P.S. in 8030 UP and 7034 UP trains.

vi) Need to clean the proposals to set up thermal power station at Sagardighi and Budge Budge as also Purulia pumps storage and Balagarh thermal power projects (West Bengal) in 8th Plan itself

SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL (Joynagar): Sir, West Bengal, particularly Calcutta, at one time hub of the industrial activity, is at present passing through the throes of acute power shortage. Summer is also on in its full swing. It is high time that something is done to ease the electricity supply situation in this power-famished State. The West Bengal Government had submitted to the Central Electricity Authority proposals for two thermal power stations planned to be set up at Sagardighi and Budge Budge. The State Government has been trying hard to ensure clearance for both the projects.

The 2000 MW Sagardighi project has been waiting clearance since 1985. The clearance of the CEA for the 500 MW Budge Budge project was sought about four months ago. The CEA has, on the other hand, argued that the 2500 MW of thermal capacity proposed to be created in the State will be hopelessly under-utilized. The State Government is, however, worried about how to meet the increased demand at the turn of the century by when the demand-supply gap will widen to 2870 MW. In fact, the gap could be even wider as the old units will produce less and less as they age further. I would, therefore, very strongly support the State Government's demand that the CEA must clear not only the Sagardighi and Budge Budge projects, but also Purulia pumps storage and Balagarh thermal power projects in the 8th Plan itself.

(vii) Need to Clear the Proposals for expanding telephone exchanges in Idukki district, Kerala

SHRI PALAI K.M. MATHEW (Idukki): Sir, proposals for the expansion of about three dozen telephone exchanges in Idukki district, Kerala are pending with the Government.

Idukki is perhaps the most undeveloped district of Kerala in the matter of transportation and communication. The need for communication facilities in this hilly district, with a dominant feature of deep terrains and valleys cannot be over-emphasised. This district produces a major chunk of the cash crops which earn foreign exchange.

I request the Government that in the interest of the undeveloped district of Idukki it should expedite the clearance of expansion proposals on a top priority basis.

15.15 hrs.

FINANCE BILL 1990—*CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We will now take up further discussion on the motion for consideration of the Finance Bill, 1990, moved by Prof. Madhu Dandavate on the 16th May, 1990.

Yes, Mr Vijay Kumar Malhotra.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Can I catch your eyes, Sir?

Mr. Chairman, Sir, in view of the fact that the Finance Bill after being adopted here has to go to the other House, if the process has to be completed expeditiously I would suggest that we may sit for a longer time. I can reply even in the late evening but the debate on the Finance Bill should be completed today only. That is my request to the entire House through you, Sir.

SHRISONTOSH MOHANDEV (Tripura West): Yes, it is a small problem and I appreciate it. But I would like to say that the time should be adjusted in such a manner that the reply should be completed before 8.00 O' Clock as some hundred Members want to go at 8.00 o' Clock.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, everybody should be allowed to speak and go out so that my work in the end will be relieved.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, of late the Finance Minister is so confident that he always talks in a funny manner. That is his nature. Every time he tries to be funny. But don't be so over-confident. This is not the way to reply. While replying the questions, you are calling Members bloody...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: No, no.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: You may not agree now.

I have come here by my own merits. You cannot reply like this. I only said that since some hundred M.Ps have to go, have some commitment, at 8.00 o' Clock so the time should be adjusted in such a manner that it finishes before 8.00 P.M. Otherwise, we have no objection. We should not be asked to sit beyond 8.00 P.M. That is what I said. I am not supposed to say where we have to go.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I fully support the suggestion. If some appointment at 8.00 o' Clock is there, you can ration the time and I myself will take the least amount of time and try to give reply.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA (Delhi Sadar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, all our Members have to go to attend a meeting at 6.00 p.m. and will come back at 8.00 p.m. If they have to go at 8.00 o' Clock you can take it up at 10.00 p.m.

[English]

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: Sir, we have no objection. If you allow us to go at 8 P.M. we will come back at 9.00 P.M. and then we can sit up to even 12.00 o' Clock.

[Translation]

PROF. VIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: Mr. Chairman, Sir, I feel that various concessions and reliefs announced by the hon. Minister of Finance in direct and indirect taxes are highly disappointing. I would like to make it clear that the shape in which the Finance Bill was presented in the House is not acceptable to us. It could be our helplessness to extend our support to this Bill, but we do not think it to be a good Budget or a Budget of public interest.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, this Budget is a blow to the middle class the poor and the fixed income groups. We had expected that the hon. Minister of Finance would prepare a justifiable Budget. We fail to understand as to why efforts were not made to extend the concessions which were made available to multi-nationals and the big giants to partnership firms, self-employed persons and individuals. The multi-nationals, widely held companies and big industries have been given an exemption of 10 per cent thereby making the total concession of 20 per cent. While high companies have been granted concessions of 10 per cent in rate and 20 per cent in tax, the closely held companies have been granted 5 per cent concession in rate and 10 per cent in tax. No relief has been given to self employed persons and the partnership firms. Concessions to big companies and no concession to commonman—at least we did not expect this thing from Dandavateji. Hundred per cent exemption has been given no dividends to be accrued to one corporate sector from the other whereas dividend accruing to commonman has not been granted any exemption. Why this facility was not extended to personal income? Mr. Speaker, Sir, Dandavateji stated that he would raise Rs. 800 crores from the corporate sector. I cannot understand the principle of arithmetic he applied to it. It is so because as compared to the earlier rate, an amount of Rs. 5289 crores should have been expected from the corporate sector. If there is a reduction of 20 per cent, the total amount of reduction comes to Rs. 1000 crores. As per my calculations, instead of a profit of Rs.

[Prof. Vijay Kumar Malhotra]

800 crores, there should have been a loss of Rs. 600 crores to Rs. 700 crores even after deducting the profit to be accrued from abolition of investment allowance out of the total reliefs given therein. I feel it is not proper to make good the losses by some other method. Various concessions given to the corporate sector call for a review and as such should be made clear. Mr. Speaker, Sir, he provided a total benefit of just Rs. 800 annually by raising the income tax exemption limit from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000. It is too meagre. The income tax exemption limit should at least be raised to Rs. 30,000. He has snatched away the exemptions which were hitherto available in the Budget. Dandavateji is a professor of Mathematics. As such he calculated that if people having an annual income of Rs. 42,000 save Rs. 8000, they would not be required to pay income tax. I would like to place some more figures before him. If a person having an annual income of Rs. 48,000 saves Rs. 8000 he has to pay Rs. 600 more as income tax as per the new formula. Out of the relief of Rs. 800, the Government takes away Rs. 600. Those who are self-employed and whose annual income is Rs. 36,000 have to pay Rs. 600 more if they save Rs. 6000 under the new formula. Is a person with an annual income of Rs. 36,000 a capitalist or millionaire? He claims that the new formula that has been evolved now is more justifiable. Snatching away Rs. 600 out of the relief of Rs. 800 is a great injustice. It is very simple. People whose income is in the range of 30 per cent will suffer a loss of Rs. 600 and for those in the 50 per cent range the loss will be Rs. 1800 if the savings are Rs. 6000. If my figures are wrong, let the hon. Minister of Finance say so. These figures are definitely correct. At the same time, there is big anomaly. People having an income of Rs. 75,000 will have to pay tax of Rs. 17,600. If their income is Rs. 75,010 i.e. an increase of just Rs. 10, they will have to pay Rs. 1408 more. What a justice it is that on an income of Rs. 10 one has to pay Rs. 1408 as tax. Earlier marginal relief used to be given on surcharge, but this time no such relief has been given. If one has

to pay Rs. 1408 on an income of Rs. 10, its justifiability can be well understood, I would like to say that just as exemption has been given in corporate tax, maximum income tax should be 40 per cent and the exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 30,000. At the same time, old formula should be applied to relief savings.

I would like to make a submission about wealth tax. It is not proper to impose tax on the national increase in the value of wealth. For example, suppose some one came from Pakistan as refugee and he purchased a house for Rs. 600. Now he or she is staying in that house no matter whether she is a widow or anybody else. If tomorrow notional value of his or her wealth is assessed at Rs. 20 lakhs, where from he or she will pay wealth tax on Rs. 20 lakhs when he or she is a poor person and the house a self-occupied. If it is estimated that the notional value of his property has increased how can he or she pay the tax? Neither his or her income has increased nor the property. While implementing the wealth tax formula, a way out should be found to check the payment in black money in the open market.

I would like to point out further that the Government has not so far presented the Eighth Five Year Plan in the House. The real fabric of the Eighth Plan is not known. Without finalization of the Eighth Plan, it cannot be clear as to what is the actual position. The total increase in this year's plan is 10 per cent more than last year's revised estimate. Madhu Dandavateji has shown a deficit of Rs. 7200 crores. He has reduced the plan to such an extent that it was but natural that the deficit will be less. Only an increase of 10 per cent has been shown in the plan. Under the circumstances if the deficit is kept under Rs. 7200 crores, it would not serve the purpose because in that case this Budget will not help in further development.

All the Ministries have been advised by the Government to reduce their expenditure and meet the burden of dearness allowance out of their own savings. Please let me know if this expenditure has been shown under

plan head or revenue expenditure head. If this money is taken from the plan and consequently plan allocation is reduced, there will be a decline in the plan as compared to the last year and the pace of development will be retarded.

It has been said that reducing prices and removing unemployment are the objectives of this Budget. There has been a 5 per cent rise in prices during the last 5 months. The wholesale price index stood at 165 during the month of January this year now it is 173 thus registering an increase of 5 per cent. There has been an 8 per cent rise in retail prices. I would like to request you to look into it. No care has been taken as to where from the revenue could accrue. No attention has been paid to the public sector. About Rs. 70,000 crores would be invested in the public sector by the end of this year and the profit to be accrued is likely to be 3-4 per cent. The hon. Minister of Finance said that 48 per cent resources will be mobilised from internal sources for the expansion of the public sector. There is no mention in the Budget as to where from this 48 per cent will be mobilised and how the investment requirements would be met.

Mention has also been made of loss in Coal India Ltd. No matter whether it is the Coal India Ltd. or any other public sector company, the power generation has been stagnating at 40 per cent of the installed capacity. The SAIL is also producing far below its installed capacity. If the production could match the installed capacity, there could be a large surplus. It is being said that less work done by the workers is the cause of below capacity production. It is not so. It is necessary that the management the bureaucracy and the officers working there should also be held responsible. If this could be done, the quantum of surplus will be so high that we would be able to utilise it in public welfare work.

I would like to make two more points. I would like to point out that there has been no mention as to the various steps being taken by the Government to unearth black money.

Please ensure that no harassment is caused to the honest tax payers. The black money should be utilised to remove unemployment and to execute some scheme for the slums. At the same time, it should be made clear as to what method is going to be followed to utilise this black money. I would like to lay maximum stress on the lifting of ban imposed on the recruitment of Government employees. It may please be treated as my appeal. The Government cannot guarantee the right to work. Then at least, it should lift the ban on recruitment. Lakhs of people are crossing the maximum age limit for entry into Government services due to this ban. Please remove the problem of unemployment so that the country could develop. Some allocation for this purpose should be made in the Budget. The Government should at least fulfil the promises it has made in its election manifesto that it would lift the ban on recruitment. I hope that the Government will take necessary steps in this regard.

[English]

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO (Mormugao): Mr. Chairman, at the outset, I would like to point out that, after the Budget was presented by the hon. Finance Minister, we have discussed only nine Ministries out of many Ministries. What have we done really is this? Thirty-seven per cent of the demands for grants have been discussed and 63 per cent of them have been guillotined. The point that I am making precisely is this. The expenditure in the Budget is increasing and has increased since 1950. I have taken the trouble of collecting some figures to show how about 300 times it has increased since 1950. The time devoted to the Budget is getting less and less. In fact, the Sessions of Parliament themselves are getting shorter and less time the Parliament is meeting since 1950 till this day. Within the shorter time, the time devoted to the Budget is getting less. Perhaps one could have thought that the business of the Government was increasing and getting so complex that there was no way in which the accountability to Parliament, as envisaged originally, could be enforced. But this is not being done. I

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

know of countries worth mentioning of some substance. India is the only country where the accountability of the Government to Parliament is getting less. The accountability of the government to representative democracy is increasing in all the countries of so-called old Commonwealth, in all countries where there is any substance in parliamentary democracy, Presidential democracy; it is also increasing to Committees which meet throughout the year and scrutinise in details the demands for grants. Only general matters are discussed in Parliaments. Therefore, I would like to show the enormity of this problem so that this House takes some decision on these matters. We are the only odd country where parliamentary effectiveness is decreasing year after year. This year, 37 per cent of the demands for grants have been discussed and 63 per cent of them have been guillotined. The expenditure contained in the Budget of 1989-90 of the Government of India was Rs. 337.88 crores; in this Budget, it is Rs. 94,706.54 crores. There is an increase of about 300 times. As against this, the number of sittings of Parliament is decreasing. In the First Parliament, in 1950-51, the Parliamentary sittings were 677 effective days; in the last Parliament, there were 465 days. So, there is a substantial decrease. In the last Parliament, there was an improvement compared to many previous Parliaments. It was only a short Parliament. So, there were only 200 days on which the Parliament sat. In the Seventh Parliament, they sat for 400 days. Therefore, the Parliament is meeting less and less. Within those days when the Parliament is meeting, the percentage of time for discussion for Budget is even less. The Budget time of the Second Lok Sabha, for instance, was 2.9 per cent of the total time. In the last Parliament, it was 16.9 per cent. Therefore, the Parliamentary Sessions are getting shorter. The business of Parliament is increasing; the business of Government is increasing. Within the shorter Sessions of Parliament, the time devoted to the Budget is decreasing.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): We are all guilty for this.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: This matter does not concern the Government alone; it concerns all of us; and all of us must apply our mind to this. I am mentioning this in the context of the Report of the Rules Committee which was laid on the Table of the House on 4th April, 1990. It has recommended that there should be some more Standing Committees on the lines that are available in every parliamentary democracy, even in the Commonwealth countries, in Europe, in Asia and many other countries. One of them is the Finance and Planning Committee which will scrutinise the Budget. Now, I fail to understand why has not this Committee been set up? The Report was laid on the Table of the House on the 4th of April. Now we are in the middle of May. This Committee has not been promulgated. Unless there is an objection to their being promulgated, these Committees should have been promulgated by the Speaker. Therefore, through you I urge the Speaker, and I think I am expressing the feelings of the entire House that the standing committees must be promulgated in the course of this session itself so that we can start working like Parliaments elsewhere and effectively function from the inter-session itself. And, therefore, unless these committees are formed as they are formed in every other country worth mentioning—I do not know what happens in Upper Volta or Togo, with due respect I do not know—but I know what happens for instance in Britain, Canada or Australia. Even in Britain which is so very conservative they have brought in these committees and it is very surprising for anybody to find this situation.

MR. CHAIRMAN: In some State also it is implemented.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: It is there, yes. I am happy to note it. That is the only way. It is very embarrassing that our Parliament does not have this system because without it the budgetary discussion will be hardly of any meaning and substance.

Please see. What is the result of this little time that is devoted for discussion on the Demands? The hon. Finance Minister has rightly pointed out in his Budget Speech, that there are two major problems that confront him and the country and the Finance Ministry must address them with a sense of utmost priority.

One is the question of the Budgetary Deficit in general; and the other is the specific question of balance of payments. Now, the balance of payments is basically sought to be redressed through the Ministry of Commerce—basically. So, the balance of payments problem is a priority problem to be discussed in the Budget and the Ministry of Commerce is the main instrument for redressing the balance of payments. But the Ministry of Commerce has not been discussed in this year's Demands!

So, in this type of situation it really shows how meaningless it gets. I would again repeat what I said a few moments back in a cooler atmosphere: That we are not here merely in that sense—I meant what I said—we are not here merely just to speak on any matter so long as we get a chance. We are here to do substantial work to redress the grievances of the people and not merely giving speeches for the sake of speaking will not take us anywhere. This will be just speechifying unless certain committees are there that sit throughout the year, develop a sense of specialisation within the limitations and then really have a close look at the Budget.

Now see the budgetary deficit. That is the main problem according to the Finance Minister. With all the sympathy and respect the House has and I have personally for the Finance Minister, I would only say, that he has admitted that that is his main problem. But he has done nothing about it; no specific measure has the Finance Minister taken and nothing is disclosed which is meant to effectively control the budgetary deficit.

Now, it is not his fault. It is not the fault of his Government. That is the situation of

the Government. A minority Government dependant on antagonistic forces for its survival, what can they do?

But what can be done; surely is the hon. Finance Minister, must assert himself against the populist measure of the type which you have discussed in this House and which are in the Budget and commended from time to time, saying so much in the country. That is the minimum you can do. The hon. Finance Minister should himself say that these things should not happen.

Now I would like to mention one thing on this point. It is not a new thing. Budgetary deficit has not been created by the Finance Minister. He has inherited it from us, along with a very buoyant economy and a vibrant economy, You have inherited both the things, a very vibrant economy with the highest rate of industrial growth that was ever in this country and also the budgetary deficit. Now, all that I want to say is that our Government, the previous Government, was aware of this problem and wanted that steps should be taken to control effectively the budgetary deficit.

One of the steps taken was about the request made in the terms of reference of the Ninth Finance Commission. See paragraph 4 of the report of the Ninth Finance Commission. It says: "The Government wanted the Finance Commission to adopt a normative approach in taking the receipts and expenditure for the revenue account of the States and the Centre, and so on and so forth.

Now in your action taken report, in the paragraph which you have accepted, that is among the recommendations of the Finance Commission which you have accepted, you have accepted this normative approach as far as the State are concerned. But you have not accepted the normative approach as far as the Central itself is concerned. Why have you not accepted the normative approach? It is given in paragraph 10 of the report. I quote:

The normative approach is formulated

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on these lines broadly.

Central and State Governments should be treated in a similar manner with regard to fiscal discipline. We recommend that the convention should therefore be developed limiting the extent of deficit financing by Central Government in any given year to an amount to be determined in consultation with the Governor of the Reserve Bank of India on the basis of certain objective economic criteria to be clearly laid down..."

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Faleiro, your Party has written that not more than ten minutes should be given to the Congress Members.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO: Your Party and my Party are one and the same. This is the opening speech. I am the first speaker on Finance Bill from our side. Please allow me more time.

Will the Government accept the normative approach recommended by the Finance Commission? That is what we want to know from the Finance Minister. Will the Government, by law, establish the limits of borrowing through Parliament under Article 292? Will the Government bring a law under Article 292 to set up the limits of borrowing by the Executive? Under Article 292, the executive power of the Union extends to borrowing upon the security of Consolidated Fund of India within such limits if any, as may from time to time, be fixed by Parliament by law. It is necessary to fix these limits because if you exceed this limit, you have to come back to the Parliament and justify specifically as to why you want the limits to be raised and as to why you want to borrow more. This is necessary to control the budgetary deficit and the borrowings of this Government. Will you bring a legislation? If not why not?

On the question of balance of payments, I would like advert to a situation which we are all conversant with, but we must think deeply into us, namely matter of trade, conces-

sional finance, and even aid and international economic environment are adverse to us. Europe is being integrated as one market by 1992. So, the trade, aid and concessional finance will basically go rather than to the South as formulated earlier, to the developing countries of South Europe like Portugal, Spain, Greece, and that is what would have come to us in terms of trade. Even concessional finance will go to those countries. My question is this. The mix of the newly industrialised countries, for instance, are already discussing with the EEC about market access to those countries. They have covered a long distance. I would, therefore, like to know as to what this Government has done in this regard. Has the Government been doing anything specific on this matter? Have they worked out with the EEC access to their markets or not and at what stage is it?

We have problems with the Soviet Union because of the convertibility of the rouble. Our trade has been on rupee basis. It will have to be most possible in hard currency. Also no more in Moscow decision are taken, in Kremlin. They are taken in the market place. We will have to compete. In view of the situation created by *Perestroika* in the Soviet Union, what steps have been taken to ensure our market in that country? I know that at the moment the Commerce Minister is in Moscow. We should have a strategy to maintain that market, in fact to strengthen it. We would like to know from the Minister, what his reaction is and what are his feelings about the decisions taken at the recent meeting of the IMF? As far as reports go, decision have been taken adverse to the developing countries. Instead of increase in quotas of one hundred per cent, which recommended by the Managing Director of the Fund and fully supported by the developing countries, the increase has only been fifty per cent. What is worse? A new conditionality has been applied viz. that there will be no concessional finance and no support from the Fund to any country that defaults whatever the circumstances. Now this new conditionality is against the very foundation of the charter of the IMF. It puts the IMF like a loan shark, like a person who gives money

just to take it back and not like a development bank which was the purpose of IMF. It is the violation of the charter of IMF. What is the Government going to do in that?

As far as the United States are concerned, we are happy with the position taken by this Government on Super 301. That was the same position of our own Congress Government. The United States and the developed countries must be made aware of even more forcefully that they cannot have protectionism for themselves like in multi-fibre agreements and try them to impose on open trade and open markets as far as developing countries are concerned.

We must again re-start North South dialogue if not on the global negotiation on all issues, at least on issue by issue and step by step. What are we doing to re-start the North South dialogue? South South cooperation is a must. What are we doing to import from the developing countries rather than from the developed countries? I have some specific suggestions on this, viz. reduce nominally tariff for import from the developing countries and give them the benefit of a nominal reduction say to the extent of 10 per cent. Have Chambers of Commerce with some of the developing countries, those developing countries that are more developed. When you can have Chambers of Commerce with USA, UK and Soviet Union, why can you not have Chambers of Commerce with some of the more developed countries among the developing countries?

We have to increase our technical cooperation because technology is the key. It was through technology that the western countries colonised the rest of the world. And it is through the tremendous development of technology at this point of time in bio-chemistry and in many other areas that neo-colonialism is bound to creep in unless we improve our own technology. Exchange of technology among south countries is a must. Therefore, what steps are we taking as a leading developing country to improve on technical cooperation and exchange appropriate technology with other developing

countries? As I said, this is how it goes. we have rush through these things at every stage. I conclude on this but I would like the hon. Minister to reply to these specific points that I have made.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Prof. Madhu Dandavate deserves congratulations on two fronts. One is, this is the first budget which is praised by men like Mr. Nani Palkhiwala in Bombay and also by Mr. Somnath Chatterjee and Mr. Indrajit Gupta. Any budget which is praised and applauded by such sections of people, there is very little to offer in the budget. And I have the privilege to go to the library for two or three days and I saw what Prof. Madhu Dandavate had been saying for four or five years on budget, on price rise, on the petroleum price when in the evening Mr. V.P. Singh himself had raised the petroleum prices. It is shocking to see that all his comments he gave for five years, not a single one he has implemented. BOP, deficit financing, India's borrowing, India's trade abroad, what Prof. Madhu Dandavate has been preaching not even a single line he has been able to practise in the budget. When I ask the reason he will say "Give us a change, we are there for five years' it is only six months." I only wish him luck. I only want to tell him sometimes please find a little time when inter-session is there and see some of his speeches.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I remember all my speeches because none else has written them.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Sir, the biggest problem of unemployment is being faced by our country. According to our recent survey, the Labour force growth in our country between the age group of 15-29 during 1980-2000 will be 110 million young adults as against the earlier 20 years which was less than 69 million young adults and the total employment in organised sector has risen by 12 lakhs in four years as against the population growth of 610 lakhs. The Government has rightly said again and again that the Government will put lot of emphasis on employment and I want to bring a few sug-

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gestions to the hon. Minister if he can consider them. If he thinks they are good, he can incorporate them. We must continue to put emphasis on rapid industrialisation which will create more job opportunities.

Sir, the first suggestion about which Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee, Member of the Finance Consultative Committee is aware, is abolition of investment allowance, section 115 J. Now, several time Government have experimented with this idea of abolition. It was abolished four years back also but was again re-introduced. This system worked well and it helped in industrialisation. The Government stated that the purpose of the abolition was to help the labour intensive industries. The Government is going to gain Rs. 800 crores due to abolition of investment allowance. In reality two-third of this money will come from public sector corporation engaged in infrastructural activities like IPCL, MTNL, IOC, ONGC etc This is a tax on efficiency. I would like to suggest the hon. Minister that this investment allowance be restored to infrastructure industries like power, telecom, petroleum and other industries which the Government want to give priority in core sector.

The best thing for employment generation is house contraction activities. For every Rs. 1 lakh investment in construction activities 3100 mandays of unskilled labour and 1300 mandays of technical and skilled labour get employment. Today, 16 per cent to total employment in our country is in construction industries and the Government must help the housing and construction activities.

There is a massive shortage of urban housing and the biggest hurdle is Urban Land Ceiling Act of 1976 applicable to in 74 cities and towns. This Act passed in 1976 has not achieved even half per cent of its target. Today in our urban cite due to the ULC Act there is a massive shortage of houses and on the other side the land is encroached upon by unauthorised people. It should be allowed to develop into house

construction activities which will not only give shelter and employment but also boost the industries engaged in hardware, steel, cement, etc.-the raw material need for house construction. I do not understand what is the use of having an Act which you cannot employ from 1976 to 1990, that is for 14 years or so. What I am requesting the Government is that they should make an amendment to the Urban Land Ceiling Act. Prof. Dandavate has not referred in his budget on housing. He has not referred the employment which you can get through house. You have not referred the urban housing which is so badly needed and the suggestion is that instead of having this ULC Section 20 and 21, as its is today, which has totally handicapped the housing growth in big metropolitan cities in Bombay and Calcutta, fiscal measures in the form of tax on urban vacant lands should be brought. When there is vacant land in big cities, in Bombay or in Calcutta, they are not allowed to develop. But what happens is that slums come up and the crimes start. So it is better that this land is allowed to be developed by the Central Government and get more revenue. We will get more housing and we will get massive employment through this. It will not only give massive employment to the people but the amount of hardware, cement and steel and other things will be needed which will also give a boost to our general industries.

Sir, there are Non Resident Indians who have deposited over Rs. 10,000 crores in FCNR and NRI deposits with the Government of India and Prof. Madhu Dandavate should know that there are several NRI organisations abroad and they want to come back. The doctors and engineers want to come back and they are ready to invest the foreign exchange money which they have kept in deposit, in the housing activities in the country. So, to some extent, it will also help to settle the Balance of Payment.

Sir, there is one section at present in the Income-tax Act. It is Section 24 (14) where the tax is only deducted upto Rs. 5000. Now, this is a disincentive for people to have his own home. This ceiling of Rs. 5000 should

be increased to Rs. 10,000 or Rs. 15,000. The other point which I would like to suggest to the Government is that they must follow liberal licensing and liberal fiscal policies. What happened in the case of cement is that from 20 million tonnes produced in 1979-80 the production has gone to 45 or 46 million tonnes today. When you totally delicense the production of cement, you allow the large house or the big house to manufacture cement. Today there is no shortage of cement; there is a little increase in price of cement, I agree. But today we are producing 46 million tonnes of cement. In 1980-81, we were getting a revenue of Rs. 169 crores through cement. Today, due to liberalisation and the incentive which have been given, Government is collecting Rs. 1085 crores as excise on cement itself. This is the example of how liberalisation can help. I would request the Government that they should have such policies allowing the people, allowing the industries irrespective of their constitution, irrespective of where they are, irrespective of what share holding they have, large house or big house, that they can produce more and boost the economy. I would only like to say that for producing one million tonne of cement, you need about Rs. 145 crores. Who can afford to spend Rs. 145 crore? I would urge upon the Government to continue this delicensing process and liberal fiscal policies. There is a case about MRTP. Today the MRTP companies are those whose assets are upto Rs. 100 crores. Some years back, it was said that the value of rupee had gone down. Mr. Eduardo Faleiro has rightly said that all over the world the industries are becoming bigger and bigger; there merger takes place and we are trying to fragment our own industries. So, the time has come when either the Government scraps totally the MRTP or dilute the definition of MRTP. Instead of having Rs. 100 crore as assets, it should be more than Rs. 500 crore. That will really help the Department. If it does not help, the MRTP Department will become another licensing department.

16.00 hrs.

I hope Prof. Dandavate will not hesitate to

shed his old socialist mantle. And I am told he has started learning from the Faster Europe and other countries and other Marxist economist, as you rightly said. (*Interruptions*). I am ready to learn. I am only trying to warn the Finance Minister that a criteria for...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Eastern Europe has not given up socialism.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They have not give up. I hope you don't borrow whatever system is there.

SHRI EDUARDO FALEIPO: The have only given up socialists.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I also don't want to borrow their system, whatever system is there.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): I tell you, don't get into it. Stick to what you are saying. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MURLI DEORA: The criterion for an industry to be judged under MRTP Act should not be the value of assets, which are their assets—Rs. 100 crores. It should be the market share of the commodities manufactured by them. This is what is happening in West Germany also. There are MRTP cases, there are cases where they do not allow an industry to produce more than some percentage of that very product. So, what I am requesting the hon. Minister is that this value of Rs. 100 crores should be increased to Rs. 500 crores and it should be on the proportion of their share in the market rather than the value of their assets. This will help our industries to grow, this will help our industries to expand and this will help our industries to compete in the international market. Otherwise we will be left behind when the entire Western Europe becomes the European Economic Community.

Sir, about the capital market, the much needed finance for the industry comes from the stock exchange or the capital market and I know Prof. Dandavate has got a standard reply that the total economy of the country

[Sh. Murli Deora]

does not depend on the stock market, share bazar. I agree with you. But you will agree that there is a need to give boost to the existing capital market and of late, even after the new Government and earlier, the capital market is doing very well. Only one small suggestion I want to offer to the hon. Minister and that is that under Section 80L what is happening is that those who are holding the shares, those who are holding the debentures there is a dual tax from them. The Company pays the tax on their income, but a shareholder or a debenture holder also pays the tax on the earning of that debenture. This is not good. Why is this not good? This is not good because the people who are saving money in the rural areas are ready to pay the tax, but they do not maintain the khata etc. and the Income-tax account. They do not want to go every day to the Income Tax Department. So what, I am requesting is that this ceiling of Rs. 10,000 that is there today, which is exempted from tax... (*Interruptions*). But out of these Rs. 10,000, Mr. Dandavate, only Rs. 3000 are exempted from tax on dividend for holding the shares. This should be included. This will get you so many thousands of rural people who are ready to buy the stocks and shares of the different growing industries in rural and urban areas; just now they are shy, they are ready to invest but they do not want to maintain khata etc. This will help them to come in this.

Sir, Prof. Dandavate, who was a Professor of Nuclear Physics in Bombay, I must say he has done well, we are proud of him, he has always spoken very much on the deficit and borrowings of the Government. I do not want to go into what he has spoken because he won't believe what he said at that time. So, I do not want to go into it. But I want only to say one thing and that is that the Government's debt burden is Rs. 2,60,000 crores and if we see our foreign borrowings when the debt service ratio was going up from 24.25 to 28.29 and 30 even, about fifty-five million Dollars is your borrowing today. (*Interruptions*). But the equity investment in our

industry is not even 150 million Dollars every year. It is better to have equity participation of the foreign companies rather than keep on borrowing.

16.05 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

We are paying high rate of interest. There is no technology; they have no commitment and if they have investment in the ownership of the company itself, they have a stake in the company. They will see that the exports are maintained; they will see the continuous flow of technology will come through. So, the Government should liberalise the norms of foreign investment. Recently, there was a Commonwealth Conference in Delhi in which Shri V.P. Singh, Prof. Dandavate, Shri Ajit Singh and Shri George Fernandes, all of them participated. I am sure Prof. Dandavate has read the editorials of 'Times of India' and the Indian Express'. The people attended that conference were so much confused; they were happy to hear the first three speakers and they welcomed the foreign participation. But when Shri George Fernandes, who is known for this view, said "we do not want any foreign investment," they were confused. You are in power for the past six months and you cannot keep on blaming us for everything. Otherwise, the time will pass away. I request the Government to specify before the end of this Session of Parliament, as to what is the Government's policy of foreign investment. Today, the ratio of foreign investment to the equity participation is 1 to 35. If one dollar is invested, they are borrowing 35 dollars. I am sure the Finance Minister will look into this. Recently Prof. Dandavate has attended the World Bank and the IMF meeting and we have read the speeches that the Government of India is not seeking any IMF loan. I do not want to comment on that. I only want to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to one thing. When the World Bank President was here two months back, he himself said that a major part of the World Bank loan has been taken by India. But the Minister is saying that commitment charges are there in foreign investment. Even in this

department where they are getting loans, if they are not using them for three or four or five years, then they continue to pay commitment charges. They should be disbursed. I know you are trying to do it. But the time is running out. We should see that the loan is disbursed very expeditiously to the beneficiaries. In the Bombay Municipal Corporation, we had a loan of 195 million dollars for the World Bank water project. Many a time, it took 2 1/2 years to get the money back. Even though the international competitive bidding of tenders were passed with the blessings of the World Bank and the Finance Ministry, the actual disbursement of money did not take place. So, I would request the Finance Minister to see that such disbursement takes place expeditiously.

Sir, everyday, we are reading in the newspapers that the Government is keen to see that the private sector comes to the core sectors like power. I would like to remind the hon. Minister that in a city like Bombay where there are power companies, they are really not in the private sector. For example, the Bombay Sub-Urban Electric Supply Corporation is owned by the LIC. I do not know how many per cent of the share are owned by the financial institutions which are owned by the Government of India. So, technically you may call it private sector, but really they are not in the private sector; they are in the public sector. In reality, they have not been allowed to go ahead with their power projects. Some hurdle here and there are always coming. I request the Government to specify as to what are the items they are going to allow to the private sector. Yesterday, Shri Dinesh Goswami has said that the private sector will be allowed to manufacture steel. There should be one categorical statement from the Government, so that it does not create any problem. There was a time when we used to say that our country lives in rural areas. But, now the time has come when one-fourth of our total population lives in urban areas. By the end of the century, one-third of our population will live in urban areas. All the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP etc. are there in the rural areas. There is hardly any programme for the urban

areas for the benefit of urban poor. When somebody lives outside the city of Bombay, he is really poor but the moment he migrates to Bombay, he becomes urban rich. We know how much problem they create when they migrate to big cities like Bombay and Calcutta. Previously, there was one programme for the urban poor and that was the Self-Employment Programme for Urban Poor. It needs streamlining. It needs to be redone again. In order to help the people who are living in the urban areas, I request that this programme should be taken up.

Thank you,

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA (Calcutta South): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, at the very outset, let me say with a great deal of sadness that we have been thoroughly disappointed by the announcement made yesterday by our Finance Minister regarding some of the concessions. The least we expected from the Finance Minister was that the additional duties on petrol and diesel would be reduced, if not removed. These are the items which have a cascading effect on the economy, on the price system in the whole economy. Unfortunately that has not been done. It is true that some concessions have been declared. But all these do not amount to much. The Minister himself has said that the concessions given are so minor and insignificant he would not see anything more than some marginal variation in the revenue and he would ask the Administration to tighten up a bit to make up for this.

We are also feeling a bit let down for another reason. We, the Left support this Government. We do not run this Government but we support the Government. But we have also some responsibility as far as the working of the Government is concerned. Now unfortunately we find that although we made representation to the Government on a number of points, these have been completely ignored. A delegation from the Left went and met the Prime Minister where we made the points explicitly and clearly. We feel that the price situation has become very alarming. People are becoming demoral-

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ised. They expected the Government to function differently from the earlier Congress Government. Unfortunately that has not been done. On, the people are becoming demoralised. So, the price should be brought under control. One of the ways should be to at least, to give some concessions on the cases where these duties would lead to inflationary prices. Unfortunately, the representation made by the delegation has not been given much attention. Yesterday all over India, we from the Left organised demonstrations and agitation against the price situation and also against some of the policies of the Government. It is unfortunate. But we have to do it because you can see that there is certain amount of demoralisation in the people. It is because some amount of demarcation has not been done from the policy pursued by the Congress Government.

Let me remind this Government. In 1981, when Mrs. Gandhi come back, one of her main campaign issues was the price of onion. The price is a very important issue which should not be overlooked. At the same time, let me make this point with great deal of sadness that we do not like to be taken for granted. We are committed to support this Government. We want this Government to continue. We do not want them (Congress) to come back. We will do everything on our part to stop them from coming back. At the same time, we do not like that our advice, our important point which we make should be ignored.

Let me make another point. The other concession which Prof. Madhu Dandavate announced is not satisfactory. Take the case of debt relief. As far as Central banks are concerned, regional banks are concerned, the Central Government has committed itself to pay the whole amount. When it comes to cooperative banks, it is only 50 percent. Another 50 percent has to be given by the State Government. I want to know why should the State Government pay. We never asked for omnibus relief to all the loanees. As far as the Left is concerned, we want relief to be

given to the marginal farmers, to the small farmers, to the agricultural labourers to the landless and to the artisans. We never said, everybody should be given this concession. That is the pledge of the Janata Dal, National Front. That is not the pledge of our Left Front. Now what is happening is that we have our Government in West Bengal, our Government is in Kerala. So, we have to redeem the pledge of the Janata Dal. That is not our pledge.

So, I would like to request the hon. Minister to take our feelings into account. It is wrong to impose their own pledge on us. We never undertook to give relief to everybody. You wanted to give relief. Ours was very specific. Let me also make this point. We always suggested, even in the debate on Budget, that any relief to the farmers should be given to specific landholdings. Otherwise, there is a possibility that most of the relief would go to the people who do not deserve such relief. If we look at the latest report on the Debt and Investment Survey by the Reserve Bank of India in Collaboration with National Sample Survey, it shows very clearly that in a number of areas in the country, particularly in Punjab and Haryana, more than 80% of the total loan is taken by farmers who have got land of more than 13 acres. We do not think they should be given this relief. This is the point I would like to make. It is very important that these issues are taken into account. *(Interruptions)* Why? you feel slightly disappointed? I can see the constraints on Prof. Madhu Dandavate. My friend from that side has talked about buoyant economy which they handed over to the new regime. What kind of buoyant economy? I have already heard from another Member on that side that this buoyant economy has committed this country to huge foreign debt, a buoyant economy which has completely bankrupted our internal economy, a buoyant economy which has destroyed the economic basis of the country.

I shall show more data for their satisfaction. For example, if you look at the latest World Bank Report on Development, you would see that India is the 21st Poorest

country of the world. Out of 120 countries listed, India's position is 21st from the bottom. Which are the other 20 countries which are even poorer than India? There are six countries in Sahel region, around Sahara, which are famine and drought-affected areas. Out of 50 odd countries in Africa, 9 countries are poorer than India. We have some satisfaction that 5 countries from Asia are poorer than India. All the other countries in the world, are better of. Bangladesh is worse than India. That is true. You have some consolation from that. But Sri Lanka is further far ahead of us in respect of literacy, mortality rate and GNP. Why? For 40 years, we had to suffer misrule of the Congress Party. Given our natural and human resources. Our country should have been the most prosperous in the world. But, it is made into one of the poorest countries of the world.

We expected your Budget to be somewhat different from the Budget of the Congress Party. Structurally, we do not see much difference. For example, in the Congress Budget also, there is high incidence of indirect taxes. In this Budget, there is only 1% improvement. From 16% direct taxes to 17% direct taxes out of total net tax revenue I would not see it is a big improvement. In case of the corporate sector, you have taken away on additional Rs. 800 crores. That is right. But it does not matter much in percentage terms. We expected a much higher proportion levied in terms of direct taxes. That would have been anti-inflationary and more equitable and given us the resources which we need for development without eroding the basis of the economy through inflation and through deficit financing. What do you find? Sometime, when you talk about high direct taxes, there is opposition. Our friend from Bombay talked about no licensing liberalisation and no monopoly control. His was the authentic voice of capitalism. It is true they are opposed to any kind of tax on companies. It is true. They want capitalism in India. But the point is even in some of the most developed countries in the world, there is a much high incidence of direct taxes than in India. Take United States. Their incidence on profits, income and assets is more than

50% of the total tax income. Even in Britain, another capitalist country, they have more than 45%. Most countries have more than 17%. Supposing, there was a long-term fiscal policy. I know that the Congress Government had a long-term fiscal policy last time. But that was not a correct fiscal policy because at the end of the long term fiscal policy there was to be more indirect taxes. This is not what we wanted. Perhaps, the better idea would have been, to take the base of 16 per cent and develop it into 30 per cent. At the end of the five year period—may be 20 per cent this year, 24 per cent next year — upto 30 per cent at the end. In that way, there could have been structural change in our Budget. That was not done.

Even take the case of the deficit of Rs. 7,200. Professor Dandavate is optimistic that he will be able to hold the line. We will be behind you and we will support you if you can hold the line. We are worried because, in the past our experience has been that the Finance Ministers have never been able to hold the line. Even that deficit of Rs. 7,200 is also not very satisfactory because if you look at the capital receipts which has been adjusted, they are also borrowings. All the capital receipts are the borrowings. They are also imposing long term liability on the economy itself.

You look at the proportionate expenditure of different items, you will find that there has not been much difference. Actual figures do not matter. It is the percentage which matters. I have checked it up for each and every item and I find that there is not much difference. For example, in agriculture, last year it was 3.84 per cent and this year it is 4.03 per cent; in the field of rural development, last year it was 7.54 per cent and this year it is 6.77 per cent. In that way, I can go through the whole list. There is not much difference. Even the ratio between the Plan expenditure and non plan expenditure is not much. It was 32.14 per cent last year and it is 31.94 per cent this year. There is not much different. Even in terms of the incidence of defence subsidy and interest repayment as a proportion of non-plan expenditure, it was

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72.93 per cent last year and it is 73.27 per cent this year. What I am saying is that we expected is a radical departure from this kind of Budget. But that has not been done. Had he done so, I can assure you that we would have given people a certain amount of hope that at least in the economic field this Government is also moving very fast in terms of eradicating poverty and in order to reduce inequality and all that. We appreciate whatever has been done in democratising the system—the Lokpal Bill, the Prasar Bharti Bill. All these are very good Bills. But as far as economic policy is concerned, as far as this Government is concerned, so far we have not seen much difference.

Take the balance of payments. A mention has been made about the balance of payments the imports. I have gone through the New Import Export Policy. There is a chapter on new technology. What does it say? It says that you should only import that technology about which a clear need has been established; a technology which is not available within, a technology which must be brought from outside immediately for the development of the economy and so on. But what is happening? We have the Pepsico technology. When Prof. Dandavate was speaking yesterday, he mentioned about Pepsico. He said he will kept the commitment because this is an intentional commitment with a foreign company." We must keep the commitment with Pepsico. We cannot go back on that." Why cannot we cancel this agreement? We are thinking of cancelling of agreement with Bofors. That has been talked of. But why not also this agreement? Do we need the Pepsico soft drinks? Do we need the crispy potatoes? I know the potatoes which will be produced by the Pepsico company will be more crispy than the potatoes which Mrs. Dandavate would prepare. The question is, do we need these things? We need to have other priorities which should have been looked into. We feel, Pepsico is not our need. On the other hand, we find this is a kind of policy would be at the cost of some other industry. For ex-

ample, Khadi industries, village industries which produce various kinds of fruit juices, which produces pickles, which produces various kinds of food processing things etc., these are the industries which will be damaged by these multinational concerns which would be entering, penetrating into our economy in a big way. We do not need those industries. There is no need for us to continue with that agreement. It is not also justifiable in terms of parameters laid down by this New Import Export Policy of this Government. For example, take the case of seed imports. I do not have the details of this. What is this seed import? Seeds are being imported which are not necessary. Our Indian technologists, scientists are saying that we do not need to import seeds because the Indian scientist can develop the seeds which are necessary by getting the mother-seeds from outside. You only need to bring the mother-seeds; nothing more than that. That can be experimented with the local conditions and then multiplied with the help of those seeds. A Seed policy was promulgated by the Congress Government two years back. Why are you sticking to it? I have gone through the report of the agriculture department. I find that they are justifying the policy which has been discredited by all the agricultural scientists in our country. Agricultural scientists have said that this policy has undermined all the research that they have done in the past. Not only this; the seed import can be very dangerous for our economy. It would bring disease; it would bring pests. Now, so far as environment is concerned, our young Minister is very much concerned about it. I think she should come out; she should speak out against this seed import which is very dangerous for our agricultural environment. In any case, I do not see any reason for such policies excepting that the multi-national corporation through World Bank, through International Monetary Fund, are putting pressure on us. They want our economy to be completely colonised. They are exploiting and unfortunately our Government is yielding to their pressure. Earlier Government also yielded to it. But I would like this Government to stand up and not to yield to that kind of pressure. I can

quote many examples. It is unfortunate that this kind of policy change which we expected from the Government has not come about.

Take the case of exports. A few days back I asked a question to our Commerce Minister as to why our export performance is so bad. In the early days of independence, our share of the export in the world trade was something like two per cent. Now, it is something like half-a-per cent. All the other countries are marching ahead; our export is coming down. Though the volume is going up our percentage share is coming down in the total world market. Why should it come down? What our Commerce Minister said? He said—maybe jokingly—"No, no. It is not 0.5 per cent, it is 0.6 per cent. I think he is very happy with the performance.

What is our single most import export item? Diamonds—Jewels. We should be ashamed of ourselves. Why do we talk of industrial development and all that? We are exporting diamonds that is our single biggest export item.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Please conclude.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I am concluding, Sir.

If we produce as major export item diamond, obviously this is not an economy which can compete with any one. Take the case of Singapore. Its export is double the export of India. What is Singapore—a dot in the world map? Its total export is more than double India's export. Take Hongkong. Its export is four times that of India's export. What our Commerce Ministry has been doing in the past? I do not know. But certainly our Government has to adopt a proper policy of exports and imports.

In any case, the point is that there has to be a radical departure from the policies that have been followed in the past. I would also like to make two points before I conclude. First of all, I would say—already someone has said and it is correct—that there should

have been an Approach Paper on Eighth Plan ready by now, because whenever you prepare a Budget, it is and one year period. That Budget has to be seen within the context of five year plan period. Unfortunately that Approach Paper has not been worked out yet; we are still quite behind in terms of preparing our Eighth Plan.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will you yield for a minute? Unfortunately the end of the Seventh Plan Period and the commencement of the new Government were the same. Therefore within a few weeks, you do not expect a comprehensive Approach Paper to be ready.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: We understand the difficulty. We also appreciate as to why your task is more difficult. You have to frame the Budget for one year without the overall context which is very important for framing the Budget for one year. That is the problem.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): The previous practice was that the Annual Plan also used to be submitted after the Budget discussion is over.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: In any case, the point I am making is this. I do not know what kind of shape that new Plan will take. But it should not follow the previous one. (Interruptions)

Those plants wanted to reduce poverty by using statistics. According to their statistics, now only 25 per cent of the population are poor whereas in 1972-73, it was 51 per cent. That kind of statistics will not stand any critical examination. That kind of imaginary statistics should not be there in any plan. It reminds me of joke that there are three types of lies—lies, damn lies and statistics.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is not time for jokes please, Dr. Biplab Dasgupta.

DR. BIPLAB DASGUPTA: I just speak about the last point. This morning, we had a discussion on the atrocities on Harijans—

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scheduled castes. Earlier, we had discussion on atrocities on women. I think, it is all linked up with the question of land reforms. Unless there are land reforms, atrocities on women will continue, atrocities on scheduled castes will continue, atrocities on other sections of the community, like tribals, will continue. Why is it happening? We have atrocities in Madhya Pradesh, in Bihar, in Rajasthan and also in Uttar Pradesh. Not only this year, not only in Fatehpur, look at the figures for the last 20 years—the reports of the Scheduled Castes Commissioner. These four States have always been showing something like 80 per cent of the total atrocities in the whole country. Why is it happening? Because there has been no land reforms in those states. There has been no change in the land relations, also noted by the Prime Minister this morning.

I would like to lay emphasis on this point that even in this budget, there should have been some emphasis on land reform. There should have been more help given to the beneficiaries of the land reforms. The Government should make a categorical declaration. Now, in these four States, there is no Congress Government. It is either the Janata Government or the BJP Government. There should be a categorical commitment about the land reforms. Without land reforms, there cannot be any economic development. There cannot be any economic progress.

[Translation]

SHRI BRIJ BHUSHAN TIWARI (Domariaganj): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. I also welcome the concessions given by the hon. Minister of Finance in the Budget.

Today the increasing Government expenditure and the non-plan expenditure is the major problem before the Government and a threat to country's economy. A short while ago, while participating in the discussion on price rise, the hon. Minister of Fi-

nance admitted that the Government was constrained to take recourse to additional taxation to make the Budget a balanced one. He also admitted that taxes on some essential commodities had to be increased which resulted in rise in prices. I feel that had the officers of the Ministry of Finance as well as the hon. Minister of Finance paid due attention to unnecessary administrative expenses which could be reduced, there would have not been any need to take recourse to additional taxation. Now-a-days, it has become a practice with the Government to take recourse to this measure. Why cannot we reduce the expenditure and why to put the burden of taxation on the public continuously? After all, there is limit to it. I would like to give figures in this context. In 1990-91, the non-plan expenditure was Rs. 64343 crores which accounts for 68.7 per cent of the total provision of Rs. 94,535 crores. It was 65.8 per cent in 1988-89, and 66.1 per cent in the Budget Estimates of 1989-90 which subsequently rose to 67.5 per cent in the Revised Estimates. This expenditure goes on increasing. I would, therefore, like to make a suggestion that the Government should think over it seriously. Just as a commission on expenditure was set up during the Janata rule, a commission of that type should be set up again. In 1953 a commission called the Mathai Commission was set up to go into the matters of taxation. It had made some recommendations, but these were put in the cold storage by the Congress Government after the commission submitted its recommendations in 1953-54. When the Janata Party came to power it had implemented those recommendations. In 1980 Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to power again. By that time the report of the commission was almost finalised, but the then Minister of Finance wound up the very commission. They could have changed the members, but it was not done. I feel that there is a limit to pay taxes, there is limit to taxation. When the burden crosses its limit and people oppose it, the Government embarks on reduction of administrative expenses. There are a number of items the prices of which have soared. Today prices of petrol and diesel have gone up. In order to justify the hike, it is being

argued that since import bill has been increasing, the Government is not in a position to raise it any further. In spite of all these, I would like to say that there should be a check on price rise on petrol and its prices has to be reduced. You are aware that the Government departments are the largest consumers of petrol and there is no check on such consumption. There is also a move to resort to rationing of petrol. If rationing of petrol is introduced, it will badly effect the ordinary consumers. As such, through you, I would like to suggest that the Government should at least do one thing. It should grant petrol allowance to its officers and ask them not to use Government vehicles. Let them attend the office by their own vehicles. They should also be given vehicle allowance as it is given to the Sub-Inspectors. They are provided interest free loan for purchasing private motor cars. If motor cars so purchased, which are in a way a government property, are auctioned, you can earn a big amount of money. Besides, it will put pressure on the motor industry to go in for production of more buses and trucks which are most needed in the present situation. There is an imperative need to put restriction on production of motor cars.

Now I come to situation prevailing in small scale industries. Outs small scale industries have become sick due to wrong attitude of the officers of the banks and corruption rampant in public sector banks. You see that number of sick units has increased by 40 percent during last one year because loans are not provided to them in time. They have to go from place to place for loans. Some how or the other they managed to set up some small or big units under small scale industries, they are not at all viable. Loans amounting to Rs. 1797 crores are outstanding against small sick units. This amount pertained to small units and about 4500 crores are outstanding against medium size and big units. Therefore our purpose will not be served simply by giving some encouragement or making provisions in the budget for small scale industries. In addition to encouragement you will have to oversee the functioning of the public sector

banks and attitude of their officials for revitalising the small scale industries. When we say that there was favourable condition for capital investment, it means that we are also supporting the policy of the previous Government which gave free hand to the industrial houses to raise huge capital through share markets. You know that public sector banks and other financial institutions lent full support to big capitalists and affluent families in their bid to raise huge capital through share market. They misused these institutions for their own interest. Therefore it is matter of great concern that the same officers are occupying the all sensitive posts in the Ministry of Finance even today. Our Government has not punished them. I would like to remind you that in this House I have already raised the issue of underselling of shares of a Tea Company by the Punjab National Bank. In spite of the assurance of the Minister of Finance, bureaucracy in the banks are still active in depriving the country of the crores of rupees for foreign exchange. Thus there is a need to remove corruption rampant in banks. Today our banks have become bankrupt. The news to this effect has been reported in the newspapers. There is fraud in it. Unless steps are taken to check corruption in these banks and financial institutions and to utilize their money properly, an atmosphere of productivity will not be created.

Mention was made about unemployment. In order to remove it, employment oriented industries should be encouraged. Hitherto agriculture sector has been neglected most. Therefore it is my suggestion that more stress should be laid on it. Only then we will be able to give work to the maximum number of people.

Now I would like to say something about my own state of Uttar Pradesh. Uttar Pradesh is the most neglected state. I request you to pay attention to its development. It is true that Uttar Pradesh has given us Prime Ministers of the country but even then the state is backward in terms of industrialisation, electrification and other developmental activities. We even hesitate in ex-

[Sh. Brij Bhushan Tiwari]

pressing ourselves in our mother-tongue. Therefore I make a demand in the House that the expenditure to be incurred on Anpara Thermal Power Plant in U.P. should be fully met by the Government. Salempur project may be completed. Petro-chemical Project in Oraiya should also be completed.

Sir, I belong to Sidharthnagar which is a flood prone area. The Government should formulate scheme to construct dams on the hilly rivers and take steps to complete the Saryu Canal Project so as to find permanent solution to the flood problem in my area. Government should also complete the gigantic Kapilvastu project. These measures are very necessary to undo in justice done to U.P. which has been meted out step motherly treatment by the Centre. It will also enable the Government to reduce the regional imbalance.

SHRI KASHIRAM CHHABILDAS RANA (Surat): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to thank the hon. Finance Minister for the reliefs given to small farmers, agricultural labourers and weavers through Finance Bill.

Sir, I welcome the announcement of the Finance Minister to give relief in the excise duty on essential commodities like diesel for which representations were made on the ground of difficulties being faced in their by the people day to day work. Waiver of loan upto Rs. 10000/- is also a welcome step. Sir, I would like to say that relaxations given are not adequate. After presentation of the Budget, an impression was created that the Government would give more reliefs in taxes on essential commodities as a result of which prices are increasing. Direct and indirect taxes are responsible for it. Therefore I would like to tell the hon. Finance Minister that prices of petrol and diesel are increasing due to increase in excise duty on them. Relaxation should also be given on it also.

I know that previous Government left a legacy of debt of Rs. 260000 crores and deficit finance of more than Rs. 1,000 crores

on us. It is a big burden on our Government but if a recourse to heavy dose of taxation is taken in a bid to ease the situation, it may put an adverse effect. Therefore, I want that more relaxation should be given and the Finance Minister should announce it. Sir, exemption limit for income tax has been raised from Rs. 18,000 to Rs. 22,000/- but in view of inflation and fall of real value of rupee, this exemption limit is not adequate. Therefore, this limit should be raised to Rs. 30,000 in fulfilment of promises made by the Government to the low paid employees, workers, artisans and the persons with small income. I would like that Finance Minister should make announcement to increase it from Rs. 22,000 to Rs. 30,000 at the earliest.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would also like to give a suggestion. Under section 35 C.C.A. of the Income Tax Act enforced in 1978, the companies making investment in backward areas used to get tax concessions. This was a good scheme and it should be reintroduced because we are committed to spend 50% of the budget allocation in rural area and it will help in achieving this end. I hope that Finance Minister will pay attention towards it. Not only this, tax concessions should be granted to all the companies and institutions which launch programmes for the development of the backward areas and for the generation of employment. Provision should be made for this.

Sir, some time ago a statement was made by the Finance Minister in respect of increase in the limit of income tax, he has said that if we raise the exemption limit by Rs. 1,000, Government will lose a revenue of more than Rs. 100 crores. I want to say that there is a lot of corruption in realisation of income tax and other indirect taxes and the officers are involved in it. So there is no logic in his contention of saving Rs. 100 crores. I hope that our revenue will increase if we decrease the upper slab of the Income tax.

Sir, I come from Surat, which is also my constituency. I would, therefore, like to say about its problems in 2-3 Minutes. Some relaxation in additional excise duty to small

weavers has been announced. In the Budget speech, Finance Minister said that the additional excise duty could be levied on yarn in place of cloth. He has accepted it in principle. He also said that it would be decided with the consultation of the concerned Chief Minister but two months have already passed, it has not been done so far. It is my request that the Finance Minister should sit with the concerned Chief Ministers and decide about levying of excise duty on yarn instead of fabric.

Additional excise duty which has been levied on fabrics is very high in respect of small weavers and small consumers. I want to illustrate it with an example. On sarees costing Rs. 10 to 15 per metre, earlier additional excise duty on it was 79 paise per square metre, now it has been impressed to Rs. 1.25 per square metre, whereas sarees costing Rs. 40 per metre, additional excise duty has been reduced from Rs. 3.20 to Rs. 2.50. Thus there has been 47% increase in additional excise duty on cloth produced by the small weavers and used by the poor consumers. Only 8% of additional excise duty has been increased on the sarees costing Rs. 40 to 50 per metre. It is my submission to the hon. Finance Minister that small weavers and poor consumers are suffering as result of which small mills are being closed. Small consumers and agricultural labourers use this cloth and small weavers earn their livelihood through it. Keeping in view these problems, I would submit that steps should be taken to make cloth available at cheap rates by reducing additional excise duty. With these words, I thank you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bhogendra Jha. Out of seven hours, your Party has only nine minutes. You can use your skill to make many more points in as short a time as is possible.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Sir, some of the speeches can be laid on the

Table of the House in order to cut down the time.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: If he does not repeat the points, then he can save time.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): In my life, I have never defied the Chair.

I rise to support the Finance Bill. I want to support this Finance Bill—not because of the contents, the policies contained in it and the effect it has on the people and the economy of the country—because I support the Government. Despite everything, I support the Finance Bill and above all the mover of the Bill. Because I do not want them to come over to this side. That is why I support the Finance Bill.

The Finance Minister had correctly set the background of huge deficit financing of the previous year which was of the order of Rs. 11,000 crores. There are the Rs. 1 lakh crores of foreign debt, Rs. 2 lakh crores of internal debt, and the inflationary trend and pressures which this Government has inherited from the previous Government. But here, we are faced with the question whether that trend, this tendency and the burdens are going to be increased or decreased through this Finance Bill. There, there is a great question mark. Despite the confidence shown by Shri Dandavate, I am very sceptic on that point, viz. whether despite the quarterly monitoring, he will be in a position to reduce the budgetary deficit—I am very much sceptical about because of the experiences that we have for the last several years, and the pressures that we will have. It is true, he will have arguments for that also. Nonetheless, I am very much in doubt whether he will be able to stick to that.

Naturally, the 8th Plan is not ready; I am not going to blame this Government for that. But what is the direction? This Budget should give the direction at least. In our country, we have got a capitalistic economic system. But from the very beginning of planning, the goal was commending heights for the public sector, mixed economy, private sector and

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then medium, small and—because of our huge population—cottage industries sector also. Some people try to jokingly say some thing about Soviet Union or Eastern Europe. There, the hands are less. We have got more hands. We cannot do without the commanding heights for the public sector or the big industries. We cannot do without them. Nor can we do without growing cottage industries. (Interruptions)

They have not mentioned China. If they do, I will refer to it. China is trying to mix it. In this respect, China is correctly mixing it—from the cottage to the big industries.

In this Budget and the Finance Bill, about 70% of the taxes are through indirect sources; 30% are through the direct sources. You all know that the burden of indirect taxes fall on the common people. That shows the trend of this Government's economic policy. That trend is to over-burden the people. We are supporting this Government unconditionally. The only condition is that they should stick to their own commitments made to the electorate. The only condition is that they should stick to their own electoral commitment. The commitment was this:

"The National Front considers price stability as crucial for removal of poverty and speedy growth of economy. The public distribution system will be strengthened and expanded to cover all the vulnerable sections of the society, so that cereals, sugar, edible oils, standard cloth and other daily household needs are supplied at fair prices."

Does this Finance Bill and its direction help that process, or is it in the opposite direction? I am very much apprehensive that it is in the opposite direction. If the electorate studies this situation, they will feel that it is a total violation of the electoral pledge given by the National Front to the people of this country during the last elections to the Lok Sabha. That is very bad. Do not make a commitment. It is one thing, but breach of commit-

ment, breach of promise brings about scepticism, suspicion among the people, and lack of faith. That way, it is disastrous. That way, please try to improve the situation. (Interruptions)

I would suggest that during the period of their apprenticeship for five years, the Opposition should have some patience, and reform and improve themselves. Nothing is static in this world. They can change, when others are changing.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Yes, but they can change also for the worse. (Interruptions)

17.00 hrs.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: In the same way, on the question of economic disparity also, the National Front Government gave a very clear cut commitment. The Commitment is as follows:

"Growing disparities in incomes and wealth have led to shocking distortions in planned economic development created vicious circles of poverty, ignorance and squalor and condemned large sections of Indians to dehumanised living. These disparities will be brought down by dispersal of ownership, whether in industry, commerce or trade, and ceiling on urban property and land or agricultural estates and land holdings as well as incomes. Rationalisation of direct and indirect taxation will be the other measure towards this end."

This is the first rationalisation through this Finance Bill that we are finding. So, in such a situation we are not in a position to be very hopeful about the results of the Finance Bill at least during the current year; if it is not reversed and at least a beginning is not made during this very session in this very Finance Bill, I don't think any major change is possible. But some change will have to be made so that the public opinion, the feelings of the people outside, have to be reflected in this Finance Bill even partly, even slightly.

There is a mention that the price rise has taken place on a large scale; somewhere it is 50 per cent; somewhere it is 100 per cent. Even in the case of other commodities, the price rise has taken place because we are apprehensive that the hoarders, the black-marketeers feel that they are not afraid of this Government as they were not afraid of the previous Government; they think that they have their relations who are in power as they were having their relations who were in power previously. That is why they have increased the prices even of those goods which are not being taxed. That is a reality.

In the case of diesel, my friend, Shri Dandavate, during the course of the Budget speech, had mentioned that rich people used petrol and diesel, etc; the poor people were not taxed. What will happen in our country particularly in Bihar and many other States where electricity is not available? Even the prices of minor things like rice, pulses, etc. have already gone up. Even the bus fare has gone up. The burden is going to fall on the poor people. Even the price of an inland letter has gone up; even the price of an envelop has gone up. A postcard is simply exempted. There is a joke going on about it in many places. People have told me in public meetings that in the share of the Communists, postcards have been left out; and in the share of the other supporters, the business community, the hoarders, the traders and the blackmarketeers—they have been given a free hand. That is a joke going on among the people. So, I have begun telling them that if this is a policy of the Government, then I will have to ask my voters, even husband and wife, to write a letter only on a postcard, not on an inland letter, not on an envelop. That is a tragedy that we have got from our Government; that is our problem. (*Interruptions*) What can we do about it? You are making the inputs costly; you are making the cost of production costly in agriculture. Then you are raising the price of wheat and other commodities thereby you are adding to the inflationary pressure. Why can't you subsidise the food? Why can't you reduce the prices of the inputs; may be diesel; maybe fertiliser thereby you will not

add to the inflationary pressure. I think here the question of policy comes in.

With regard to the loans, I will again say, that the commitment was to waive the loans of all small and marginal farmers. But I think only the rich people in the rural areas will have the upper hand now and despite the clarifications given yesterday by Prof. Dandavate, the hon. Finance Minister, only the rich people will be the gainers. That is what I want to say. But the poor people will not sit idle, they will be taking up the issue. The people in the countryside will not—I tell you once again—sit idle on that issue. The exemptions given to them now, the rich people have had always, and the poor people will be the wilful defaulters. They cannot be taken for a ride. But this has to be checked. There should be some economic criteria for marginal farmers, for small farmers, whatever may be the criteria. I say that no exemption should be given to the rich people. The Finance Minister mentioned that Rs. 2000 crores will be the revenue from them.

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): We also support you. It is a good suggestion.

SHRI BHOGENDRRA JHA: Many things you have accepted.

Now, with regard to smuggling, I want to tell Prof. Dandavate that large scale smuggling occurs from the Nepal side, from our side, that is from the area from which I come, and from Bombay side from where the Hon. Deputy-Speaker comes, and just now I have been to Saudi Arabia and come to know that in the false names of hundreds of youths there are some big deals. They send the goods into India and I think the Government should have the courage to seize them. The Biharis do not know that in his or her name the consignments are sent. So much of smuggling is there. No economic policy has been evolved as to how smuggling or hoarding can be stopped.

One request I would like to make to the Finance Minister. You cannot curb the hoarders, you cannot curb the black market-

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ers. If the composition of this Parliament is not helpful to you that is a different matter. But please do not help the black marketeers. Do not give money to the hoarders. They make use of your bank money. So, the consumers do not go and see the bank godowns, the consumers remain out of it, the goods go inside the godown. So then, there is a different type of economy that works, there will be less goods, more consumers, and the prices rise. The entire responsibility mainly is of the Government. I simply say, "You do not penalise them, you do not give them money. Simply withdraw your money. Do not give money for the wholesale traders. Give money to the retail traders, the self-employed traders so that the goods in the meanwhile will go into the country. The wholesale traders from Calcutta to Bombay, from Jayanagar in my area to Trivandrum, all of them do the wholesale trade with your money. There is no wholesale trader who does his wholesale trade entirely with his own money. They do it with the Government money, with the public money. So then, with our own hands, with the matches in our hands we are burning our own houses. And then we cry that the hoarders are doing it, the traders are doing it, and so on. I request the Finance Minister to immediately tell the wholesale traders that you cannot finance them, and that they should do their business with their own money. Some people say that this will bring out the black money, or that black money will become white money. Then the other lobby will approach the Government. So, some immediate steps will have to be taken.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): How can you identify them?

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: They are the wholesale traders. They can be identified.

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL: They also indulge in smuggling.

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: No. You tell the wholesale trader that he should carry on

his business with his own money. (*Interruptions*)

With regard to technology and imports also your policy is very haphazard, and very hesitant. A clear cut policy should be evolved in such a way that whatever is produced in our country shall not be imported. For that no foreign exchange should be released. Our own entrepreneurs, our own scientists, our own technologists will have to be helped to produce the goods, and that again is the financial policy which has to be pursued.

As the things are developing many people are asking, "Whose Budget is this?" Is it the Budget of the Finance Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi of 1985-86 or is it the Budget of the Government which had defeated Shri Rajiv Gandhi and come to power with a popular support? That is the crucial question. I think, my friends on this side are very jubilant. Even Mr. Rajiv Gandhi can hardly conceal his delight that the prices are rising and things are worsening.. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We are all worried about it. In fact we had raised this issue in this House. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHOGENDR JHA: I have said that you can hardly conceal your delight. You tried to conceal it but you are hardly in a position to conceal your delight. (*Interruptions*)

Please increase the direct taxes and decrease the indirect taxes. You can increase the tax on luxurious goods and on wines which are injurious to health.

My last request is that at least envelopes and inland letters should be exempted from the increased tariff. The position of *statues quo ante* should be restored. I have worked it out and found that the Government will not be the loser. Similarly, the excise duty exemption should be granted to diesel oil. Diesel oil is being used in small engines by peasants, self-employed entrepreneurs.

I once again support the Finance Bill

with a heavy heart and with the hope that some changes would be announced.

DR. DEBIPROSAD PAL (Calcutta North West): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, we are discussing the Finance Bill. There are several important changes that have been made in the direct tax laws like the Income-tax Act through the back-door of the Finance Bill. These have certain important effects upon the entire fiscal economy of the country. But there was only a little discussion on those points. I find that the discussion has just been proceeded. I am not concerned with the general invectives which have been thrust at the Congress Party by the Left Front Government CPI(M) Government spokesman Dr. Biplab Dasgupta. I want to remind him that his Government in West Bengal has not been successful up-till now-during the last thirteen years to present a commonman's Budget. But I must say that we are not concerned with all this acrimony because the Finance Minister has proceeded upon in his Budget Speech in Paragraph 13, namely, "that the fiscal imbalance in the country depends upon the rise in the prices and the deficit in the balance of payments." With that end in view, the Finance Minister has sought to introduce certain changes in the Finance Bill. For the commonman he has raised the tax exemption limit from Rs. 18000 to Rs. 22000.

17.14 hrs.

[DR. THAMBI DURAI *in the Chair*]

The little dose of marginal relief, which he had promised, had already been washed away by the unprecedented rise in the prices of the common articles. The rise in the prices during the last few months can be compared only with the unprecedented rise in 1977 when the Janata Government came into power. At no point of time there had been so much of rise in the prices.

The commonman has been given certain tax relief by way of contribution to Life Insurance Corporation, contribution to Public Provident Fund. I do not know why the

procedure which was followed for many years, namely, certain percentage is deducted from his gross income so that it will be easy for him to compute his tax liability, this has been given a go-by and a complicated procedure has been introduced. I would request the Finance Minister to consider whether it is advisable to go back to the earlier scheme, as a result of which, if a person contributes towards Life Insurance premium or to public provident fund or to provident fund, a certain percentage is deducted straightaway from his gross income. It is easier to compute his liability that the complicated way in which it has been sought to be introduced in the present Finance Bill.

Coming to the corporate sector, the Finance Minister is very much concerned with the rural development. But unfortunately, the tax incentive which was given by the former Government, the Congress Government, 20 per cent on investment of new capital in the backward areas, that has been completely taken away, has been withdrawn. Even the encouragement which was given by the earlier Government for these years i.e. 20 percent tax incentive that was given on the investment of capital in small scale industries, that has been taken away. Now this is the type of incentive which the Finance Minister is promising for the development of the rural sector and for the development of the backward areas. I would request him to consider if it is possible to restore these tax incentives which have been given in the rural sector and also in the backward areas.

Coming to the corporate sector, we are assured that the corporate sector has been given a tax relief from 50 per cent to 40 per cent. Now the major tax incentive in the growth of capital development in modernisation of industries is the investment allowance under section 32A of the Income Tax Act. That has been withdrawn by giving a notice of merely 12 days. Even when this investment allowance was withdrawn in 1986, on a representation from different industries and commerce, the Government accepted the suggestion that those who have contracted to import capital plant and machinery

[Dr. Debi Prosad Pal]

during the period from 1987 to 1988, they will be entitled to get tax investment allowance under section 32A. Now today modern investment in capital takes a long time. Therefore, what will happen to those companies or individuals who under the foreign collaboration have entered into agreements to import capital plant and machinery on the understanding that this will be entitled to investment allowance for these years. It will be hurting them, it will be affecting the growth of modern industries if you do not give such incentive at least in those types of industries which have already made foreign contracts before the presentation of the Budget. Therefore, I would appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to re-consider this proposal that at least those industries which have made firm contracts with the foreign parties or elsewhere for the purpose of acquisition of new plant and machinery before 19th of March 1990 when this Budget was presented before the House, they should not be deprived of the investment allowance which otherwise they were entitled to and on the basis of that assurance commitment they also had made firm contracts. This investment allowance is the major incentive for the growth of capital development, for the growth of modernisation of industries. Now these have been withdrawn by one stroke and so has been withdrawn the investment deposit account by which 20 per cent of the profits are to be deducted from the income of those who deposit out of their profits with the industrial development bank or in trust in the purchase of plant and machinery. Now these also have been withdrawn. I would appeal to the Finance Minister, if he really desires development of industries and modernisation of plant and machinery, he should re-consider whether this investment allowance is permissible to be retained in some form or other.

He has also given certain relief which is a very welcome one. Regarding inter-corporate dividend, companies which receive the dividend as shareholders of other companies, that will be now entitled to 100 per cent exemption provided they distribute their

dividend among the shareholders in full. But the Bill has not considered this important aspect that it is not possible for the Companies to distribute hundred per cent of the dividend which they receive from the other companies because that will violate many of the provisions of the law. For example, under the Companies Act, under Section 205, the Company has to provide for depreciation before they distribute profit as their dividend. Similarly, under the Companies Act, if they distribute dividend at a certain percentage, then a quantum of the profit is to be reserved or to be earmarked for reserve. Therefore, they cannot distribute hundred per cent profit out of the amount that they receive. Similarly, private companies have to bear wealth tax liability. How is it possible for a Company to distribute hundred per cent of the dividend among its shareholders? And if they do not do it, then they will not be entitled to hundred per cent exemption. The result is, this particular Section 80M has not considered the legal impossibility of distributing hundred per cent dividend among the shareholders in order to get the exemption under Section 80M. I would request the Finance Minister to consider that aspect because that will be violating the provisions of the law. Therefore, if it is possible, it can be done without attaching any conditions to allow exempted hundred per cent of the inter-corporate dividends. Dividends from Companies which are earned by another company are not taxed in many of the major advanced countries. Therefore, no condition should be attached for the purpose of granting full exemption to inter-corporate dividend.

Coming to the exports, the hon. Finance Minister has given some encouragement to the exports, but there is a provision which has been newly introduced like the cash subsidies which are given to the exporter. Because of the export operations and performances, he gets that subsidy. He gets on import entitlements for export performance he gets customs drawbacks. Now, by the amendment in the Finance Bill, these are to be taken as revenue receipt, income receipt. But these are not to be taken as a part of the export turnover. The result is, the exporters

who are exporting goods are not getting the benefit of these receipts. The whole object of Section 80 HHC is to give tax benefit for the purpose of boosting up exports in the country. Now, you are treating these cash receipts, these sale or import entitlements receipts, which are the result of export operations as income receipts and you have introduced amendment with retrospective effect. It is the avowed policy of the present Government that retrospective operation of statutes as far as possible should be avoided. Now these receipts are to be treated as income from the year 1971 or 1967 people who have already earned because of the export operations, these types of receipts are now to be taxed retrospectively from the year 1971 or 1967. I would request the Finance Minister to consider if it is possible to pass this legislation. Prospectively and not retrospectively, at least.

Similarly, in regard to the technical know-how, relief has been given by the Amendment in the Finance Bill to Professors, technicians, playwrights and artists who go abroad and then earn foreign exchange by their salaries, by their remuneration. Fifty per cent of it will be exempted from tax even if they do not bring the foreign exchange into the country and if they bring the foreign exchange into the country, 75 per cent of their income will be exempted from tax whichever is higher. Now, I appeal to the Finance Minister to consider as to what about the technical experts, professors, playwrights and artists who, while living in India, earn foreign exchange by supplying technical know-how or technical knowledge abroad. For example, a scientist who gives some technical advice to a foreign party and earns foreign exchange while living in India, you are not giving them any tax relief at all. Why this discrimination when he is also earning foreign exchange? Among them there are others—playwrights, lawyers or the technical experts, chartered accountants, who are giving advice abroad to the foreign parties and earning foreign exchange while residing in India. For example, a scientist who is giving advice abroad to the foreign country and earn foreign exchange while residing in

India, there should be no invidious discrimination and if you make such discrimination, then these technical experts will go outside India and there will be brain-drain from this country which I think the Finance Minister should seriously consider and there should be no reason why the tax benefits should not be granted to those Indians also.

Another thing I would request the Finance Minister to consider is a very important clause which has been introduced in the Finance Bill. If professional people, like chartered accountants, lawyers, etc. who are saddled with penalty for furnishing inaccurate particulars of their income in their professional assessment, then they are debarred from practising for such a period as the Commissioner may think fit. Now, this was never the law. If an accountant or a lawyer in his personal assessment and to pay a penalty of Rs. 50 which is imposed by the Income-tax Officer, he will be debarred from practising for a period, until the Commissioner grants him an exemption. What will happen in such cases? For example, if the whole penalty is wiped off by an appeal, by the tribunal or by the higher authorities, during this period he will not be allowed to practise. Now, this is a serious measure to which perhaps the Finance Minister's attention should be drawn to because it was never there earlier. I do not see any reason why this sort of embargo should be made upon a lawyer or an accountant or a professional man who has to pay only a penalty of Rs. 50 for his own personal assessment and he will be disentitled to practise as long as the Commissioner wants him to do. In his budget speech, the Finance Minister has stated that he wants to do away with the discretionary power as much as possible, but at the same time he has vested such a wide of discretion upon these officers that they can allow a particular person not to practise if he has been saddled with a penalty of Rs. 50 or Rs. 100 for inaccurate particulars of income, for such a time as he thinks fit. Sir, I hope that this Finance Bill should be considered in its entirety and a short time has been devoted. We shall be answerable to the people whom we represent in this House. Such a legisla-

[Dr. Debi Prasad Pal]

tion is being pushed through this House with a break-neck speed and the Members have not been given enough time to consider some of the important changes in the Finance Bill which have certain devastating effect. Some time should have been given for the Members to ponder over this Bill.

I think that this budget has not given any new thrust or any direction and the support which has come from the two wings can be compared with support from two crutches. From one wing viz CPI(M) and Left Front it clearly shows that atleast they are supporting the Bill without any moral support or conviction. They are supporting not because they are morally convinced but because the Congress should not be allowed in any even to come to power. If that is the consideration for which they are supporting, they will be answerable to the people because this budget, according to the statements made by the two eminent Members in this House, from the left-wing, it appears that they are not supporting the budget on merits but they are lending their support to oust the Congress. What sort of support they are giving, I do not understand? If they are morally convinced that this budget is not for the poor, this budget is not for the common man, yet they are lending their support they are not honest to themselves now it will be for the people to consider what sort of support they are giving to them for the display of moral dishonesty. Thank you.

SHRI P. G. NARAYANAN (Gobichettipalayam): Mr. Chairman, I thank you for giving me the opportunity to take part in the debate on the Finance Bill.

Due to faulty taxation policy of the National Front Government, the rate of inflation goes up. No attempt has been to curb the inflation. The plan expenditure has been reduced to a size of 18.5 per cent, whereas the non-plan expenditure has been increased much more than what was in the earlier year. The increase in the non-plan expenditure will lead to further inflation and the curtail-

ment of the plan expenditure will result in economic stagnation. The increase in the prices of petrol and diesel, rise in the railway freight and fares and rise in charges of Postal articles have greatly affected the common man and prices of essential commodities have gone up. The Finance Minister should withdraw the proposals relating to hike in the prices of these items.

The National Front Government has assured that the loans up to Rs. 10,000 given to farmers would be waived. But this assurance has not so far been fulfilled. They have allocated only Rs. 1000 crores for this purpose. Most of the agriculturists have taken loans from cooperative banks. The Finance Minister requested the State Governments to waive the cooperative loans of farmers. But the Tamil Nadu Government is not willing to waive these loans to farmers. So, this assurance of the National Front Government has become an eye-wash.

India is an agricultural country with vast population. Agriculture is not a remunerative profession and the farmers are put to so many hardships and they are not getting remunerative prices for their produce. The Government must treat the agriculture as an industry. The cultivator of the land should be made the owner of the land and ceiling laws on property and land should be strictly implemented. The inclusion of land reforms laws in the Ninth Schedule and the right to work in the Constitution as a fundamental right is a welcome factor. The Government should give the utmost importance to providing irrigation facilities to farmers.

So far as Tamil Nadu is concerned, we are having the Cauvery water dispute with Karnataka for the past 25 years. We would request the Government to appoint a Tribunal immediately as per the court direction and see that the matter is settled at the earliest in the interest of agriculturists.

Regarding unemployment, the problem is very acute. Self-employment opportunities should be provided to solve the problem to a certain extent. Our country has right natural

resources and rich manpower also. Due to faulty planning, we are not able to solve the rising unemployment problem. There is need for employment oriented projects. Small scale sector is one of the most important sectors under which we can have high employment generation at low capital investment. The Government must take steps to start small scale industries at Block levels which can generate employment opportunities. This will help in preventing migration of rural population to the cities. The Government had assured the workers' participation in the management, yet it has not come into action. It should be looked into as it is a serious thing.

The handloom and the Khadi and village industries should be given maximum encouragement in rural areas so as to provide sufficient employment for rural people. The handloom weavers in Tamil Nadu are not happy as they are facing so many problems. The Government of Tamil Nadu is creating lot of problems to the weavers. There is no weavers' representative in the cooperative societies. The administration of societies is now run by Government officials who do not realise the problems of weavers. The Central Government should prevail upon the Tamil Nadu Government to hold elections for the cooperative societies in Tamil Nadu at the earliest. In my constituency Bhavani is very famous for carpets. Those carpets produced here have an international fame. One-third of the population at Bhavani are carpet weavers. They are making carpets both in cotton and silk. The district capital Erode is situated very near to Bhavani. In the interest of carpet weavers, the Indian Institute of Carpet Technology may be opened at Bhavani in Periyar district.

Sir, the National Front Government had promised in its election manifesto, that it would implement the Mandal Commission Report, if it comes to power. But nothing has been done so far. So, the recommendations of the Mandal Commission should be implemented at the earliest. The Income Tax exemption limit should be raised to Rs. 30,000. There must be a comprehensive law to regulate private banking systems. The

mushroom growth of private financial institutions is posing a threat to the Nationalised Banks. Shrimati Indira Gandhi nationalised the banks for the noble purpose of helping the common man. There are several private financial institutions which are collecting crores of rupees from the people, especially from the ryots. They attract the people by giving higher rate of interest for their deposits. So, naturally people prefer private financial institutions rather than Nationalised Banks. There is no guarantee or safety for the deposits also. At any moment, they may close all the financial institutions after swindling public money. So, I request the Government to take appropriate steps to regulate the banking system in the interest of the general public.

Then, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to certain anomalies in the present taxation. One example is that, for lorries excise duty is levied when chassis are purchased, but when it comes to body building, water tank and oil tank builders have to pay another tax of 20 per cent in advance. These body builders are small artisans who come under the unorganised sector. It is not a big industry like L.G.P., which comes under organised sector. The cost of the water tank or the oil tank is about Rs. 25,000 while the L.G.P. costs Rs. Seven lakhs. So, the body builders of the water and oil tanks for lorries must be exempted from paying excise duty at the stage of body building, since it amounts to double taxation.

Sir, most of the areas of Periyar district in Tamil Nadu are under the grip of severe drought and the people living in the Gobichettipalayam Parliamentary constituency are facing acute drinking water problem. So, I would request the Government to issue a direction to the Government of Tamil Nadu to declare this area as drought-prone area and immediately arrange for providing funds for execution of rural water supply and for providing employment opportunities to the toiling weaker sections of this area. In the previous Government of Tamil Nadu under the regime of Puratchi Thalaivar Dr. M.G.R., this water scarcity problem was tackled on a

[Sh. P.G. Narayanan]

war-footing. Now, the ruling D.M.K. Government is not paying much attention to this problem, as it is following anti-people policies. The people of Tamil Nadu again want the rule of Dr. M.G.R., under the dynamic leadership of Puratchi Thalaivi Selvi Jayalalitha.

Sir, the Prime Minister is talking about value-based politics. But defection is being encouraged through bribery and allurements. In Nagaland, a non-Congress Ministry is installed by adopting illegal means. There had been a lot of bloodshed in Meghalaya and Bihar during recent elections. How can the present Government talk of value-based politics in such a situation?

[Translation]

SHRI MANJAY LAL (Samastipur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to support the Finance Bill. Our socialist friend, Shri Madhu Danavate has introduced this Finance Bill. To some extent, I consider it a step towards socialism. India is a country of villages. The hon. Finance Minister has allocated 50 per cent of the total budget to the rural areas. He has done so to improve the condition of the villages.

But I see no effort in the Budget towards removing regional imbalance. Area-wise Bihar occupies number ten position among all states of the country but population-wise it figures at number two position. The State has 10 per cent of the total population of the country. But right from the First Five Year Plan till the Seventh Five Year Plan, Bihar neither received loans nor grants from the Centre is proportion to its population. Therefore, the size of the plan relating to the State of Bihar has shrunk day by day. I want to say that we supply about 80 per cent iron and bauxite from Bihar to the country, percentage of copper and mica supplied by the State is 80 to 100 and 43.5 per cent respectively i.e. almost half of the total consumption of minerals in the country is produced in Bihar, but nothing is paid to us as royalty. Royalty paid

to us is fixed according to weight and it is only Rs. 30 crores, but if we assess it in terms of cost, it will come to Rs. 208 crores. 50 per cent of the total minerals in the country are found in Bihar but no company has its headquarters in the State. All the headquarters are located outside Bihar. Therefore, on the one hand, we are deprived of full royalty and on the other hand, the people of Bihar, particularly, scheduled tribes do not get job opportunities in these companies. I thought that provision would be made to remove regional imbalance in this Budget. I also hoped that steps would be taken to locate the headquarters of various companies dealing with minerals in Bihar itself, but no such effort seems to have been made in the Budget.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, about regional imbalance I want to say that 82 per cent people depend on agriculture in Bihar, 8 per cent people are working in industries and remaining 10 per cent are engaged in other works. According to the 1951 census report, per capita availability of land in Bihar was 0.51 acres, which has come down today to 0.31 acres. The number of small farmers, marginal farmers and agricultural labour is increasing during the last decade. Small farmers and marginal farmers are becoming agricultural labourers by selling their land holdings to meet social obligations like marriages, exigencies like illness and studies of the children, but no provision has been made for them in the Budget. The condition of agriculture is very pathetic in Bihar during these days of high-prices as the entire State is hit by floods for three months and for the remaining nine months drought conditions prevail. I believe that the floods in Bihar are like foreign aggression. If there is foreign aggression in any part of the country, the centre faces it. I am of the view that flood in Bihar is like a foreign aggression as the water which comes to Bihar is not water from catchment areas of Bihar. Only one third of the water catchment area is in Bihar and the rest is in Nepal which is a foreign country. Thus, the water from another country causes flood in Bihar. I want that a National Scheme should be formulated by linking all the rivers

which originate from Nepal. The problem should be taken up with Nepal and Ganga should also be linked with other rivers originating from Nepal under the said national scheme so as to save Bihar.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the price hike due to the budget, measures should be taken to check prices at the earliest. Situation regarding unemployment is very bad in Bihar as the people are working as bonded labourers. I would like that Government should take some action to release these labourers from bondage. The population of the country is increasing. There are some hill tribes in Bihar for whom a lot of funds have been allocated in the name of scheduled tribes, but the census report reveals that population of hilly tribes is decreasing day by day. These tribes are almost on the verge of extinction in the State. I would like that Government should pay attention towards it.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, mention has been made about the activities of I.P.F. and Naxalities in Bihar. It is said that number of killings taking place there is more than the killings in Punjab and Kashmir. But who are these I.P.F. cadres and Naxalities? These are the people against whose parents injustice and atrocities have been committed for thousands of years. They were not being paid wages despite the fact that they wanted to earn their livelihood through hard work. But they are being deprived of it. Today when they demand their rights, they are branded as Naxalities and cadres of I.P.F. and are sent to jail or are liquidated by the police. I would request the Government to pay attention to it.

There is a great shortage of power in Bihar which is affecting the existing industries as also those likely to be set up in the State. Power supply should be increased in Bihar so that condition of the State could improve.

Hon. Dandavateji is a socialist leader and we hoped that he would fix a limit on expenditure besides raising the limit of tax-

able income in the budget, but nothing has been done in this regard. Black-marketing cannot be checked until limit is fixed on expenditure.

Lastly, one thing more that I want to say is that there is a mill named Thakur Paper Mill in my Constituency Samastipur which was being run with the collaboration of Central Government and the Government of Assam. The mill is lying closed for years. I would request that arrangements should be made to re-open this mill so that people could get employment. With these words, I support this Bill.

[English]

SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY (Cuddapah): Sir, this happens to be my maiden speech. I would rather request you to be a little more considerate with regard to the time.

MR. CHAIRMAN: You said only five minutes.

SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: For the past many days, I have been following here, the discussions with regard to the General Budget, how the Members have been time and again asking the Minister of Finance to do something about very very important aspects which have been originally presented in the Budget. One was the petrol and diesel price hike and the second was the IT exemption slab.

Unfortunately to the great disappointment of all of us, the Finance Minister did not budge an inch. The petrol and diesel price hike has not been slashed to any extent at all and also that of the IT exemption slab.

When we look at these, we really get an impression that why should all of us take the trouble of speaking when the Minister of Finance does not bother about any one of the speeches.

It is now six months since the Janata Dal came to power. I am not going into the details

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how the people at large in almost every nook and corner of the State except probably in one or two States, how people voted against the establishment. I am also not going into details how some of the parties played the communal card. I am not going into any other aspects of the conduct of the poll or the attitude of the voter.

Let me also say that the people have voted in India the Congress party out. But also the people have not voted the Janata Dal into power. Janata Dal, I am very sure, has realised it because they are depending absolutely upon two crutches. One is the Left and the other is the Right. The right is BJP and the other is Communist. Let me not go into all these details. But one thing they have to positively realise is that since they are in power, they will have to do something for the benefit of the people at large. The people have to remember that when Shri V.P. Singh was the Prime Minister or when Shri Dandavate was the Finance Minister, they had done something. And for that something, they will have to be remembered even after they lose their power. I am not telling this just because the Janata Dal is in power here. I told the same thing in my own State also. In my own State of Andhra, the Congress came back to power after seven years of Telegu Desam rule. We used to call that period of Telegu Desam rule, in Andhra Pradesh as the period of God Shani. If the God Shani catches hold of someone, it takes really seven long years for any individual to get out of the influence of God Shani.

All said and done, I told our party people in Andhra not to talk or criticise about NTR's rule, the Telegu Desam party's rule. And let us start really doing something to the people how exactly we will be able to help them; how to benefit them in the long run. Because NTR did not perform in Andhra because NTR failed to fulfil the promises he was ousted out of the power. Unfortunately, when we look at the National Front, NTR is the Chairman of the National Front here. We only request here that the National Front Government do

not imitate NTR, do not emulate him. Do not try to imitate the non-performance of Mr. NTR. NTR did not do anything except his high profile rhetoric, high dramatising everyday and in every way. After seven year's of Shri Rama Rao's rule in Andhra Pradesh, the State has gone down. Earlier to the NTR rule Andhra was known to be a very surplus State in power. From almost every nook and corner of the country, not only from the country, even from outside the country, NRIs used to come to Andhra because of its industrial climate, because of its high power surplus position. But unfortunately, in the past few years, if we see at Andhra, we will have to stand in shame.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHARA REDDY: I really requested you. Please be considerate. In Andhra, there is only sixty per cent of power cut in industries. Shri Rama Rao only believes in bartering some doles. He wanted only to make people the beggars. He never wanted to improve their financial position. He never wanted to do something for their real benefit. He has the audacity to call the Central Government a myth. And now he is the Chairman of the Front which is ruling a myth. Though his party had won only two out of the 42 seats in Andhra, his party is also represented in a myth. I want to read some extracts about the White Paper which was published by the Government of Andhra after the present Congress Government came to power. (Interruptions) Please bear with me. Sir, the White Paper on the economy in Andhra Pradesh shows that the decade of the 80s has seen a period of relatively high growth in the gross domestic product at around five per cent per annum. Unfortunately, the corresponding figures for Andhra Pradesh show that it has been low at around two per cent. In terms of growth rate, during the period 1983-88, it has been 1.78 at constant prices of All India, while for Andhra Pradesh, it is negative growth at—1.41. Clearly, there has been an erosion in the income of the people of Andhra Pradesh at a time when admittedly the All India picture has been showing encouraging results.

Another small extract is this. The most significant fact in regard to the economy is that during the Seventh Plan Period, while the All India rate of growth has been five per cent, but the rate of growth in Andhra Pradesh has been only 1.7 per cent.

Another small extract is this. There has been a significant growth in electricity, which reached 15.56 per cent in the period 1980-84. But in the subsequent five years, that is during Shri Rama Rao's rule, this rate has fallen to 5.15 per cent. That is from 15.56 per cent, it has fallen to 5.15 per cent. I perfectly realise that this is Parliament and we are not supposed to speak about individual performances of the State Governments. All the same I will have to bring to the notice of this august House, these facts, because the gentleman who ruled Andhra Pradesh for the past seven years, unfortunately, happens to be the Chairman of the President of the National Front which is ruling the Central Government. The performance of the country as a whole, in the past four decades, especially during the past five years, has been remarkable in spite of the growing population. When we got our independence, the population of our country was around 30 crores. Now, it is 80 crores. But, still we have achieved remarkable progress. In economy, there is a good buoyancy; the growth rate has been significant. In Industry, there is virtually a revolution of two wheelers and cars. Five years back, you could never have expected that so many cars would be moving around on our roads—maruthi and 118s. Especially with regard to two wheelers.....

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up.

SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: Please allow me to speak for another five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am sorry, I cannot. I will give you only one minute.

SHRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: At least as a new comer to Parliament, you could be generous.

During the Eighth Plan our performance was 109 per cent. We have established Navodhaya Schools. We have tried to do our best to see that even the rural population and even rural students get the best of the education. Exports have increased significantly. There are appreciations even from the World Bank and the Asian Development Bank. The public sector had progressed remarkably, just in the last one year. The profit earnings of public sector has gone up and has increased by two-fold. Now, our Prime Minister says that the coffers are empty. It tells upon the credibility of the nation. To slight Congress, please do not denigrate the nation. Forget about the Congress. Why do you want to talk about Congress day in and day out? You please think about the commitment to the nation. The aspirations of the people are very high. Others are thinking that we are weak. Especially, the financial institutions have tried to exploit us. The World Bank is trying to increase the rate of interest by at least half-a-per cent. *(Interruptions)*

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please wind up. There are many Members to speak.

(Interruptions)

SRI Y. S. RAJASEKHAR REDDY: In just one or two minutes, I will conclude.

18.00 hrs.

Lastly, my earnest suggestion to you is, please identify the problems. Do your best in the given opportunity. There are a lot of areas in this country which have very very scanty rainfall. Nearly in one-third of the area of this country, the rainfall is so scanty and erratic that the people are dependent upon the rainfall and not even one good crop can be raised. On the other hand, there are so many people who claim riparian rights. During all these years, they have been eating two or three crops in a year. But in drought-prone areas, they do not have water or irrigation facilities. I urge upon this Government to do something about it. The Government should create a Drought-Prone Areas Authority of India, allocate substantial

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funds for it and see that at least those people who are living in drought-prone areas, are also able to get one squared meal a day. And their living conditions should be improved.

SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN (Calicut): Sir, a well-known socialist, Prof. Madhu Dandavate, presented a capitalist budget in this House. Our Prime Minister leaves no occasion to say that the prices will be brought under control. The Finance Minister adds more fuel to the fire and he also talks of the same thing.

What is the actual price rise? The Minister knows the fact. All people in India today are accusing the Finance Minister and the National Front Government. You and your Government had been criticising the previous Government. The Ministers, the National Front MPs, and supporting parties are always criticising the Congress Government. You were opposing the budgets of 1985 and 1986. Who was the Finance Minister at that time? Your great Prime Minister, Mr. V.P. Singh, was the Finance Minister at that time. But you were criticising and opposing the budgets.

The Prime Minister claims that yours is the Government that fulfils the promises. It is an open discussion in the nooks and corners of our country that your promises have led to the present conditions. I feel pity on this Government. The previous Government was very particular and anxious to maintain the price stability and economic security. This Government talks too much but does nothing. You give special encouragement for imports rather than exports. It is a great concern of the people of Kerala that you are importing copra and rubber in spite of your promises. New taxes have been imposed on almost all the essential commodities to crush the common people. Did you make any effort to unearth the black-money? Have you got any idea of increasing the employment opportunities for millions of our educated youth? You simply say that the unemployed and the under-employed are increasing in

number. You have made a big promise of debt relief to farmers upto Rs. 10,000. But now, the Kerala Government is not supporting this write-off to the farmers upto Rs. 10,000. The Finance Minister of the Government of Kerala, Shri Vishwanatha Menon has said that he is not supporting the write-off upto Rs. 10,000 to the farmers. As per the Budget, this write-off of agricultural loans will require Rs. 1000 crores but actually, it requires Rs. 14,000 crores. You have not shown any proper provision in this regard. This Budget has created financial imbalance in all walks of life of common people. You have completely discarded the people of Kerala. Six new railway lines were provided in the last Railway Budget presented by the Congress Government but this Railway Budget has not provided any new line. Rajiv Government had wholeheartedly supported the State of Kerala by granting huge financial aid. For instance, they provided Rs. 3 crores for development of Hindustan Latex but your Government reduced that grant to Rs. 2 lakhs. You have also reduced the financial aid to Hindustan Insecticides, Spices Board, the Shipyard and other public sector industries in Kerala. This shows your political vengeance towards the people of Kerala. During the last Lok Sabha election, the Congress Party got 14 seats out of 20 seats, three seats, three seats were secured by other partners, the Marxists got two seats and Congress (S) got one seat. The V. P. Singh Government is not supporting the people of Kerala. Before I conclude, let me show the double role played by the Marxists Party and the BJP. Yesterday, they organised a 'Darna' against the Budget and here they are supporting the Budget and the Finance Bill. They are opposing the Government and also the price rise outside the House. The BJP also does the same. They are opposing the Budget and also the price rise outside the House but in the House, they are supporting the Government.... (*Interruptions*) This is the type of double role played by the Marxists Party and the BJP. But the people of India have got reasonable force and they will act in 1994.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dumdum): Mr. Chairman Sir, I know that time is the only constraint. So, I want to enter into a contract with you. Whenever you ring the bell, I will stop speaking but when I continue to speak, kindly do not ring the bell.

I start with a little hesitation. Had he been Prof. Madhu Dandavate, I would have made a very confident speech. But I am not so confident about the Finance Minister.

Sir, not that there is nothing to support the Bill, as they are trying to point out. I can just give one point for the Finance Minister to defend. For some ten years we had been fighting for the consignment tax, we could not get it from the previous Government. This time there is a promise about it. I will not go into the merits of the Finance Bill, rather I will offer the criticisms of the Finance Bill, because the praiseworthy parts we have already indicated in our Budget speech.

We know that there are some very strong constraints in framing either a Finance Bill or the Budget. They have been mentioned as the balance of payment position, deficit, price rise and savings rate, but I want to begin with a fact which perhaps is known to the House, but I would formulate it in a way when it would appear as a startling one and that is this. Of the total national income in our country, two per cent families have as much income as the rest ninety eight per cent of the families. One have as much control over the national income as the rest ninety eight per cent have. I mention this fact, which is very startling to me also, because I find that in this House a consistent reference is made that direct taxes should be further diluted, that exemption limit should be further raised. I am not among those who can support such a proposal in the context of this kind of unequal distribution in our economy. I am sorry that I differ with my friends both on this side and that side.

I entirely agree with them that the situation is very bad. The situation is so bad that the Finance Minister fails in the Finance Bill to restore what belong to the States. He

promises consignment tax, he denies the provident fund of the private sector companies to be deposited in the small savings scheme, instead he continues the old Government practice of having it in the special deposit scheme. The situation is so bad that he cannot temper with the Central resources. The situation is so bad that he cannot make the corporation tax divisible as the income tax is. The situation is so bad that he has to continue the surcharge on income tax which Prof. Madhu Dandavate would certainly like to be merged with the basic income tax. He does not mention the demand of various States which are rich in mineral resources that the cess royalty on the raisings as has been done in the case of Assam after some bitterness, he will not make it *ad valorem*, but continue with the old practice. This indicates his constraints. When I support him, let me assure him that I am not supporting him from a dogma.

When I am raising these issues, I know that there are difficulty. Because there are difficulties in the economy, is it not necessary that we try to ferret out some other difficulties elsewhere? He has given a very welcome relief. Somebody from that side was asking: What have you done with the tax rebate? That was one of the most welcome proposition in the Budget in our view. But why has one to stop there? Why can't you have a second look at all these deductions that are allowed either in the corporation tax or other taxes? You reduced the rate of the corporation tax. Okay. You feel that you can collect more that way, but I am not sure. All the deductions and the costs incurred are deducted to arrive at the taxable income. I would like to know why do you allow deductions after that and that too at the full rate. It is assumed that the whole thing is regressive. In order to make the lords of the Corporate sector charitable you require tax concession. The poor who do not pay it are cajoled and appealed to so that they may contribute to the charity. Is that progressive thinking? Is that the socialism? What is it, I would like to know.

I struck dumb when I distinguish be-

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tween Prof. Dandavate and the Finance Minister. In the railways also, there was a distinction between George Fernandes and the Railway Minister. He did not hesitate to impose a higher rate of increase in the Second class fare as compared to upper classes.

Similarly, Sir, you please look at the postal rates. I don't know if it is inadvertent, the inland letter hike is from paise 35 to 75 paise. Previously for a 20 gm letter. I don't know whether he intended in that way or not we had to pay Rs. 1.15. But now a 20 gm letter will cost only a rupee. I don't know if he is consistent with his thinking. These days people should be induced to write letters which do not weigh 10 gm but 20 gm, packed letters for the beloved. It is true, Sir. If he examines the hike in the postal rate, he will find that it is regressive excepting for a fact for which he should be thanked. He showed his understanding let everybody in the House also understand—by not raising the price of plain postcard. He should be congratulated for that. But for the rest you have to see whether or not the hike is regressive.

18.17 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Once again I would say that there are difficulties but these difficulties are to be faced by surmounting certain other kind of difficulties in the taxation business. Why is it that you have reduced the corporation tax. Why did you not introduce the slabs? Regressive or full deductions are not allowed if you go to the backward areas or to the rural poor or for the charitable trust. I cannot imagine that the Minister does not know about the charitable trusts. We have altogether said that these are instruments for tax evasion. Even today they say that they are paying to the charitable trusts and deductions are made. The charitable trusts' income is certainly taxed to a certain extent. Why could you not stiffen those and collect more? In the whole Budget the crucial thing is the containment of internal deficit and

holding the price rise. If these two things can be done the rest will follow. But for this one has to mobilise resources. I would like to know what prevents you to surmise the difficulties of treating the family as unit for the purpose of income tax. What prevents you to take ten more steps when you have already taken two steps? I discussed the expenditure tax; practical difficulties were talked about. The practical difficulties are not non-surmountable difficulties that exist in the economy. That is leading us to an external debt as well as to an internal debt. So, why is he hesitant to take this step also? There was a talk regarding a comprehensive return. We have all become fond of computers. We are having CRAY computers for whether forecasts and other natural calamities. Why not use them for forecasting the totals and also for having comprehensive tax returns? Why not computerise Income Tax, Wealth Tax, Gift Tax, Corporation Tax and every other returns?

You can also give Identity Card numbers as you were suggesting Identity Card numbers in case of elections. You give Identity Cards for rich people and have a comprehensive tax return. Can you not surmount these difficulties? We had discussed with the previous Government. I can tell this House that Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had also put me in the Direct Taxes Committee despite my refusal. In all such Committees Mr. L.K. Jha was included. The only problem that was raised was practical difficulty. Are those practical difficulties greater than the practical difficulties which the earlier Government had led the present Finance Minister into, i.e. the choice that the Finance Minister has to make? The deduction in Corporation Taxes are there. I have told about that. I am not happy about it. But I am for 50 per cent and then you reverse the regressive nature of the deduction. That way, I believe, you can have much more. I have suggested in another context, the holding of price line. I want to just mention the importance of holding the price line in one or two sentences. There are also talks about the hike in Consumer price indices either of the working class or of the middle class or of the agricultural labourers.

It is being continuously talked about in the country side that organised labourers have their means to neutralise that price hike. A division, a cleavage one tries to generate within the country side and the urban areas. Because they are not organised enough to get back. In certain areas, for example West Bengal, they are getting back.

I, therefore, suggest hold to onto the price line. It is not very difficult.

It has been my misfortune to see the difficulties of the Finance Minister. In fact he has reduced the food subsidy by Rs. 234 crores from the previous year's level. He has reduced the fertilizer subsidy from the previous year's level. This must be raised. I want him to respond by concentrating on these items. You hold on to the Consumer Price. You will also save D.A. Deficit in the economy does not flow from the Centre only. There is a deficit from the State also. In order to bring down the prices, you can help the States in this manner also.

You can take tough measures in the form of direct taxes. Dr. Dasgupta has just now said that advanced countries have a higher proportion of direct taxes. That may not be possible in developing countries. But does it mean that only 15 per cent of the total tax revenue could come from direct taxes? I do not agree with that. What I am suggesting is that, you close the loopholes. If you act along the lines of what I am suggesting is that, you close the loopholes. If you act along the lines of what I am suggesting, then there may be no camouflage. Why passenger baggages are still allowed free while coming by air, in the case of MPs, to the business people and the professionals who go out? What permits them to bring in some Rs. 1250 crores worth of baggage from outside and display the level of conspicuous consumption within the country? Why has this escaped the attention of the Finance Minister, if not Prof. Dandavate? Why is it that we cannot introduce austerity, why can't we say that all expenses in five-star hotels by the corporation would not be allowed for deduction?

You want to change the climate of the economy; and you cannot change it, I tell you. The country is going to dogs on the economic front. Politically dismembered, economically ruined—that will be the picture, unless we can tighten our belts and tell the people that we have hit the rich in this fashion, we are hitting them further in this fashion. We, the 2% segment to which we all belong, are asking for this. We have to hit them. Without hitting them, there is no escape for the economy. It is time that we realize it. Therefore, I finally ask: is it beyond anybody's understanding that after the freight rise, the one single thing which will satisfy the vast masses of the population is the reduction on high speed diesel? Is there any difference, on any side of the House? What is high speed diesel? You need not give any concession on petrol. But what is high speed diesel, and to what use is it put? It carries passengers in buses; it carries passengers and goods in bulk. It is used in the diesel engines on the countryside. You may say you are unable to give a concession on this hike. This is an unfortunate thing—that is what you will say. I say that by adopting these tough measures you collect that amount of resources, which will again save you, because you have to add to the subsidies. The State Governments have to add to the subsidies, to State Transport and all that will lead to deficits. While you concede it here, you take away some of the effect of the inflationary forces.

Thank you, Sir; you were not there. Neither did you ring the bell. I did not hear it. The contract was not with you. It was with the earlier Chairman, that I would agree to stop when he rang the bell, and that he would agree not to ring the bell, when I continued to speak.

Thank you.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think at 6.30 p.m. the Minister was expected to speak; but I have a few names; I think we should permit them.

THE MINISTER FOR INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING AND MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS (SHRI P. UPENDRA): As per the agreement, the discussion was to be completed by 6.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: But then there are Members from this side— if the House agrees, they can speak.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: We cannot help it. We will conclude. Let the Minister reply.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NAIK (South Bombay): Yesterday also, the same thing happened, today also, we are facing the same situation. When I rose to speak yesterday. You said that.....

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I will give you time to speak, you take five minutes.

[English]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT: We have given more names.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I think we can let them speak for sometime; and the Finance Minister can start speaking at 7 p.m. Otherwise, I have no objection, if they agree.

SHRI P. UPENDRA: It was agreed that the Minister will reply at 6.30 p.m.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Let them speak for some time. But the Members will please stick to the time given to them.

[Translation]

Have all agreed now?

(Interruptions)

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now Mr. Narsa Reddy—only five minutes.

SHRI P. NARSA REDDY (Adilabad): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am thankful to you for giving me this opportunity to speak on the Finance Bill. The hon. Finance Minister had made a speech regarding the price rise only yesterday. He was meticulous enough to throw the entire blame on the previous Government is saying that since there had been a large financial deficit and there had been so much of expenditure going on, it was all due to the Congress Government; they were not able to contain it. I would like to invite the attention of the House to this fact. The hon. Finance Minister has conveniently forgotten the hike that he had introduced in the last Budget by increasing Rs. 600 crores on the telephone tariff. Earlier, the Congress Government was condemned by saying that they had increased this tariff before bringing it before the Parliament. Now the same thing was done by the Ministry of Communications. Without informing the Parliament, they had made this hike. Then came the second hike of 800 crores in the shape of railway fare; then there I was another hike of Rs. 207 crores in the shape of an increase in the postal rates. So, it was not only confined to that; there were other hikes of Rs. 1.25 per litre on petrol and Rs. 0.75 on diesel. This has contributed much to the burden on the common man. The direct taxes burden went up to about Rs. 3,480 crores. How the concessions that were announced yesterday by the hon. Finance Minister were hardly substantial by which there could be a reduction on the inflationary trends that are going on. I would like to quote Mr. Palkhivala. He says as follows:

"Professor Madhu Dandavate, the Finance Minister, belongs to a rare species in India's public life. He has a well-equipped and well-furnished mind—in contrast to the overwhelming majority of our politicians, of whom it may be said that their minds are some of the under-developed regions of the States they represent."

So, the Finance Minister has only tried to play on words and tried to impress upon the House that whatever inflation today is there

is due to the acts of the Congress Government.

So far as price increase is concerned, their allies in the Left Front had been forced to hold rallies; they have complained in today's papers that they were being man-handled. Now, so far as the Finance Minister is concerned, he has said that he is taking certain steps so that inflation may go down; he has said, economy is to be managed by curbing Government expenditure. In what manner is he going to curb Government expenditure? What is the percentage of non-plan expenditure that he is going to curb he has not made it clear? He has said that he has issued directions for enforcement of austerity. Every Finance Minister, when the finances are in trouble, uses the same stereotyped speeches saying that austerity measures will be taken; serious attempts will be made to see that the expenditure is not increased. In the recent survey conducted by the people of chamber of Commerce and Industry, it was said that the employment seekers had increased by 4.3 per cents per year. In order to meet the unemployment growth, it is necessary for the Government to see that six per cent growth rate is required to meet that challenge. Now what measures is the hon. Finance Minister going to take, he has not made it clear? Therefore, the inflation that is going on there does not seem to be any end to it. This is a very important factor which he must take into consideration.

About two lakh and odd small scale industries are sick units. Now, what does the Finance Minister propose to do about them? If he wants to see that there is no unemployment, then those sick industries will have to be revived.

We have not heard from the Government anywhere either outside the House or in this Parliament what steps they are going to take, because as much as crores of credit is involved in those sick units. They have taken care of certain other industries which are sick industries where some loans of smaller amounts are involved. So, unless some steps with clarity are taken by the

Finance Minister and the National Front Government, I do not think that unemployment or inflation can be curbed. Thank you.

[Translation]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, keeping in view the paucity of time, I would like to raise only two or three points, in brief. When on 2nd December, new Government was constituted and Shri Madhu Dandavate became the Minister of Finance, we were very happy. But after the presentation of the first Budget of the Government, this Finance Bill has been presented in the House for giving legislative sanction to these financial provisions, and not only we but also the supporting parties of the Government are in a dilemma while supporting this Finance Bill.

Only on two occasions in the history of this country value of rupee had rapidly decreased and prices rose so high. This happened for the first time in the year 1967 and then in 1989. I feel very sorry to say that this is going to happen in our country during the tenure of the hon. Minister of Finance, Shri Madhu Dandavate. This is happening because the Shri Dandavate has levied taxes and duties on such items which can yield more revenue, but it affects prices situation also. Our hon. friend has mentioned about diesel, petrol and tyres. I would like to urge the hon. Shri Dandavate that he should withdraw the increase in taxes on diesel, petrol and tyres because it is the last chance for doing so, otherwise the Government will lose faith of the people.

I would like to request you that the Government should consider the issue of reducing the prices of diesel, petrol and inland letter.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I would like to give two suggestions to the hon. Minister of Finance. The Private companies are used to exaggerating their export obligations. They advance this plea at the time of getting licence saying that we will export so much quantity of products, but a few companies

[Sh. Harish Rawat]

fulfill their export obligations. If the Government strictly asks these companies to fulfill their export obligations, we shall be able to earn foreign exchange and remove import and export imbalance.

Another suggestion, I would like to give to the hon. Minister is about cigarette industry. The duty imposed on cigarettes is generally based on the length of the cigarette irrespective of whether it is a cheap cigarette or costly one. It would be better to charge duty on the cost of cigarette instead of specific rates of duty. By doing so, the Government can earn crores of rupees on costly cigarettes like Wills Navy Cut, Four Square, India Kings, Chancellor etc. But it is a matter of regret that duties are not levied on the basis of cost simply because sometimes it is stated that several problems will arise in determining the duty as a result thereof. I would like to request you that the Government should levy duty at specific ad valorem structure so that Government could earn crores of rupees as additional revenue.

In the end I would like to say something about waiver of loans. Several colleagues particularly our friends from the Communist Party have given several suggestions in regard to it. It is left in the waiving loans. If the hon. Minister of Finance had considered the income and land holding as the basis for waiving loans, it would have been better. The beneficiaries of I.R.D.P., who have taken loan under employment guarantee scheme and are not able to repay it, can have its benefit. The small artisans, who have taken loans from the Department of Industry and other departments can also avail of the benefit of this scheme. But it is a matter of regret that though this suggestion was given at the time of discussion of the budget also, but no reply was given at that time. I feel that those persons who should have been given the benefit of exemption or waiver of loans, will not get benefit under the policy which has been announced by the Government while presenting the Finance Bill.

In the end, I would like to tell the hon. Minister of Finance that he has the last chance to control price rise by withdrawing indirect taxes and, therefore, I request him to make an announcement to reduce prices of petrol and diesel.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Now the Finance Minister will reply.

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am highly thankful to the Members of this House for having expressed their views very candidly.

Sir, you may recall that on a number of occasions, I had spoken on the Budget proposal—firstly while presenting the Budget; again I intervened while replying to the General Debate and spoken on the prices; and again while initiating the Debate on Finance Bill I made an elaborate statement.

I would be very brief. I would like to draw the attention of all our friends on both sides of this House that many issues which they have raised in the course of this debate were already raised by his colleagues who spoke earlier in the General Budget and also on some other occasion like the discussion on rise in prices. Therefore, I do not want to repeat those. But those who tried to make a critical reference to our supporters in this House and tried to say derisively that you are criticising the Budget but at the same time, you are supporting the Government, I wish to tell all my friends on the other side that the Left Members and the BJP who are supporting us, they are the supporters of the National Front Government and they are not sycophants of the National Front Government. That must be taken note of. And therefore, they have the moral right and responsibility to speak according to the dictates of their conscience. And they have rightly exercised their authority and right to make a critical note of some of the aspects of the Budget.

To those who referred to me as a socialist and said that I have not come upto their expectations, let me very humbly tell them that it is not merely the individual conviction and faith of a socialist than can make the policy socialist and the budget socialist oriented, but he has to operate in a certain system in which not only there are financial distortions and constraints but there are also the constraints of a certain system. For instance, if I were to present a Budget in a totally socialised economy and a socialised system of our economy, in that case, the Budget would have been altogether different. Whether we like it or not, we have a system in which there is a private sector, there is a cooperative sector and there is a public sector and under such a mixed combination of a system having all the constraints and restraints of that system and added to that the various financial constraints that were handed over by the previous Government to me as a heritage, combine them altogether and try to imagine what were the responsibilities and constraints under which I had to frame the Budget. Therefore, this the aspect that has to be noted.

As far as direct taxation is concerned, one of the Members acknowledged that though in a smaller degree we tried to see that the imposition of taxes on the direct sector and corporate sector is increased, others must commensuratively so. There again I would like to point out to those friends of ours who wanted the exemption limit to be further expanded and extended, they must take note of the fact and these are the mathematical and financial facts which cannot be refuted, 18,000 was the exemption limit for the income tax. The moment we extend the limit by 1000, the total loss to the treasury would be of the order of Rs. 105 crores. Therefore, if we were to extend it upto 25,000, in that case 7x105 and if we were to extend it to 30,000, remember that 12x105 crores that would have been the loss. All the progressives the world over have accepted the fact and all the economists have accepted the fact that as far as the direct taxes are concerned, the base is to

be widened. Out of a total population of 80 crores, only 75 lakhs are the income tax payers in this country.

SHRINIRMAL KUMAR CHATTERJEE: According to the latest C&AG report it is 41 lakh individuals.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I am taking the entire picture. As a result of this type of concession, even we have given upto 22,000, you will find that one million people have gone out of the net. Instead of further widening the base but the base is actually getting contracted. I am not happy even about it. Therefore, this aspect has to be borne in mind.

My friend, Mr. Malhotra said take the instance of a person whose annual income is of the order of Rs. 38,000. Suppose, his saving is Rs. 6000. What would be the tax that he would have been required to pay in the previous case? 36,000 gross income, standard deduction is 12,000. So 26,000 left, less 6000. 20,000 left. Former exemption limit was 18,000. Therefore, ultimately 2000 is to be taxed. He would have been required to pay Rs. 400. In the new situation, 38,000 minus standard deduction of 12,000, it comes to 26,000. The tax would be Rs. 800/-, less deduction Rs. 12,00/- and therefore the taxation would be Nil. So, one who is actually employed.....

SHRIVIJAY KUMAR MALHOTRA: You were talking about the last year's exemption limit, i.e. Rs. 18,000/- If the exemption limit remains as Rs. 22,000/- then if you count it, he loses Rs., 600/. What I want to say is that you increase the exemption limit and then have the last year's formula and compare it with this year's formula.

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I understood your point. I am only trying to compare what would be the change that has been accrued as a result of the change of the system that we have introduced.

I would also like to point out to our friends and especially at the Left that while

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having the taxation and the duties, by and large I had chosen these commodities of elitist consumption on which we have to charge more. Because I have not got adequate resources I have to touch the petroleum products with certain exemptions. What is obvious to you is that as a result of petroleum charges—petroleum and diesel—it is not only the rich man's motor car that will be taxed and also it is not the public sector vehicles and the government vehicles that would bear the expenditure, which you rightly said, but at the same time the difficulty is that unless we are able to mobilise the resources, the deficit financing would not have been contracted as I have been able to do in this particular case. Of course, while presenting the next Budget—whosoever may be presenting that—he will have to take cognizance of the fact that such exercises can be repeated only once in a while and they cannot be repeated every time. Whatever distortions had taken place, we have to correct the aberrations and the distortions next time. Of course, it was too early for me to do it at the stage of the Finance Bill and, therefore, I was forced to undertake this exercise.

As far as the various features of the Bill are concerned, I do not want to repeat, but only want to bring out to you certain features. As far as Cooperatives are concerned, whether they are Consumer Cooperatives or the Producers Cooperatives, this is a significant sector in our economy and I would like our friends to understand the various types of systems in the world. There has been a Communist system, there has been a social democratic system. Then, there is a capitalist system. And there has been a Cooperative Sector of economy in some of the Scandinavian countries. There is one benefit of the Cooperative economy in different parts of the world. Wherever Cooperative Movements in various parts of the world and sectors have succeeded, you will find that a degree of disparity between the maximum and the minimum has been reduced to a minimum. Even the equality which did not exist in a capitalist society or I may be permitted to say

even in a communist society that degree of equality that existed in Scandinavian countries where actually the Cooperative Movement have succeeded. Therefore, I am one among those who feel that if the egalitarianism in this country has to succeed, Cooperative Movements in various walks of life must succeed and, therefore, in order to put premium on the Cooperative Movements we have given certain advantages to them.

Then, as far as tea is concerned, there was a common concern of the House. As a result of that while on the one side, we had taken the measure of staggering our exports of tea to Soviet Russia, our friendly country, and they have accepted our proposal, at the same time, we feel that there must be more incentive for tea production. Tea industry is subjected to taxation by both the Centre and the States in addition to Corporation tax. 60 per cent of the income of assesses in the business of growing and manufacturing tea is subjected to tax by respective State Governments by imposition of tax on agricultural income. Therefore, by taking note of this fact the advantage of incentives to investment which were, denied to others were, also initially denied to tea. But, we have made certain amendments by which the incentives for tea production and the consumer tea process can be done.

Then, I come to taxation on inter-corporate dividends. Here we have to see that the principle of bringing the State Financial Institutions on par with State Financial Corporations and State Industrial Investment Corporations has also been achieved.

Then, we have tried to liberalise the benefits that were actually to be given to physically handicapped persons. Many persons in this House in the general debate have actually criticised very severely some of the stringent conditions that were to be attributed to the parents and guardians of those who have physically handicapped children. We have removed them. We have also seen that the ambit of benefit is also improved. The Bureau of Indian Shippers were certain difficulties and we have also

tried to remove them. In regard to donations for rural development activities, certain changes are to be made in the law. We are going to contact various rural organisations and various companies and try to see what changes can gradually be made in order to see that assistance to rural development can be achieved.

One important aspect is that fishermen are also an important working class community in this country. Just as an advantage of loan waiver was given to the kisans, to was given to artisans, it was given to weavers, we have also included in our final draft that fishermen are also part and parcel of that population and they would be granted under certain conditions, exemption on loan programme and that advantage will be given to lakhs and lakhs of fishermen in the country. Also, we could not completely change the pattern of petrol and diesel structure. But those fishermen are using the small vessels for their fishing activities. They have got lesser horse-power vessels, smaller vessels, and they always take diesel from the Fishermen's Cooperative Societies and all the malpractices can be checked if only we were able to allow that a particular class is exempted from this duty on diesel; one could not find out whether that class is purchasing the diesel. But as far as fishermen are concerned, they purchase petrol and diesel from the fishermen's cooperative societies and therefore in our system it is explicitly clear that the fishermen who purchase diesel for their small vessels from the fishermen's cooperative societies, they will get complete exemption from the duty and there will be reimbursement.

For the sake of agriculturists, aluminium containers which are used for agricultural sector, we have seen that they are also given relief. Regarding the excise duty on PTA and DMT which have become extremely famous in the columns of the press, we have to see that both of them are at par as excise duty is concerned. Then, for promotion of investment and to strengthen the capital goods, we have also taken certain important steps. Finally, I would like to point out to you that

many hon. Members, when I spoke for the first time regarding waiving of the loans of the kisans, had levelled criticisms especially from my friends on the left side. Whereas we are in favour of waiving the small loans taken by the marginal farmers and others. We don't allow the advantage to be taken by the 'kulaks'. I fully agree with the sentiments expressed. But the hon. Member referred to the manner in which we have reformulated the scheme. We have said that not only the loans below Rs. 10,000 will be exempted but even the size of the loan has to be below Rs. 10,000. If some kisans or peasants or landlords had taken loan of Rs. 1 lakh and if he says that out of that he should get waiver of Rs. 10,000 that is not going to be allowed. The ceiling of the loan will be Rs. 10,000 and only those who take loan below that amount—I don't think that 'kulaks' take loan of Rs. 2000 or Rs. 3000—will be given the exemption. Therefore, indirectly, we have also eliminated the 'kulaks'. We have actually included fishermen and we have tried to remove the lacunae in this. Many Members have pointed out 'don't leave it to the Government officials to decide this who are willful defaulters'. Therefore, we accepted the system of "Annawari" and as far as others are concerned, we have not gone into that controversy at all and thereby widening the scope of this debt relief. We have not been able to achieve the objectives on which they waiver of the loan was to be achieved. We have made it clear that this is going to be applied to all the States, the Cooperatives as well as all the banks in the Central sector. I would like to draw the attention of this House to the fact that those who claim that this is the responsibility of the Centre, I would like to point out to our friends that but when we won the Central elections at the Parliament—there were many State Assemblies, who in order to view with us, had passed the resolution—we declared in our manifesto that there would be waiver of loan upto Rs. 10,000. There are Assemblies in this country where they said that they would declare waiver of the loan upto Rs. 10,000, Rs. 13,000, Rs. 14,000, Rs. 16,000 and soon. Now, when the question of implementation comes, we say that as far as the Central sector banks are concerned, we

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will take 100% responsibility. As far as the States are concerned, for cooperative loans, we will share 50% responsibility with the States and the States will have 50% responsibility. I can assure you that if all non-Congress States are prepared to take responsibility—let the challenges be accepted—we will try to talk to them and we will try to solve the entire problem. We will try to assist them as much as possible, but the problems should be solved.

I do not want to say much about all the aspects because a number of points which were already raised earlier have to be replied in the general debate. In the debate on price rise I convincingly tried to put forward the case of the Government without trying to defend the rise in prices. I said, the rise in prices is an aberration of our policy. (*Interruptions*) Please take your seat. I do not want to yield at this time

I do not want to drive the question of prices below the carpet, and therefore, I will appeal to the House that because of the constraints in which this particular budget has been framed, the entire House was very kind throughout the various courses of the budget and I would appeal to you that in spite of your dissent on some of the issues, in spite of our differences on some of the issues,—and I must say her that one of the Members of the Congress Party, Dr. Debi Prasad Pal, struck the correct note by saying that most of the Members have talked about the general budget, but he would like to concentrate only on the Finance Bill and he was one Member who concentrated on the Finance Bill debate. I might differ with him on some issues, but I congratulate him for having concentrated on the provisions of the Bill and having made certain suggestions. We will keep all the suggestions in mind, might be in the course of the year we can introduce certain changes through notifications and at a later stage we can take certain policy decisions. We will definitely keep in mind all the constructive criticisms that Members of both the sides have made, that Members of my Party

have made, criticism which the supporters of the Government have made and the suggestions that the Opposition Party Members have made. I will keep all the suggestions in mind and gradually we will try to have certain policy modifications so that you will be able to satisfy yourself as far as your criticism is concerned.

Sir, with these words, I commend this Bill to the acceptance of the House.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the Bill for consideration to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That the Bill to give effect to the financial proposals of the Central Government for the financial year 1990-91, be taken into consideration."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House will not take up clause-by-clause consideration of the Bill.

There is no amendment to Clause 2. I shall, therefore, put clause 2 to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That clause 2 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 2 was added to the Bill

Clause 3—Amendment of Section 2

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is amendment No. 59 by Government to clause 3—

Amendment Made:

Page 4, for lines 9 to 18, *substitute*,—

'(a) existing sub-clause (va) shall be

remembered as sub-clause (vd) and before sub-clause (vd) as so renumbered, the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1962, namely:—

“(va) any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause (iiia) of section 28;”;

- (b) after sub-clause (va), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1967, namely:—

“(vb) any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause (iiib) of section 28;”;

- (c) after sub-clause (vb), the following sub-clause shall be inserted and shall be deemed to have been inserted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1972, namely:—

“(vc) any sum chargeable to income-tax under clause (iiic) of section 28;”;
(59)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. K.S. Rao, you have given amendments Nos. 78, 79 and 80. Do you like to move them?

SHRI K.S. RAO: Sir, I move:

Page 4, line 10,—

for “1st day of April, 1962” substitute—

1st day of April, 1991” (78)

Page 4, line 13,—

For “1st day of April, 1967” substitute—

“1st day of April, 1991” (79)

Page 4, line 17,—

For “1st day of April, 1972” substitute—

“1st day of April, 1991” (80)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put the amendment Nos. 78, 89 and 80 moved by Shri K.S. Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 78, 79 and 80 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That Clause 3, as amended, stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted

Clause 3, as amended, was added to the Bill

Clause 3A

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80 (i)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 60 to the Finance Bill, 1990 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved.”

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

“That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amend-

ment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 60 to the Finance Bill, 1990 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (76)

The motion was adopted

Amendment Made

Page 4, after line 23, insert,

"3A. In section 6 of the Income-tax Act, in clause (1), in sub-clause (c), in the Explanation, in clause (a), after the words "previous year", the words, brackets and figures "as a member of the crew of an Indian ship as defined in clause (18) of section 3 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1958, or" shall be inserted. (60)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 3A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 3A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up Clause 4. Is Mr. K.S. Rao moving amendment No. 81

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 4 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 4 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: We will take up Clause 5. Is Mr. K.S. Rao moving his amendments No. 82,83 and 84?

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 5 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 5 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 6 to 8.

The question is:

"That Clause 6 to 8 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 8A

Motion Re: Suspension of Rule 80(i)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I beg to move:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 61 to the Finance Bill, 1990 and that this amendment may be allowed to be moved."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That this House do suspend clause (i) of rule 80 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business in Lok Sabha in so far as it requires that an amendment shall be within the scope of the Bill and relevant to the subject matter of the clause to which it relates, in its application to Government amendment No. 61 to the Finance Bill, 1990 and

that this amendment may be allowed to be moved." (77)

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Mr. Madhu Dandavate, You can move amendment No. 61.

Amendment made:

Page 5, after line 8, insert,—

'8A. For section 33AB of the Income-tax Act, the following section shall be substituted with effect from the 1st day of April, 1991, namely:—

"33AB. (1) Where an assessee carrying on business of growing and manufacturing tea in India has, before the expiry of six months from the end of the previous year or before furnishing the return of his income, whichever is earlier, deposited with the National Bank any amount or amounts in an account (hereafter in this section referred to as the special account) maintained by the assessee with that Bank in accordance with, and for the purposes specified in, a scheme (hereafter in this section referred to as the scheme) approved in this behalf by the Tea Board, the assessee shall, subject to the provisions of this section, be allowed a deduction (such deduction being allowed before the loss, if any, brought forward from earlier years is set off under section 72) of—

(a) a sum equal to the amount of the aggregate of the amounts so deposited; or

(b) a sum equal to twenty per cent of the profits of such business (computed under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" before making any deduction under this section),

whichever is less:

Provided that where such assessee is a

firm, or any association of persons of any body of individuals, the deduction under this section shall not be allowed in the computation of the income of any partner, or as the case may be, any member of such firm, association of persons or body of individuals:

Provided further that where any deduction, in respect of any amount deposited in the special account, has been allowed under this sub-section in any previous year, no deduction shall be allowed in respect of such amount in any other previous year.

(2) The deduction under sub-section (1) shall not be admissible unless the accounts of such business of the assessee for the previous year relevant to the assessment year for which the deduction is claimed have been audited by an accountant as defined in the Explanation below sub-section (2) of section 288 and the assessee furnishes, along with his return of income, the report of such audit in the prescribed form duly signed and verified by such accountant:

Provided that in a case where the assessee is required by or under any other law to get his accounts audited, it shall be sufficient compliance with the provisions of this sub-section if such assessee gets the accounts of such business audited under such law and furnishes the report of the audit as required under such other law and a further report in the form prescribed under this sub-section.

(3) Any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account shall not be allowed to be withdrawn except for the purposes specified in the scheme or in the circumstances specified below:—

(a) closure of business;

(b) death of an assessee;

(c) partition of a Hindu undivided family;

(d) dissolution of a firm;

(e) liquidation of a company.

(4) Notwithstanding anything contained in sub-section (3), no deduction under sub-section (1) shall be allowed in respect of any amount utilised for the purchase of—

(a) any machinery or plant to be installed in any office premises or residential accommodation, including any accommodation in the nature of a guest-house;

(b) any office appliances (not being computers);

(c) any machinery or plant, the whole of the actual cost of which is allowed as a deduction (whether by way of depreciation or otherwise) in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession" of any one previous year;

(d) any new machinery or plant to be installed in an industrial undertaking for the purposes of business of construction, manufacture or production of any article or thing specified in the list in the Eleventh Schedule.

(5) Where any amount, standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account, is withdrawn during any previous year by the assessee in the circumstance specified in clause (a) or clause (d) of sub-section (3), the whole of such amount shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of business or profession of that previous year and shall accordingly be chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year, as if the business had not closed or, as the case may be, the firm had not been dissolved.

(6) Where any amount standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account is utilised by the assessee for the purposes of any expenditure in connection with such business in accordance with the scheme, such expenditure shall not be allowed in computing the income chargeable under the head "Profits and gains of business or profession".

(7) Where any amount, standing to the credit of the assessee in the special account, which is released during any previous year by the National Bank for being utilised by the assessee for the purposes of such business in accordance with the scheme is not so utilised, either wholly or in part, within that previous year, the whole so of such amount or, as the case may be, part therefore which is not so utilised shall be deemed to be profits and gains of business and accordingly chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year:

Provided that this sub-section shall not apply in a case where such amount is released during any previous year at the closure of the account in circumstances specified in clauses (b), (c) and (e) of sub-section (3).

(8) Where any asset acquired in accordance with the scheme is sold or otherwise transferred in any previous year by the assessee to any person at any time before the expiry of eight years from the end of the previous year in which it was acquired, such part of the cost of such asset as is relatable to the deductions allowed under sub-section (1) shall be deemed to be the profits and gains of business or profession of the previous year in which the asset is sold or otherwise transferred and shall accordingly be chargeable to income-tax as the income of that previous year:

Provided that nothing in this sub-section shall apply—

(i) where the asset is sold or otherwise transferred by the assessee to Government, a local authority, a corporation established by or under a Central, State or Provincial Act or a Government company as defined in section 617 of the Companies Act, 1956; or

(ii) where the sale or transfer of the asset is made in connection with the succession of a firm by a company in the business or profession carried on by the firm as a result of which the firm sells or otherwise

transfers to the company any asset and the scheme continues to apply to the company in the manner applicable to the firm.

Explanation—The provisions of clause (ii) of the proviso shall apply only where—

(i) all the properties of the firm relating to the business or profession immediately before the succession become the properties of the Company;

(ii) all the liabilities of the firm relating to the business or profession immediately before the succession become the liabilities of the company; and

(iii) all the shareholders of the company were partners of the firm immediately before the succession.

(9) The Central Government, if it considers necessary or expedient so to do, may, by notification in the Official Gazette, direct that the deduction allowable under this section shall not be allowed after such date as may be specified therein.

Explanation—In this section,—

(a) "National Bank" means the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development established under section 3 of the National Bank for Agriculture and Rural Development Act, 1981.

(b) "Tea Board" means the Tea Board established under section 4 of the Tea Act, 1953.' (61)

(PROF MADHU DANAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 8A stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 8A was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no

Amendment to clause 9.

The question is:

"That Clause 9 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 9 was added to the Bill

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bala-sahab Vikhe Patil—not present.

The question is:

"That Clause 10 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 10 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 11 to 15. The question is:

"That Clause 11 to 15 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 11 to 15 was added to the Bill.

Clause 16—*Insertion of new section 80DD*

Amendments made:

Page 6, in line 53, *omit* 'or a Government dispensary'. (62)

Page 6, in lines 57-58, *omit*—

"as reduced by an amount equal to the income, if any, of such person (hereafter in this section referred to as handicapped dependent)". (63)

Page 7, *omit* lines 1 to 3.

Page 7, for line 6, *substitute*,— (64)

'one lakh rupees.

Explanation— For the purposes of this section, the expression "Government hospital" includes a departmental dispensary whether full-time or part-time established and run by a Department of the Government for the medical attendance and treatment of a class or classes of Government servants and members of their families, a hospital maintained by a local authority and any other hospital maintained by a local authority and any other hospital with which arrangements have been made by the Government for the treatment of Government servants.' (65)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

SHRI K.S. RAO: I beg to move:

Page 6, line 46,—

after "person" insert "/persons" (85)

Page 6, _

for lines 47 to 49, substitute—

"(a) is a relative/ are relatives of the individual or, as the case may be, is a member/ are members of the Hindu undivided family and is/ are not dependent on any person other than such individual or Hindu undivided family for his/their support or maintenance, and" (86)

Page 6, line 47,—

for "is a member" substitute—

"is a member/are members" (87)

Page 6, line 50,—

for "is suffering" substitute—

"is/are suffering" (88)

Page 6, line 57,—

after "rupees" insert—

"in respect of each handicapped person" (89)

Page 7, —

omit lines 1 to 3. (90)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put amendments Nos. 85 to 90 moved by Shri K. S. Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 85 to 90 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 16, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motions was adopted

Clause 16, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 17 to 23

The question is:

"That Clause 17 to 23 stand part of the Bill."

The motions was adopted

Clause 17 to 23 were added to the Bill.

Clause 24—Substitution of new section for section 80M

Amendments made:

Page 8, for lines 50 to 54, substitute—

"(i) in the case of a schedule bank or a public financial institution or a State financial corporation or a State industrial investment corporation or a company registered under section 25 of the Companies Act, 1956, sixty percent of the income by way of dividends from another domestic company.

(ii) in the case of any other domestic company, so much of the amount of income by way of dividends from another domestic

company as does not exceed the amount of dividend distributed by the first-mentioned domestic company on or before the due date." (66)

Page 9, after line 11, insert—

'(iii) "State financial corporation" and "State industrial investment corporation" shall have the same meanings as in section 43B;' (67)

Page 9, in line 12, for "(iii)" substitute— (68) "(iv)".

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 24, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 24, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 25 to 27.

The question is:

"That Clauses 25 to 27 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 25 to 27 were added to the Bill.

Clause 28— Amendment of Chapter-VIII

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Sontosh Mohan Dev, do you want to move your amendments Nos. 1, 2 and 3?

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava, do you want to move your amendments Nos. 4 to 8 and 34

SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: I am not moving.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri Bala-saheb Vikhe Patil— Not present.

Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy—Not present.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shri K.S. Rao, do you want to move your amendment No. 91 to 97?

SHRI K.S. RAO: I am not moving.

Amendment made:

Page 11, for line 44, substitute—

"(i)" in the case of an individual, such individual or a minor of whom he is the guardian;" (69)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 28, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 28, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 29 and 30. I put both the Clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 29 and 30 stand part of the Bill

The motion was adopted

Clause 29 and 30 were added to the Bill.

Clause 31—Amendment of section

SHRI K.S. RAO: I beg to move:

Page 14, line 25—

add at the end—

"and in clause (b) for the words and brackets "(any Income-tax authority, not being a Deputy Commissioner (Appeals) or Commissioner (Appeals)" the word and brackets "(any Income-tax authority in the Income-tax circle not below the rank of Deputy Commissioner)" shall be substituted." (98)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I put amendment No. 98 to Clause No. 31 moved by Shri K.S. Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendment No. 98 was put and negatived

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 31 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 31 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Clauses 32 to 47. I put all the Clauses together to the vote of the House.

The question is:

"That Clauses 32 to 47 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clauses 32 to 47 were added to the Bill.

Clause 48—Consequential amendments

Amendments made:

Page 16, after line 11, insert—

"(ii) in section 197A, in sub-section (1), for the words "his estimated total income of the previous year in which such income is

to be included in computing his total income will be less than the minimum liable to income-tax, the words "the tax on his estimated total income of the previous year in which such income is to be included in computing his total income will be nil" shall be substituted." (70)

Page 16, in line 12, for "(ii)",

substitute "(i)" (71)

Page 16, in line 17, for "(iii)",

substitute "(iv)" (72)

Page 16, in line 19, for "(iv)",

substitute "(v)" (73)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 42, as amended stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 48 as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to clauses 49 to 64.

The question is:

"That Clauses 49 to 64 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 49 to 64 were added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an amendment No. 9 to clause 65 suggested by Shri Giridharilal Bhargava. He is not moving it.

Shri Balasahab Vikhe Patil – Not present

Shri Y. S. Rajasekhar Reddy – Not present

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 65 do stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 65 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to clause 66

The question is:

"That clause 66 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 66 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is an amendment No. 10 Clause 67 suggested by Shri Giridharilal Bhargava. He is not moving it.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 67 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 67 was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There is no amendment to clause 68.

The question is:

"That Clause 68 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 68 was added to the Bill.

Clause 69—Amendment of Act 13 of 1989

Amendment Made:

Page 19, for lines 46 and 47, substitute

"(b) in section 42, in sub-section (1),—

(i) the words, "where the fare for such journey is paid in Indian currency," shall be omitted;

(ii) for the words "ten per cent.", the words "fifteen per cent." shall be substituted.' (57)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 69, as amended, stands, part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 69, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are amendments No. 11 to 17 to clause 70 suggested by Shri Giridharilal Bhargava. He is not moving them.

Shri Balasahab Vikhe Patil – Not present

Shri Bhogendra Jha—Not present

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 70 stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 70 was added to the Bill.

First Schedule

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are

amendment Nos. 18 to 24 suggested by Shri Girdharilal Bhargava. He is not moving them.

Shri Balasahab Vikhe Patil – Not present

Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava has suggested amendments no. 35 to 37 also. He is

not moving. Shri Y.S. Rajasekhar Reddy is not present in the House. Now, the amendment suggested by the Government.

Amendment made:

Page 26, for lines 14 to 18, substitute—

- | | |
|---|---|
| <p>(1) where the total income does not exceed Rs. 10,000</p> | <p>10 per cent of total incomes;</p> |
| <p>(2) where the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000 but does not exceed Rs. 20,000</p> | <p>Rs. 1,000 plus 20 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 10,000;</p> |
| <p>(3) where the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000</p> | <p>Rs. 3,000 plus 35 per cent of the amount by which the total income exceeds Rs. 20,000." (74)</p> |

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

SHRI K.S. RAO (Machilipatnam): I beg to move:

Page 26, line 28,—

for "6 per cent," substitute "5 per cent". (99)

Page 26, line 30,—

for "Rs. 2,100 plus 12 per cent," substitute "

"Rs. 1,750 plus 10 per cent,". (100)

Page 26, line 32,—

for "Rs. 8,100 plus 18 per cent," substitute "

"Rs. 6,750 plus 15 per cent,". (101)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I shall now put amendments no. 99, 100 and 101 moved by Shri K.S. Rao to the vote of the House.

Amendments No. 99, 100 and 101 were put and negatived.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the first Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The First Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

Second Schedule

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: I hope Shri Girdhari Lal Bhargava is not moving his amendment No. 25. Now, amendment suggested by the Government.

Amendment made

Page 30, in line 9, for "9607. 11 and 9607.19",

Substitute "9607.11, 9607.19 and 9607.19 and 9607.20" (58)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Second Schedule, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Second Schedule, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: There are no amendments to Third and Fourth schedules.

The question is:

"That the Third Scheduled and the Fourth schedule stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Third Scheduled and the Fourth Schedule were added to the Bill.

Clause 1—Short title and commencement.

Amendment made

Page 1, in line 5, for "sections 2 to 59", substitute "sections 2 to 61". (75)

(PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

Clause 1, as amended, was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Enacting Formula and the Long title stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted

The Enacting Formula and the Long Title were added to the Bill.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Sir, I commend this Bill for the unanimous acceptance of this House. I beg to move:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The question is:

"That the Bill, as amended, be passed."

The motion was adopted

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The motion is adopted and the Bill, as amended, is passed.

19.31 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Friday, May 18, 1990/
Vasakha 28, 1912 (Saka)*