

Eighth Series, Vol. XLVII, No. 14

Monday, March 13, 1989  
Phalguna 22, 1910 (Saka)

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Thirteenth Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



सत्यमेव जयते

*(Vol. XLVII contains Nos. 11 to 20)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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### LOK SABHA

Monday March 13, 1989/Phalguna 22,  
1910 (Saka)

The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the Clock

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*English*]

#### Air India's Income from Kerala

\*245. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights operated by Air India from Trivandrum; and

(b) the income of Air India from sale of tickets in Kerala State during the last one year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Air India at present operates 11 flights per week between Trivandrum and Gulf. In addition to this, two flights per week are operated on Trivandrum-Bombay Sector with onward connections to international flights ex-Bombay.

(b) The flown revenue credited to Kerala for the period January to December, 1988 is Rs. 2107.40 lakhs.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the answer to this question reveals certain facts. The income which is generated from Kerala goes round about to Rs. 2100 lakhs whereas the flights operated are only 11. Eleven flights are being operated from Trivandrum. At no other Station, Air India is landing and there is only one airport at Trivandrum. The passengers from Kerala repeatedly complain that they are not having sufficient number of flights and they are put under waiting list. This is their predicament and it was recently reported in the Press also. I mainly put this question just to bring to the notice of the Government that the requirements is inadequate and the income is much more than compared to any other Stations on *pro rata* basis. From eleven flights, this much of income can be generated. Naturally something has to be done for developing the air service by Air India by operating additional flights and also providing additional facilities. Therefore, I would like to ask the hon. Minister specifically whether there is any proposal to develop the airport at Trivandrum or anywhere else in Kerala for the purpose of operating additional flights to cater to the needs of the travelling public from Kerala

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: Sir, this is the revenue earned by Air India. This is not the profit. The number of passengers in 1985-86, from Trivandrum is 8,86,780; in 1986-87, it is 8,10,581 and in 1987-88, it is 8,06,187. These figures show that the number of passengers is coming down. But if it is necessary to provide some more facilities from Trivandrum to other places taking into account the increasing number of passengers, it can certainly be looked into. Air India would certainly look into it. But the figures show that the number of passengers is going down.

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS:** Another thing comes out. Mostly, the Keralite passengers now get their connection either from Bombay or from Delhi because they have no adequate number of flights. That can be correlated with the Indian Airlines flights operating from Cochin. Five flights per day which are operated to Bombay mainly caters to the gulf passengers. We the publicmen, who come from Kerala, know that even for us to get a seat in the Indian Airlines to Bombay is very difficult. Since we are having the preference, we can travel. But the other passengers, the normal passengers inside the country are feeling the difficulty because it is fully booked for gulf countries. Naturally, your Department has to give preference to those tickets which earn foreign exchange and which are available. So, from Bombay to Cochin, there are five flights per day operating with the gulf passengers. To overcome this difficulty, the only way-out is to have a direct operation from the Kerala based aerodromes and Kerala based direct links to cater to the needs of the Keralites travelling outside. You will agree with me that Kerala is earning the maximum foreign exchange on this count by sending maximum number of workers abroad. My request is that you should look at the national interest and see that Keralites are given preference and catered to properly. Now the number is coming down.

And then, promotional aspect is also there. As a promotion activity, I would like to know from your side whether more flights will be operated taking into account the connecting passengers also from other stations.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I have already said that about 11 flights are going from Trivandrum to gulf countries and two more flights are going via Bombay to gulf countries. In reply to the first question, I have said that the Airlines, certainly which has to do business and earn profit, will keep these facts in mind while taking decisions. Depending on the demand, things have to be looked into. But I would not give you any assurance as it would not be proper.

**SHRI SURESH KURUP:** Recently, the Public Undertakings Committee under the Chairmanship of my hon. colleague, Shri Vakkom Purushothaman, made a detailed study regarding the fare aspect of Air India. It has pointed out that majority of routes of Air India are running at a loss and it is the gulf sector which makes huge profit. Some Members from Kerala have repeatedly demanded in this House that Air India is charging exorbitant rates in the gulf sector. Every time the concerned Ministers evade the answer by saying that these fares are fixed by IATA. Again, regarding this aspect, the Committee in its Report has pointed out that in the IATA charges, fifteen per cent variations are allowed. What I would like to know from the hon. Minister is that considering this specific recommendation of the Public Undertakings Committee and taking into consideration the long-standing demand of the people of Kerala, would you consider reducing these charges in the gulf sector?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** One thing which has to be clearly understood is that the Air India is a public sector undertaking having autonomy and expected to work on a commercial basis. All the same, what has been stated by the COPU has been kept in mind while taking decisions in this respect. Now the Committee was informed that this matter has to be looked into bilaterally. Other country has also to agree to the fare structure. Now unilaterally these decisions cannot be taken. The recommendations of IATA have to be considered as well as bilaterally there has to be agreement. This matter is being looked into.

**PROF. P.J. KURIEN:** The Hon. Minister has stated here that the number of Gulf passengers travelling to Trivandrum has decreased over the last three years. But the fact is that the number of passengers travelling to Kerala from Gulf has increased. This means that at least some of the Keralites who travel to Trivandrum try to avoid the Gulf-Trivandrum sector. They must be travelling via Bombay and also I know that so many are travelling via Colombo. A number

of passengers have started taking foreign airlines to go to Colombo and from Colombo to Trivandrum. The Hon. Minister must know that in monetary terms it is cheaper.

I would request him to enquire the reason as to why, while the actual number of passengers travelling to Kerala from the Gulf countries has increased, the number of passengers travelling through the Air India has decreased.

Regarding what Mr. Kurup has said, I agree that the fare is fixed by IATA. A lot of propaganda is going on saying that in the European sector where the passengers are affluent the charge is less and in the Gulf sector where the passengers are skilled workers or even unskilled workers, the charge is more. I want him to examine this question and I would like to know his reaction.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL: I would not like to sound negative while replying to these questions. At the same time, I would not like to bind Air India by making a statement which cannot be accepted by them or which will create difficulties in implementation. This is the approach we have to this problem. We know that many people are going from Trivandrum to the Gulf countries. We also know that this is one of the lucrative routes that we have. We will keep these things in mind and taking into account that the Air India should not suffer losses and the long term objective should not get affected and at the same time keeping in mind the requirement of the people going from here to other countries, decisions would be taken in accordance with the recommendations given by IATA and in accordance with the agreement that we have reached between the two countries.

Please understand the spirit with which I am making this statement. I am not binding Air India, I am not saying that this thing will be done or this thing will not be done. I am saying that these matters will be examined very carefully and just decisions will be taken which will help Air India as well as the passengers.

SHRI SURESH KURUP: Their all other routes are running in losses, except the Gulf route.

[*Translation*]

#### **Aircraft on lease for IA/AI**

\*246. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKAT:  
SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of aircrafts, type-wise taken or proposed to be taken on lease by Indian Airlines and Air India;

(b) lease rent to be paid in each case and the estimated total foreign exchange component thereof;

(c) the names of the aircraft suppliers; and

(d) the broad terms and conditions of the lease as regards maintenance, operation and the staff?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Type of A/cft (leased/ proposed to be leased)	Name of supplier of a/cft.on lease	No. of A/cft. (leased/ proposed to be leased)	Lease rate per aircraft	Foreign Exchange component	Broad terms and conditions of lease as regards maintenance/operations and staff.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
<b>A. INDIAN AIRLINES</b>						
1.	Airbus A-300B2	M/s. Airbus Industries. France	2- Leased	US \$ 250,000 per month	US \$ 250,000 per a/cft per month	A/cft. on lease will be maintained by IA engineers and operated by IA crew. One Airbus lost in an accident in Sept. ' 86
2.	Boeing-737	—do—	5-Leased 1-proposed to be leased	US \$ 185,000 per month	US \$ 185,000 per aircraft per month	—do—
3.	BAe-146-100	M/s. Druk Air, Bhutan	1-Leased	Hs 35,000 per flying hour (all inclusive)	Rupee payment	Maintenance and operation by Druk Air engineers and operating crew.
4.	TU—154	M/s. Ariana Afghan, Afghanistan	1 - Leased	IA will get 7% of revenue from the supp- lier after adjust- ment of interline commission of 9%.	No outgo of foreign excha- nge involved, IA will receive commission in foreign exchange.	Maintenance and operation is by Ariana Afghan engineers & operating crew.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
5.	IL-62M	M/s. Aeroflot, USSR	1-Proposed to be leased	Wet lease of Rs. 70,000/- per flying hr. (all inclusive)	Rupee payment	Maintenance & operation is by engineers & crew.
6.	TU-154	M/s. Aeroflot, USSR	1-Proposed to be leased	Wet lease of Rs. 80,000/- per flying hr. (all inclusive)	Rupee payment	—do—
<p>Table : 9 Leased (including one Airbus lost in the accident) 3 Proposed to be leased</p>						
<b>B. AIR INDIA</b>						
1.	Boeing-747-200 (Freighter)	M/s. Evergreen International Airlines, USA	1	US \$ 5444 per hour	US \$ 5444 per hour	Maintaince & operatin is by M/s. Evergreen International Airlines, USA.
2.	IL-62 M	M/s. Aeroflot, USSR	1	3000 roubles per hour	Rupee payment	Maintenance & operation is by M/s. Aeroflot, USSR, Aeroflot will provide 5 cabin crew and AI will provide 3 cabin crew.
3.	IL-76 (Cargo)	M/s. Aeroflot, USSR	1	Rs. 2.94 lakhs to Rs. 3.60 lakhs per flight depending on the route operated.	Rupee Payment	Maintenance and Operation by M/s. Aeroflot, USSR.
Total			3			

[*Translation*]

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, there is no doubt that the Indian Airlines was facing an acute shortage of aircraft for the last some months and to meet this demand, the hon. Minister has made efforts to induct a number of aircraft on lease. The main difficulty is that, perhaps, in the Seventh Five Year Plan, they are not getting additional resources from the Finance Ministry and the Planning Commission to purchase aircraft but the problem is that according to the Indian technical experts, some modifications are required to be made in the aircraft which these airlines have acquired or are going to enquire on lease so as to make them operational in Indian conditions. I have been told that the concerned companies are not agreeable to lease out these aircraft if those modifications are to be made. I want to know whether this is causing hindrance to the Government in acquiring aircraft on lease?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, we are short of aircraft and that is why we are making efforts to acquire aircraft on lease. These aircraft are acquired on the advice of our Experts' Committee which decides as to which of the aircraft will suit Indian conditions so that there is no difficulty in their operation. These aircraft are selected keeping in view their suitability in odd conditions such as extreme heat and cold, etc. The decision to acquire a particular type of aircraft is taken only after its induction is okayed by the experts keeping in view its suitability in Indian conditions.

**SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, one more difficulty which we are facing is that the Indian pilots are facing difficulties in operating these leased aircraft. I want to know whether any agreement to have pilots from abroad to operate these aircraft has been reached or some programme is being evolved to impart training to Indian pilots in order to enable them to operate these aircraft with full safety measures?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, we had acquired another air bus initially. Thereafter, we acquired another air bus in 1986 which met with an accident. We have acquired over 30 Boeings and have taken steps to acquire two aircraft on lease from the Soviet Union, but these aircraft will be operated by foreign pilots. The remaining aircraft will be operated by the Indian pilots. This we are doing in order to avoid a situation which may arise if we do not get aircraft from foreign countries in time. Therefore, keeping this in view, it is our endeavour to meet the demand by acquiring aircraft from wherever they are available.

[*English*]

**DR. DIGVIJAY SINH:** Sir, you will agree with me, when you see the figures, that the foreign exchange component mentioned here per month is very high. Therefore, I would like to know, if hiring aircraft is the last resort, why was there a delay in having that kind of perspective planning whereby we could have bought planes in time and thought about it much earlier so that they arrive in time and we don't have to undergo the expense of hiring planes?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Sir, if we have to purchase the planes, there are so many things which have to be looked into: the kind of technology, the funds which are available for this purpose and the availability of the aircraft within the time-frame which is acceptable to us. If things do not fit in within these parameters, then we shall have to find a method of meeting the demand which is increasing in our country.

One of the methods found out is to take the aircraft temporarily, say, for one year or two years to meet the interim demand and to cope up with the situation over here. The world over, now the thinking is that leasing is useful in certain respects, in certain cases. Now, we have taken these aircraft on lease to meet the temporary demand because other things were not easily available. We do have plan. But we should have funds also. If we have plans and the funds are not avail-

able, then the position becomes difficult. When we take the aircraft on lease, we don't have to shell out the entire price and it becomes sometimes easier to get the aircraft on lease.

**SHRI P. KOLANDAIVELU:** Sir, with regard to the Indian Airlines the Air India and the Vayudoot services, they are taking aircrafts under lease. They have also entered into an agreement with the Airbus Industries of France in 1986 for the purchase of 19 airbuses. According to the agreement, actually the delivery schedule ought to have started by this month. Have they delivered the Airbuses to India so far?

Moreover, even at time of entering into an agreement in 1986, the value of US dollar was less and it has now gone up. The Indian Airlines have to sustain a loss of more than Rs. 60 crores. I want to know whether it is true or not.

Indian Airlines and Air India want to have even pilots from Russia and other countries. Are you going to change the cabin crew also? We are having so many pilots. Even our Prime Minister happens to be the best pilot. When we are having so many pilots here, why do you take pilots from Russia? Are you going to make India dependant? (*Interruptions*)

I want to know as to when the delivery schedule starts for the 19 air buses. You have again entered into an agreement for another six air buses.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** We are going to get four air buses in the month of June this year and later on we will be getting the air buses every month and within the next financial year which starts from the 1st April, we are going to get all the 19 air buses inducted into our fleet. There is an apprehension expressed by some people that we are taking the aircrafts from outside and allowing them to be flown by the pilots coming from other countries. For the information of this august House, I would like to say that in 1982, we had taken one aircraft which was

flown by the Soviet pilots. In 1986, one was flown by the Soviet pilots. We are to cope up with the situation which has arisen because of the paucity of the capacity and we have taken only two aircrafts, i.e., IL-96 and IL-64. It is not possible for our pilots to be trained within the time frame which is acceptable by us. We are allowing their pilots to fly. This is not a big thing. Foreign aircrafts are also flying over our country. So, on this ground, there should not be any unnecessary misunderstanding.

### **Hyderabad Airport as International Airport**

\*249. **SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to declare the Hyderabad Airport as an International Airport; and

(b) if so, the time by which the decision is expected to be taken?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AND AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever a question is asked by an opposition member the reply which the Govt. give is: (a) No Sir, (b) question does not arise. We do not get complete replies to our questions. But if the same question is asked by Shri K.S. Rao, the reply could be a different one.

**MR. SPEAKER:** You could have consulted him.

**SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI:** He means to say that there is something wrong with your ballot machine.



**SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, what is the difficulty before the Government in declaring the Hyderabad airport as an International airport? 400 representatives — M.L.As and public representatives — from Andhra Pradesh had come to submit a memorandum to the Prime Minister, but they were beaten up and lathicharged. We are not to be cowed down by such things. We are ready to face such beatings, but Government must take steps to declare the Hyderabad airport as an International airport.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, it should be a matter of happiness and satisfaction for the hon. Member that the Hyderabad Airport is the biggest and best airport in the country after our four International airports. He is well aware that it is not necessary for an airport to be an international airport if it wants to operate international flights. The International flights operate from Hyderabad Airport too. Similarly, international flights operate from Trichi, Varanasi, Patna and Goa also. Therefore, you are unnecessarily making an issue of a non-issue. We have already provided facilities of an International airport at Hyderabad. At present, we have 4 international airports and it will be our endeavour to maintain them properly. If it is felt necessary, we shall establish international airports at some other places also, but all facilities for international flights are available at Hyderabad. Not only this, we are extending the terminal building of this airport in order to provide more facilities. Customs clearing arrangements and other facilities are already there. Therefore, there is nothing to feel agitated over it.

**SHRI G. BHOOPATHY:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, eggs, grapes etc. are exported from Hyderabad in large quantity. Besides, a large number of Muslims including labourers go to the gulf countries from there. One has to go to either Bombay or Delhi to catch flights for these countries. Thus, a lot of inconvenience is being faced on this account. I want to know whether some steps are being taken by the Government to extend two or three international flights bound for gulf countries to Hyderabad?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** Mr. Speaker, Sir, one international flight operates from Hyderabad for Jedah. These are people who are interested in catching flights from Bombay and want to come via that city on the return journey too. So far as the question of export of eggs and vegetables is concerned, I would like to state that if a certain fixed quantity of exports is ensured throughout the year, we can consider it. It becomes very difficult to make planning if there is a capacity for two months in a year and for the rest of ten months there is no capacity at all. Arrangements can be made if a definite quantity is ensured, otherwise it is difficult to make such an arrangement.

[English]

**SHRI K.S. RAO:** Sir, in general, the answers are becoming very technical and evasive. Particularly keeping in view the method of working of the Chief Minister of Andhra Pradesh, who provokes people in the name of religion, region or language, etc... (*Interruptions*)... this would be interpreted differently. If the same answer was to go in the press — No, Sir, and does not arise — it would convey to the people that the Minister and the Government of India are denying to convert the Hyderabad Airport into an international airport... (*Interruptions*). There would be a big statement in Andhra Pradesh that the Government of India is prejudicial to Andhra Pradesh. As against this, the question and the answer convey something different.

Keeping in view the situation in Andhra Pradesh as also the number of people that are now going to the western countries, particularly USA, and the enormous growth of vegetables, meet, eggs and other things in and around Hyderabad, will the Minister think in terms of increasing the number of international flights from Hyderabad, particularly to New York?

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL:** I have replied to this question in a fashion which would have given some satisfaction to all the Members in the House. I have said that this

is not an international airport, but from this airport, international flights are going. This has to be understood. The second thing which I have mentioned is that this is one of the biggest airports in the country apart from the four international airports. The third thing which I have said is that even without somebody asking for more facilities, we have started expanding the terminal building and the facilities over there. These are the positive steps. We would like the Members and the outside people also not to make a issue out of a non-issue.

What is required is being done and what I have said in response to an earlier question relating to Trivandrum can also be said about other airports regarding the question of increase in capacity and the number of flights.

As far as flights from Hyderabad to New York are concerned, I am not in a position to say yes or no, and give an assurance. It depends on the requirements. If the requirement is there, certainly the Air India can look into it. If it is feasible and profitable and facilities are required to be provided, they would be only too happy to look into this. Your suggestion can certainly be kept in mind. Without giving any assurance, I would say that all facilities there are needed and

can help Air India would certainly be provided.

#### **Annual Plan of Bihar 1989-90**

\*250. SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the size of Annual Plan of Bihar during the last two years, year-wise and the allocation made for the current financial year;

(b) whether the allocations were fully utilised during the last two years and during this year;

(c) the size of Annual Plan for the State for 1989-90; and

(d) whether adequate provisions have been made in the annual plan for tackling floods and famines, power shortage and unemployment; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (d). A statement is given below.

### **STATEMENT**

(a) and (b). Outlay and expenditure for the Annual Plans 1986-87 to 1988-89 of Bihar are given below:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>(Rs. crores)</i>	
	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1986-87	1277.24	1281.21
1987-88	1400.00	1194.84
1988-89	1200.00	1200.00 (Anti.)

(c) The size of Annual Plan 1989-90 is Rs. 1800 crores.

(d) Provisions for flood control, irriga-

tion and power development and generation of employment have been made on priority basis within the available resources for the Annual Plan 1989-90. Details of allocations are given in the Annexure below.

#### ANNEXURE

	<i>Major Head</i>	<i>1989-90 Outlay (Rs. Lakhs)</i>	<i>Percentage of the total outlay</i>
I.	Agriculture & Allied Activities.	10638	5.91
II.	Rural Development.	15493	8.61
III.	Irrigation & Flood Control.	46212	25.67
IV.	Energy.	45295	25.16

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Bihar is the second biggest state in the country with a population of 8 crore. The number of people living below poverty line in the country has gone down to 37 per cent, thanks to the leadership of the hon. Prime Minister. But it is our misfortune that the number of people living below poverty line in our State Bihar is 58 per cent which is much higher than the national average. It speaks of our failure in implementing the schemes formulated for the State during the past ten years properly and, consequently, the benefits thereof have not reached Bihar. The Planning Commission has formulated an annual plan worth Rs. 1800 crore in order to uplift the poor section of the people of Bihar. I want to know whether keeping in view the economic and industrial backwardness of Bihar, Government is considering to increase this allocation?

[*English*]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: Sir, so far as the number of people living below poverty line is concerned, in Bihar it is 49.5 per cent and the national average is 37 per cent. It is true and I agree with the Hon. Member that Bihar is a backward State. The figures for the

7th Five Year Plan show that, whatever fund was allocated for the rural employment programme and for the benefit of those people who live below the poverty line, the target is almost fulfilled and whatever money was earmarked has been spent. That is why the Government of India is giving much more fund to the Bihar State. Every year the allocation is increasing.

So far as the allocation for the year 1988-89 is concerned, the total allocation is Rs. 1800. In the course of the plan allocation if more money is required, as it is under the State Government and if they can raise more resources on their own, the allocation will go up.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM: Northern Bihar has always been affected by floods whereas Southern Bihar is drought-prone. Every year, we have to face these two natural calamities. This year Bihar suffered heavy damage due to earthquake also. Even Lord Budha had said that Bihar would always be haunted by water (flood) and fire.

MR. SPEAKER: Please do not give sermons. This will not help. Please put your question.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** I am not giving a sermon. In fact, I am telling the truth.

**MR. SPEAKER:** The elaborate explanations that you are making should be made at the time when a debate is held on the matter. This is not a debate.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** I am asking a supplementary related to this question, Mr. Speaker, Sir...

**MR. SPEAKER:** No, no. Please put your question. Otherwise I shall take up the next question.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** The amount given to the Bihar Government to tackle natural calamities is negligible.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Alright, then you ask why this amount is negligible.

**SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM:** Sir, this is what I want to ask from the hon. Minister. Is he considering allotment of special funds to Bihar to meet natural calamities so that people can get relief during that period of time?

[English]

**SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI:** Sir, with regard to assistance given for floods and drought in Bihar, I have the figures from 1985-86 to 1988-89. Usually, every year the State Government comes to the Central Government for relief, assistance, etc. In the year 1986-87, the Central Government had given Rs. 23.875 crores to the State Government to combat the floods. In 1988-89 for earthquake relief purposes, the Central Government had sanctioned Rs. 16.875 crores. It is not true to say that the Central Government does not give any assistance to the States when there is a drought or a natural calamity in the States. In fact, there is a provision for Central assistance through which money is released to the State Governments as per rules.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** Mr.

Speaker Sir, coming from Bihar, I am really grateful to the hon. Minister that he recognises the backwardness of Bihar. But I do not see this reflected in the Annual Allocation for the State because I find that on a per capita basis, in the major States perhaps the allocation to Bihar is among the lowest. What are the parameters under which the annual allocation to a State is determined apart from area and population? Are backwardness and various elements of backwardness also taken into consideration while fixing the annual allocation? Have they been so taken in the case of Bihar for the years 1988-89 and 1989-90?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI):** It is a fact that the per capita outlay in Bihar is comparatively low because the per capita outlay is included in the total outlay where the efforts and resources of the State are also taken into consideration. But per capita Central Assistance which is given to the State is more than what is given to the average Indian States. In the Sixth Plan, when India is taken as a whole, the per capita Central Assistance was Rs. 236 while for Bihar it was Rs. 255. In the Seventh Plan also, while the per capita in India was Rs. 389, for Bihar it was Rs. 406. So, the Planning Commission and the Government of India are trying to see that Bihar is given more and more help because it is very poor and backward. But then, ultimately it depends on the efforts of the State Government as well. Non-special-category States are governed by Gadgil Formula under which all the States are treated uniformly as far as Central Assistance to States is concerned. But because of its backwardness and certain special problems like floods, water logging, etc. some extra special assistance is also given to Bihar.

**SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN:** I am sorry Sir. It does not really answer my question. I have asked about the parameters.

**Recasting of 20-Point Programme**

\*252. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL†:  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM:

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering seriously to recast the 20-Point Programme to make it employment oriented as reported in the 'Indian Express' dated 11 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which new 20-Point Programme is expected to be introduced?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI): (a) to (c). There is no general proposal at this stage to recast the 20-Point Programme as a whole. However, it is the policy of the Government to expand and strengthen employment generation programmes in our over-all development effort. Further strengthening of the Employment Programme has been made in the budget proposals for 1989-90 in the form of the "Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana."

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, our hon. Prime Minister said in a Congress Rally held on 10th February in Lucknow that —

[*English*]

"package after a few months to remove poverty, unemployment and recast the 20-point programme to make it employment oriented."

[*Translation*]

But the hon. Minister has said that —

[*English*]

"There is no proposal to recast the 20-point programme." And at the same time you have mentioned about Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana. Will it be a part of the 20-point programme or will it be a separate one?

[*Translation*]

I would also like to know if any target was set to solve the unemployment problem, when the 20-point programme was framed three years ago? If so, to what extent we have succeeded in achieving the target? Has any evaluation been done of it? If so, the results thereof? If not, the steps proposed to be taken?

[*English*]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: It is not so. I have already clarified in my statement that at this moment, there is no such proposal. The Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana also comes under this category just like the Poverty alleviation programme and rural employment programme. Since it is an employment programme, it is also a part of the 20-point programme. That is why I said that we are going to strengthen the rural employment programme and what the Prime Minister had said is quite correct. In the Budget Speech, the hon. Finance Minister rightly said about the merger of RLEGP and the NREP. It is also a sort of programme for strengthening the rural employment programme. So, it is an improvement. And at the same time the Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana is also a sort of rural employment programme. It is over and above the NREP and RLEGP. For the current year, i.e. 1989-90, there is a provision of Rs. 500 crores and 120 districts are going to be identified for this particular programme. The detailed programmes are being worked out.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker, Sir, my question was whether an evaluation has been done of the implemen-

tation of the 20-point programme. To what extent have we been successful in achieving the target? My question relates to evaluation whether by a Government organisation or a voluntary organisation. After this I shall ask my second supplementary.

[English]

SHRI BIREN SINGH ENGTI: There is a system in the 20 point programme. The Ministry or the Government do monitor the progress and implementation of this 20 point programme. There is also a system of evaluation. There are some items which cannot be monitored on a month to month basis. There are items which have to be monitored on evaluation basis.

As far as Mandal Report is concerned, it is quite satisfactory. The money is earmarked for the Seventh Five Year Plan for Rural Development, Employment and also for the 20 point programme. I think there is much improvement to be made in terms of expenditure and also quality.

[Translation]

SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Mr. Speaker Sir, I have asked for a clarification since he has not replied to my first supplementary. Unemployment is rampant in rural areas. People do not get loans from banks and their economic condition is very bad...  
(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: That is enough. Nothing can be gained by obstinacy.

(Interruptions)\*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Nothing goes on record. Don't waste my time and don't waste your time. I am not allowing you.

(Interruptions)\*

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI: Hon. Mr. Speaker Sir, the hon. Minister may or may

not evaluate the 20-point programme. There is one point which is related to the distribution system. The hon. Minister has been the Chief Minister of Gujarat and he may be aware of the problem. For the success of our programme, what steps are being taken by the Government to reach commodities to consumers in areas which lack co-operative societies or such other means of distribution?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): The hon. Member is aware that the Ministry of Programme Implementation is doing monitoring work. Yet there are many Ministries which made different programmes through their Departments. Evaluation of the public distribution system has shown that there is need for improvement there. Benefits of this system are not reaching the backward and remote areas of the country. A new element has to be introduced into this system to make it more effective.

AN HON. MEMBER: What is the situation in Gujarat?

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: The system is quite effective in Gujarat but at the moment we are concerned about the entire country. Steps are being considered to make this system more effective everywhere in the country.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA PRATAP NARAIN SINGH: The late Prime Minister Mrs Indira Gandhi was the one who started this 20-point programme for the alleviation of poverty, to look into the backwardness of the poor and also facilitate employment naturally for the poorer sections of society. The Minister says that there is a new Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme. But this is not new. Employment is a vital part of the original 20-point programme. Is this Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana apart from the 20-point programme of the late Mrs. Indira Gandhi?

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: Even though the scheme was there, it is a new thrust which is being given. As the Finance Minister, in his speech, made out, he proposed to give a special thrust to all programmes of employment generation, it is proposed to merge NREP and RLEGP into a single programme and to decentralise its implementation. This merged programme will operate throughout the country and will be funded 75 per cent by the Centre. Over and above that, poverty and unemployment are intense in certain disadvantaged regions and existing employment programmes fall short of this need. Therefore, this special new programme of Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme would take care of every family which is unemployed. A minimum of one member will be given employment in this programme; that is a new thrust.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: At this stage, I do not want to go into the merit of the Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme. The Government says that it will be implemented in 100 and odd districts. What are the criteria by which the backwardness of a district are going to be determined under the scheme? How do we know which are the backward districts? Has the Planning Commission identified them; if so, will the Minister disclose them in the House?

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: The identification would be done in consultation with the State Governments because the State Governments are in know of the areas which are poor where backwardness is there and the Government of India also has its information.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: When they have said 'backward districts' some criteria will be there.

MR. SPEAKER: Those can be there.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: They cannot first announce the Scheme and then identify the district.

MR. SPEAKER: That is all right. You

can put a question for the criteria and I will get it answered.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: He can lay it on the Table of the House.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: He is prepared to give it.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: This is a second supplementary which he has agreed to answer. You have permitted it. Therefore, it is incumbent upon him to clarify. *(Interruptions)* He is ready to give it, Sir.

SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI: The details are being worked out. The Finance Minister has already announced that 120 districts which are backward and suffer from acute unemployment will be taken up. These are the parameters. The details are being worked out in consultation with the State Governments.

#### **Appointment of LDCs in Delhi Administration**

\*253. DR. C.S. VERMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Staff Selection Commission have forwarded the names of successful candidates to the Delhi Administration for appointment to the post of Lower Division Clerks on the basis of the examination held in 1987;

(b) if so, the number of candidates out of the list who have already been appointed so far;

(c) when the remaining candidates are likely to be appointed;

(d) whether all the candidates belonging to Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe in the list have also been appointed; and

(e) if not, when they are likely to be appointed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). According to Delhi Administration, 800 offers of appointment have already been issued. The time-frame for completing the process of appointment would depend on actual joining of the candidates to whom offers of appointment have been issued.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**DR. C.S. VERMA:** What are the reasons for delaying the appointments of the candidates selected and recommended by the Staff Selection Commission? What are the reasons?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** We have issued letters to all the 800 candidates through different Delhi Administration organisations. Some of them have asked for some time, some of them are still pending before the medical examination. A review will be taken in the month of March 1989 when a further decision will be taken. From the point of view of giving the appointment letters there is no delay because we have already issued the appointment letters to all the 800 candidates.

**DR. C.S. VERMA:** Is there any time limit between the medical examination and police authorities' examination report?

**SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV:** There is no time limit. As I said, in the month of March we will be reviewing the position and then we shall decide the next step regarding this.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri Ayyapu Reddy. Absent.

Shri Prakash Chandra. Absent.

Shri Sharad Dighe. Absent.

Shri T. Basheer. Absent.

Shri Hussain Dalwai. Absent.

Shri Ramashray Prasad Singh. Absent.

Dr. A.K. Patel. Absent.

Shri Satyendra Narayan Sinha.

*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER:** Up till now he is my member.

*(Interruptions)*

**SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY:** Please advise him not to resign because he will lose that and this too. *(Interruptions)* Sir, my friend here says that there should be one Jawaharlal Nehru Centenary Run from Delhi to Patna and another from Patna to Delhi.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Shri V.S. Krishna Iyer. Absent.

Shri Uttam Rathod. Qn. 261.

### **INSAT Programme**

\*261. **SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:** Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the programme drawn up and are under implementation under the INSAT Satellite series project;

(b) the amount of funds for these programmes under the current plan; and

(c) when is INSAT-1D expected to be ready and scheduled to take off?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN):** (a) to (c). A statement is given below.



**STATEMENT**

(a) There are four satellites in the INSAT-1 series. INSAT-1A was launched in 1982 and failed in orbit. INSAT-1B which was launched in August, 1983 is functioning well and is providing Telecommunications, Broadcasting and Meteorological services. INSAT-1C was launched in July, 1988 and is partially functioning due to a power-bus anomaly. INSAT-1D will be launched in May, 1989. The INSAT-1 series of satellites have been procured from abroad. The INSAT-II series of satellites are being built indigenously. These will replace INSAT-1 satellites. The first of the two INSAT-II Test satellites will be launched in late 1990 and the next, one year after. The Test satellites are in an advanced stage of construction. It is planned to launch the INSAT-II operational series of satellites from 1993 onwards.

(b) The funds allocated under the Seventh Five Year Plan are:

— Rs. 271 crores for INSAT-1 Series of Satellites and

— Rs. 323 crores for INSAT-II Test Satellite Project.

(c) INSAT-1D is scheduled to be launched in May, 1989.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: In the statement, it is mentioned that INSAT-1D is scheduled to be launched by 1989. May I know what are the benefits that we shall be reaping by the launching of this satellite, especially to the tribal areas? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: The launching of the INSAT-1D will add to the facilities we already have in regard to major telecommunications, meteorology, Television and other services which are being already provided by the INSAT-1B and 1C. We will be able to expand considerably our TV system, our telephone system, our telegraph system as well as our facilities for collecting the meteorological data.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: I would like to know when INSAT 2 will be launched and what will be the expenditure on that.

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: INSAT 2 series, the first test series is scheduled to be launched in late May 1990. The expenditure has not been fully assessed. but INSAT-II Series, A & B, that is the first two test satellites will cost us Rs. 243 crores exclusive of launch and insurance and Rs. 160.7 crores for launch services.

SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Do we have launching facilities?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: For INSAT II Series, we do not yet have launching facilities. By the time we have GSLV launch vehicle developed, we will be able to launch it ourselves.

SHRI ATISH CHANDRA SINHA: Sir, so far as our knowledge goes, INSAT-1C has not become fully operational. I would like to know from the hon. Minister, what is the latest position regarding INSAT-1C, and whether it has become fully operational or not. In view of the fact that INSAT-1C is not fully operational, would the Minister kindly inform the House and also me, whether proper precautions have been taken so far as INSAT-1D is concerned so that it becomes fully operational because the life of INSAT-1B is coming to an end?

SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN: Sir, INSAT-1C is, as the hon. Member knows, operating at fifty per cent of its capacity, that is out of the two S-Band Transponders, one is operating and out of the twelve C-Band Transponders, six are operating. Therefore, it gives service in totality about fifty per cent of its capability.

As regards INSAT-1D, it is to be launched by the Delta from NASA and we expect that it would go up because it is one of the proved launching service centres. Unless something untoward happens, which we hope not, it will work well as INSAT-1B is doing already. We are optimistic.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV:** Sir, is it correct to say that the Government of USSR has offered technological and scientific assistance for the satellite programme of India? If so, what is the reaction of the Government?

**SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN:** Well, USSR has offered help not in regard to our satellite services. We have cooperation with USSR in various aspects, but not in the building of satellites or in the launching of satellites. We are using Soviet services to launch. For example, we have launched already Indian Remote Sensing Satellite from the Soviet Union, but they are not building anything for us.

**MR. SPEAKER:** Dr. C.P. Thakur ..  
Absent

Shri Harish  
Rawat .. Absent

Shri D.B. Patil .. Absent

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[*Translation*]

#### **CBI Raids on Officers of Delhi Administration**

\*247. **DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether raids have been conducted by the CBI at the houses of officers working in the Delhi Administration during the last three years;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the contraband goods and other assets discovered during the raids; and

(d) the action taken against the officers

concerned?

**THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH):** (a) and (b). CBI had conducted searches on the residential/office premises of 15 employees of Delhi Administration on the allegations of having acquired assets disproportionate to the known sources of income, acceptance of illegal gratification, misuse of official position etc.

(c) No contraband goods were discovered during the search. However, movable/immovable assets amounting to Rs. 74 lakhs were discovered.

(d) Out of 15 cases, 9 have been finalised and in the remaining cases investigation is in progress. Of the 9 cases finalised so far, follow up action in 7 cases has been taken against the officials under the relevant law/rules and 2 cases have been closed as the allegations could not be substantiated.

[*English*]

#### **Encouragement to Indigenous Computer Manufacturers**

248. **SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:**  
**PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:**

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether government are considering to allow some foreign computer giants to put up joint ventures in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) its impact on indigenous computer manufacturing industry; and

(d) any steps Government propose to take to encourage indigenous computer manufacturers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Proposals from Indian Computer Manufacturing Industry for foreign collaboration and/or joint ventures received in the past have been considered and allowed on a case to case basis. In most of these cases the collaborations cover also high end systems like graphic work stations, superminies and mainframes. Mutual impact on each others' business will depend on factors like production efficiency, after sales service etc. At present, there is no pending proposal for joining venture from foreign computer firms.

(d) Government, after the announcement of the Computer Policy 1984 is following a liberal policy for the manufacture of computers. Under this policy, liberal imports of the design and drawings are allowed for the procurement of new technologies. Through fiscal measures, the Government is also providing adequate protection to the indigenous industry from imports, wherever necessary.

#### **Red Fort**

\*251. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to a news-item captioned 'Army should vacate Red Fort' appearing in the 'Indian Express' dated 12 February, 1989 and giving inter alia the views of an eminent conservationist of the U.K.; and

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

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) and (b). A phased pro-

gramme to vacate a portion of the Red Fort occupied by the Army has been drawn up, for being implemented over a period of ten to fifteen years. The first two phases of the vacation programme have been completed and the area handed over to the Archaeological Survey of India. The remaining area, occupied by certain Army units, shall be vacated as soon as they can shift to alternate accommodation.

#### **Fire at Sahar Airport, Bombay**

\*254. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI SHARAD DIGHE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether major fire broke out at Sahar Airport, Bombay on 9 February, 1989:

(b) if so, the causes of the fire:

(c) estimated loss of life and property due to fire;

(d) whether any inquiry has since been made in this regard; and

(e) if so, the findings thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). An inquiry committee has been set up by IAAI to go into the cause of the fire and other related aspects. The inquiry is in progress. There has been no loss of life due to the fire incident.

#### **Hard Core Terrorists**

\*255. SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of "Hard Core" terrorists killed in encounters or arrested in the months of October, November, December 1988 and January 1989; and

(b) how many "Hard Core" terrorists are still estimated to be at large?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) During the period from October, 1988 to January, 1989, 22 hard-core terrorists were killed in encounters or otherwise and 4 were arrested in Punjab. Months-wise break-up is as follows:—

<i>Months</i>	<i>No. of hard-core terrorists</i>	
	<i>killed</i>	<i>Arrested</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
October, 1988	2	2
November, 1988	10	1
December, 1988	5	1
January, 1989	5	—

In addition, 5 hard-core terrorists were arrested in the Union Territory of Chandigarh in October, 1988.

(b) According to the information furnished by Government of Punjab, about 193 hard-core terrorists are still at large. In addition, 2 hard-core terrorists wanted by Chandigarh police are also at large.

#### **District Level Planning**

\*256. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the directives and guidelines issued by the Union Government to States in regard to introduction of District Level Planning;

(b) the progress made by States so far; and

(c) the Union Government's assessment on the basis of the feed back received from the states so far?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). Planning Commission has been issuing guidelines to State Governments from time to time with a view to enabling planning process to percolate to the District levels and below. Detailed guidelines in this regard were issued in May, 1984. This followed the recommendations of the Working Group on District Planning set up by the Planning Commission in September 1982 under the Chairmanship of Prof. Hanumantha Rao to review the progress of decentralisation of Planning and suggest further measures to accelerate the pace of implementation. Since the, time and again, States have been urged to take steps to strengthen the planning process at the district level. The States have responded by strengthening their planning machinery (both at the State and District levels), provision of untied funds to facilitate local initiative in planning and by undertaking to prepare District level Plans. The progress is uneven but attempts are

being continued to further strengthen the mechanisms for the formulation of the Eighth Five Year Plan for various States.

#### **Development of Tourist Centres in Maharashtra**

\*257. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Maharashtra where India Tourism Development Corporation (ITDC) have decided to develop tourist centres;

(b) whether the projects out of these taken in hand in joint collaboration with Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation (MTDC);

(c) the inter-se arrangement of investment between the India Tourism Development Corporation and the Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation; and

(d) whether the India Tourism Development Corporation will manage such centres or will hand over the management of such centres to the MTDC?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM: (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). The Department of Tourism Government of India has sanctioned Rs. 96.42 lakhs and released Rs. 47.56 lakhs for development of tourism infrastructure at various tourist centres in Maharashtra during the Seventh Five Year Plan. However the I.T.D.C. does not have any scheme for development of tourist centres in Maharashtra. The Central Tourism Department has also identified Bombay, Puna and Aurangabad as important tourist centres for intensive development of hotels and the following travel circuits for integrated development in the State of Maharashtra:—

- (i) Bombay-Pune-Ahmednagar (Ajanta-Ellora)-Nasik-Bombay.
- (ii) Bombay-Murad/Janjira-Ganpatipule-Vengarle-Bombay.
- (iii) Nagpur-Ramtek-Nagpur-Wardha (Sevagram)-Chandpur (Tadoba National Park)-Nagpur.

The I.T.D.C. also has a scheme for setting up of joint venture hotel projects in collaboration with various States/Union Territories.

In response to a tender notice released by Maharashtra Tourism Development Corporation in February, 1989. I.T.D.C. approached Maharashtra Tourism Development (MTDC) for setting up of a joining venture Hotel project at Nagpur subject to the feasibility report being satisfactory and resources being available, I.T.D.C. has proposed that the project be set up on the standard collaboration terms approved by the Government of India given in the statement below. The matter is under consideration of MTDC.

#### **STATEMENT**

ITDC has evolved a scheme for undertaking joint venture tourism projects by forming a new company in each State with nearly equal equity participation. Such companies can approach the Central & State financial institutions for loan assistance. The main objectives sought to be achieved are:—

- to relieve the direct strain on budgetary resources of the Centre and the States;
- to bring about a wider dispersal of benefits of tourism;
- to promote domestic tourism and open new areas;

- have a closer coordination between the Centre and the States with a view to eliminate duplication of efforts; and
- to disseminate ITDC expertise.

The hotels/projects to be set up under this scheme will be planned, designed, managed and marketed by ITDC on standard commercial terms to be mutually agreed upon.

*Pattern for collaboration*

For joint venture projects with the States, the following pattern of Collaboration is envisaged:—

1. ITDC & State Govt./STDC will set up a new company with equity participation in the ratio of 51:49 respectively.
2. ITDC shall be the Promoter and the State Govt./STDC shall be the Co-promoter.
3. The equity debt ratio of the company will generally be in the ratio of 1 : 1.5.
4. The Board of Directors of the Company shall consist of equal number of members nominated by the Promoter and the Co-promoter.
5. The Chairman of the Company shall be the nominee of Promoter.
6. The Managing Director of the Company shall be the nominee of the Co-promoter.
7. So long the Promoter holds equity shares, the management

of the hotel shall vest with the Promoter.

*Services by ITDC*

*(a) During Construction*

During construction period of the hotel, ITDC would render its technical services in planning, designing, construction, furnishing and equipping the hotel to the international standard and also it would coordinate the services of architects/specialists/consultants. To meet the cost of these services the fee payable by the proposed company to ITDC would be:—

- (a) 2 1/2 of the project cost excluding the cost of land; plus
- (b) cost of site establishment; and
- (c) Cost of travelling, boarding and lodging and local transport expenses including cost of journey by air incurred solely in connection with the project.

Fees for architects/specialists/consultants for the project will be separate and borne by the proposed company.

*(b) During Operation*

So long as the ITDC holds equity share in the proposed company, the said hotel would be managed by the ITDC. Towards expenses and incentive fee for services rendered by ITDC, the following amounts are payable by the proposed company to ITDC, from the date of operation of the said hotel:—

- (a) A lumpsum amount of Rs. 25,000/- per annum to meet the head office expenses for guidance & supervision;

- (b) 3% of Gross Operating Income (turnover) in a financial year for meeting the expenditure for providing group advertising, marketing, sales promotion & public relation
- (c) 8% of Gross Operating Profit after interest but before depreciation as managerial remuneration from third to fifth year and 10% from sixth year onwards;
- (d) all travelling, telephone and other out of pocket expenses incurred by ITDC in connection with the business of the project.

[*Translation*]

#### **SC/ST Employees in INSDOC**

\*258. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of officers and employees separately in each Department under the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research including the INSDOC according to the office roster;
- (b) the number of SC/ST employees out

of them;

(c) the number of vacant posts of Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe employees and officers; and

(d) the reasons for which these posts are lying vacant and since when and the reasons for not filling them so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The information is indicated in the statement below. The information from five Laboratories/Institutes viz. 1. National Geophysical Research Institute, Hyderabad 2. Indian Institute of Chemical Biology, Calcutta 3. Indian Institute of Petroleum, Dehradun 4. Regional Research Laboratory, Jorhat 5. Central Electronics Engineering Research Institute, Pilani is awaited and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(d) The posts indicated as vacant in the statement below (columns 9-12) have been lying vacant for the last 4-5 years. This is partly on account of non-availability of eligible Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates and partly on account of the ban on filling of posts.

## STATEMENT

Sl.No.	Name of Laboratory	Total No. of		No. of SC		No. of ST		No. of vacant posts amongst SC		No. of vacant posts amongst ST		Remarks
		Officers	Employees	Officers	Employees	Officers	Employees	Officers	Employees	Officers	Employees	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
1.	Central Salt & Marine Chemicals Research Inst., Bhavnagar.	131	269	4	42	—	4	2	5	1	5	
2.	Regional Research Laboratory, Hyderabad.	316	888	19	181	1	22	2	4	1	3	
3.	Central for Bio-chemicals, Delhi	36	77	2	19	—	1	1	4	2	3	
4.	National Environmental Engineering Research Inst., Nagpur.	160	428	8	88	4	17	—	4	—	4	
5.	National instt. of Oceanography, Goa.	255	373	8	32	—	4	—	1	—	3	



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
6.		Central Instt. of Medicinal & Aromatic Plants, Lucknow.	118	289	1	32	—	2	1	4	1	1	
7.		Regional Research Laboratory, Bhubaneswar.	138	186	2	38	1	22	1	6	1	7	
8.		Central Food Technological Res.Instt., Mysore.	300	579	8	99	1	7	9	9	—	4	
9.		Structural Engineering Res. Centre, Madras	86	160	5	36	—	2	4	1	3	4	
10.		Central Leather Res., Institute, Madras	184	464	16	112	—	8	3	—	2	2	
11.		Central Glass & Ceramic Res., Instt., Calcutta.	171	619	8	119	—	10	4	17	2	16	
12.		Central Building Research Instt., Roorkee	213	351	5	91	—	—	3	4	1	2	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
13.													
Structural Engineering Research Centre merged with Central Building Res., Instt., Roorkee	19	72	19	72	—	24	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
14.													
Publications & Information Directorate, New Delhi	111	204	111	204	5	33	—	7	1	1	2	2	2
15.													
Council of Scientific & Industrial Research Complex Palampur	13	46	13	46	—	9	—	—	2	5	1	5	5
16.													
Indian National Scientific Documentation Centre, New Delhi	110	229	110	229	7	32	—	1	3	6	2	5	5
17.													
Central Electro-chemical Research Instt., Karaikudi	221	487	221	487	24	101	1	3	—	15	1	9	9

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
18. National Aeronautical Laboratory, Bangalore			435	890	8	131	—	17	7	28	3	14	
19. Central Fuel Research Instt., Dhanbad			438	681	10	93	2	29	1	10	—	6	
20. Central Mechanical Engineering Res., Institute, Durgapur.			270	768	10	160	—	16	—	10	—	4	
21. National Metallurgical Laboratory, Jamshedpur			253	763	4	70	2	47	4	17	1	8	
22. Regional Research Laboratory, Jammu			173	462	7	105	—	—	6	12	2	4	
23. Structural Engineering Res. Centre, Ghaziabad			27	26	1	2	—	—	—	1	—	—	
24. National Botanical Research Institute, Lucknow.			133	465	3	68	1	—	2	6	—	4	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
25.	Institute of Microbial Technology, Chandigarh	27	68	—	15	2	—	—	5	—	11	—
26.	Regional Research Laboratory, Trivandrum	83	144	3	20	—	4	6	—	2	4	—
27.	Central Road Research Instt., New Delhi	137	390	10	92	2	7	2	5	1	4	—
28.	National Instt. of Science, Technology & Development Studies, New Delhi	52	69	1	10	—	—	—	—	—	5	—
29.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research Complex, Madras.	9	107	—	25	—	2	—	1	—	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
30.	National Physical Laboratory, New Delhi	419	893	18	145	2	2	—	7	—	7	
31.	Central Drug Research Instt., Lucknow.	281	614	4	101	1	2	2	13	2	2	
32.	Central Scientific Instruments Organisation Chandigarh.	230	508	7	91	—	—	1	6	1	1	
33.	Centre for Cellular & Molecular Biology, Hyderabad.	56	207	1	27	—	5	7	8	4	13	
34.	Central Mining Research Station, Dhanbad	207	295	4	34	1	12	—	3	—	1	
35.	Regional Research Laboratory, Bhopal.	22	68	1	8	—	7	2	3	2	3	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
36.	Industrial Toxicology Research Centre, Lucknow	122	202	11	38	2	4	6	9	3	5	
37.	National Chemical Laboratory, Pune	385	582	8	115	—	8	4	9	2	12	
38.	Council of Scientific & Industrial Research Headquarters, New Delhi	225	568	7	113	1	8	—	9	—	14	

[English]

**Annexure I****Non-Utilisation of Funds by DGCA***Names of the airports under the NAA without night Landing Facilities.*

\*259. DR. A.K. PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the names of airports which are without the night landing facilities and those without adequate instrument landing systems;

(b) whether the Directorate-General of Civil Aviation surrendered sizable funds allocated to it in 1987-88 and is likely to surrender in the current financial year also; and

(c) if so, the amount which remained unutilised during the previous year and is likely to remain unutilised in the current year and the reasons for not utilising them for development of airports for landing facilities etc.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) A Statement is given below.

(b) and (c). During the year 1987-88, Rs. 2.32 crores remained unutilised by the Directorate General of Civil Aviation. During the year 1988-89, the unutilised amount is likely to be Rs. 45.00 lakhs. Development of domestic airports is the function of the National Airports Authority, a statutory body under the Act of Parliament, hence the question of DGCA using funds for the development of airports, does not arise.

**STATEMENT**

The names of the airports which are without night landing facilities and without adequate Instrument Landing System facilities (ILS) are given in Annexures I and II respectively below.

1. Akola
2. Cooch-Bihar
3. Dimapur
4. Jabalpur
5. Kandla
6. Kamalpur
7. Kolhapur
8. Mohanbari
9. Passighat
10. Raipur
11. Sholapur
12. Warangal
13. Aurangabad
14. Cuddapah
15. Gaya
16. Jharsuguda
17. Keshod
18. Kota
19. Lilabari
20. Mysore
21. Porbander
22. Rajamundry

- |                 |                     |
|-----------------|---------------------|
| 23. Tirupathi   | 47. Khowai          |
| 24. Dehradun    | 48. Lalitpur        |
| 25. Imphal      | 49. Malda           |
| 26. Kailashahar | 50. Nadirgul        |
| 27. Kulu        | 51. Panagarh        |
| 28. Ludhiana    | 52. Panna           |
| 29. Pantnagar   | 53. Raxaul          |
| 30. Shillong    | 54. Rupsi           |
| 31. Vijayawada  | 55. Satna           |
| 32. Shimla      | 56. Shella          |
| 33. Agatti      | 57. Tanjore         |
| 34. Ballurghat  | 58. Turial (Aizwal) |
| 35. Behala      | 59. Vellore         |
| 36. Bilaspur    | 60. Muzaffarpur.    |

**Annexure II**

*List of Civil Airports where ILS is not available (as on 10.3.1989)*

- |                  |                                    |
|------------------|------------------------------------|
| 37. Bombay, Juhu |                                    |
| 38. Chakulia     |                                    |
| 39. Dessa        |                                    |
| 40. Donakonda    | 1. Agatti (Lakshadweep)            |
| 41. Hassan       | 2. Aurangabad                      |
| 42. Hubli        | 3. Akola                           |
| 43. Jhansi       | 4. Bhuj (being transferred to IAF) |
| 44. Jogbani      | 5. Belgaum                         |
| 45. Kanpur       | 6. Bhavnagar                       |
| 46. Khandwa      | 7. Balurghat                       |



- |                        |                                         |
|------------------------|-----------------------------------------|
| 8. Bilaspur            | 32. Kota                                |
| 9. Behala              | 33. Kulu (Bhuntar)                      |
| 10. Cooch-Behar        | 34. Kolhapur                            |
| 11. Cuddapaha          | 35. Lilabari (North Lakhimpur)          |
| 12. Chakulia           | 36. Ludhiana                            |
| 13. Coimbatore         | 37. Lalitpur                            |
| 14. Dehradun           | 38. Malda                               |
| 15. Delhi (Safdarjung) | 39. Madurai (being transferred to IAF)  |
| 16. Dimapur            | 40. Muzafarpur                          |
| 17. Donakonda          | 41. Mysore                              |
| 18. Gaya               | 42. Panagarh (being transferred to IAF) |
| 19. Hassan             | 43. Pantnagar                           |
| 20. Hubli              | 44. Passighat                           |
| 21. Jabalpur           | 45. Porbander                           |
| 22. Jharsuguda         | 46. Palanpur (Dessa)                    |
| 23. Juhu               | 47. Panna                               |
| 24. Jogvani            | 48. Raipur                              |
| 25. Jhansi             | 49. Rajkot                              |
| 26. Kandla             | 50. Rajamundri                          |
| 27. Keshod (Jhunagarh) | 51. Rupsi                               |
| 28. Kailashahar        | 52. Raxual                              |
| 29. Kamalpur           | 53. Shillong (Barapani)                 |
| 30. Khandwa            | 54. Shimla                              |
| 31. Khowai             | 55. Shella                              |

56. Satna
57. Sholapur
58. Tirupati
59. Thanjavur (being transferred Air Force, Min. of Defence)
60. Turial (Aizwal)
61. Vellore
62. Vijayawada
63. Warrangal
64. Trichy
65. Mangalore
66. Ranchi
67. Indore
68. Vadodara
69. Khajuraho
70. Calicut
71. Bhabaneshwar
72. Udaipur
73. Nadirgul.

**Dialogue Held with Opponents of Nuclear Power Plants at Bangalore**

\*260. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA:  
SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chairman of the Atomic

Energy Commission held a dialogue with the opponents of nuclear power plants at Bangalore recently;

(b) if so, the outcome of the dialogue; and

(c) whether Government propose to follow a policy of openness regarding nuclear power plants to dispel all fears from the public about their safety?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). The Karnataka Government had organised a National workshop on Nuclear Power Projects with specific reference to Kaiga Project on December 10-11, 1988 at Bangalore. Chairman, Atomic Energy Commission, along with a group of scientists and engineers from the Department of Atomic Energy, participated in this Workshop. The Department of Atomic Energy follows a policy of openness in regard to Nuclear Power Plants to dispel all fears from the public about their safety. It has been conducting seminars in various major cities to improve awareness among the people regarding safety and environmental aspects of nuclear power as well as to explain the various benefits that are derived from peaceful uses of atomic energy.

**Revision of SC/ST List**

\*262. DR. C.P. THAKUR: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to revise the list of Scheduled Castes and Tribes; if so, the details thereof; and

(b) whether 'tauli' tribe is proposed to be included in the Scheduled Caste List?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) and (b). Proposals for comprehensive revision of the lists of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes have been under consideration of the Government. No further information can be disclosed in public interest.

[Translation]

### Annual Plan for Hill Areas of Uttar Pradesh

\*263. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Annual Plan for 1989-90 for the hill areas of Uttar Pradesh has been finalised;

(b) if so, the amount allocated in the Plan under each head;

(c) whether State Government has demanded more allocation, especially for opening junior high schools, high schools, inter colleges, polytechnics and industrial training institutes;

(d) if so, whether the demand of State Government has been accepted; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (e). Proposals for U.P. Hill Area Sub-Plan 1989-90 received from Government of Uttar Pradesh are yet to be considered and finalised.

[English]

### Detainees in Punjab Jails

\*264. SHRI D.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of extremists arrested and detained in jails in Punjab for more than six months, one year and two years and more, separately;

(b) whether cases have been filed in the courts against such persons; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) The information furnished by the Government of Punjab on 3rd March, 1989 is as follows:—

---

(i) Number of extremists in custody for more than six months.	... 697
(ii) Number of extremists in custody for one year and more.	... 268
(iii) Number of extremists in custody for two years and more.	... 25

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(b) and (c). The cases against the accused are under trial in the courts.

### Award of Contract for the Works Relating to Bombay and Calcutta Airport

2247. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the works relating to construction of taxi track and links at the International Airport at Bombay Sahar Phase-I involving crores of rupees was awarded to a private firm;

(b) if so, whether the work awarded was executed by the firm according to the terms settled,

(c) if not, whether any action was taken against the firm;

(d) whether the IAAI awarded the same firm another contract; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir. The cost of the work was, however, Rs. 99.87 lakhs.

(b) and (c). Since some defects were noticed in the work, action was taken to debar the firm for a period of 3 years with effect from 29.12.83.

(d) and (e). Since the original order of debarment was for 3 years, after three years the firm was allowed to tender, and was awarded work for resurfacing of runway and construction of taxi link on the basis of most competitive bids.

### Manufacture of Insecticides

2248. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL:  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Research Development Corporation has signed an

agreement with a private group of Calcutta for the manufacture of important insecticides;

(b) if so, the name of the industrial group and the details of agreement made; and

(c) the details of the insecticides likely to be produced under the agreement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The name of the Company is M/s Vardhan Limited. All the three licences have been given on Non-Exclusive basis. The period of licence for Monocrotophos and DDVP is 5 years whereas for Phosphamidon it is 7 years.

(c) The pesticides to be produced under the agreement are:

- (1) Monocrotophos
- (2) DDVP
- (3) Phosphamidon

Brief description of these pesticides is given in the Statement below.

### STATEMENT

#### *Applications of Pesticides Licensed*

(1) Monocrotophos

This belongs to a group of organophosphorous insecticides and plays an important role in Pest management on crops like sugarcane, tobacco.

(2) Dichlorovos (DDVP)

Used as a household and public health fumigant against diphtheria and mosquitoes and for crops.

(3) Phosphamidon

It can be used in rice, cotton, potatoes, corn, tomatoes, cauli flower etc. as insecticide.

### **Super Computer from U.S.A.**

2249. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to purchase another Super Computer from U.S.A.; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. This Super Computer will be used by the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore in various front-line fields, such as atmospheric science, crystallography, computer science, biological engineering etc. which have applications of national importance.

### **SC/ST Employees in Airlines**

2250. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) total number of employees and number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes employees in Class III, Class II, in lowest rung of class I and those above the lowest rung of class I as on 31 December, 1988 in Air India, Indian Airlines, International Airports Authority of India, Vayudoot, Helicopter Corporation of India, Indira Gandhi Rashtriya Uran Academy and National Airports Authority;

(b) the number of reserved vacancies dereserved in above corporations in last

three years, year-wise as per above classification in direct recruitment and in promotions; and

(c) the steps taken by Government to avoid the dereservation of reserved vacancies and for proper implementation of reservation orders particularly in respect to maintenance of rosters, creation of SC/ST cells in these corporation sand machinery for redressal of grievances of SC/ST employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AN TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

### **Ex-Military Personnel Involved in Spying Activities**

2251. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken serious view of the involvement of senior Ex-military personnel in the spying activities during the past five years; and

(b) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard especially relating to the leakage of classified information and other confidential documents alongwith names and ranks of the Officers involved therein?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). In the past five years four cases have been registered under the Offi-

cial **Secrets Act, 1923** against senior gazetted ex-service personnel. A statement giving a brief account of cases involving them is given below.

2. The Government have been taking measures from time to time to tighten security of sensi-

tive establishments and step up the vigilance against persons suspected of maintaining undesirable/clandestine contacts. Instruction have been issued for strict compliance of the instructions for ensuring the safe custody and handling of classified documents.

### STATEMENT

Cases Registered Against Senior Gazetted Ex. Service Personnel. Under Official Secrets Act for Espionage

Sr. No.	Name & Designation of accused person	Allegations in Brief	Present Position
1	2	3	4
1.	Brig. R.S. Diol (Retd)	Obtained copies of secret notes on Army's operational details and conveyed to unauthorised person.	The case is pending trial.
2.	Lt. Gen Nirmal Puri (Retd)	He unauthorisally conveyed to an Indian Arms agent classified information obtained from the files of Army Headquarters.	The case is pending trial.
3.	Capt. (Retired) B.K. Subba Rao.	He was arrested for being in unauthorised possession of classified sensitive documents.	The case is under trial.
4.	Capt. (Retd) S.K. Kapur	He got prepared a large number of prints of structural drawings relating to projects as well as Model test reports relating to prohibited area and disclosure of which is likely to effect the security of the State.	The case is under investigation.

#### Loss Due to Bird Menace

2252. SHRI R. M. BHOYE:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the loss suffered due to bird menace at various airports during the last three years, airport-wise; and

(b) the steps taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) A statement indicating expenditure incurred on repairs of aircrafts due to bird hits, is given below.

(b) Various steps are being taken to eradicate bird menace to aircraft at the airports such as cutting of grass around the

runway strips, spraying of insecticides, use of incinerators for burning garbage, prevention of garbage dumping within and around the airports. Clearance of slumps around airports and maintenance of vigil to prevent clandestine slaughtering of animals, deskinning of dead animals in the open and removal of unauthorised meat and fish shops in the open within a radius of 10 kms. around the airports are also being taken.

## STATEMENT

## Details of Repair Cost (In Lakhs) to Aircraft Due to Bird Hit Incidents

Sl.No.	Airport	1986	1987	1988	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Delhi	53.64	205.38	296.04	555.06
2.	Bombay	45.20	2.65	10.83	58.68
3.	Calcutta	0.22	0.89	0.93	2.04
4.	Madras	—	0.05	—	0.05
5.	Agra	0.06	—	—	0.06
6.	Bangalore	0.05	0.78	3.76	4.59
7.	Coimbatore	—	—	0.31	0.31
8.	Guwahati	0.56	—	—	0.56
9.	Goa	—	—	0.50	0.50
10.	Hyderabad	0.15	19.13	121.12	140.40
11.	Jodhpur	—	—	0.28	0.28



1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Kan alpur	0.36	—	—	0.36
13.	Luc now	0.05	—	—	0.05
14.	Mar jalbre	—	—	3.53	3.53
15.	Pat a	0.78	—	0.10	0.88
16.	Ra jr	1.14	—	—	1.14
17.	Srir gar	0.45	0.06	2.66	3.17
18.	Silc ar	—	—	0.02	0.02
19.	Triv andrum	1.21	1.23	1.41	3.85
	Total	103.87	230.17	441.49	775.53

**Foreign Assistance for Development of Beaches in Orissa**

2253. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some foreign countries have offered assistance to develop beaches in the Orissa coast to develop tourism;

(b) if so, the details therefor;

(c) the reaction of Union Government thereto;

(d) whether Government of Orissa have sent certain proposals to develop tourism in Orissa State to Union Government, if so, the details thereof;

(e) the action taken by Government to clear them; and

(f) the Government's plan to develop tourism in the country and particularly in Orissa during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(d) and (e). Receipt of proposals from State Governments including Orissa for financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure is an on-going process. Financial assistance to the proposals received from the Government of Orissa will be considered by the Department of Tourism subject to potential of the place, existing infrastructure, existing and projected tourist traffic, viability of the project, availability of funds and inter-se priorities.

(f) The Department's Eighth Five Year

Plan for tourism has not yet been finalised. The Department does not allocate funds State-wise but scheme-wise.

**Curtallment in the Expansion Plan of Vayudoot**

2254. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to give up or curtail the expansion plan for Vayudoot services; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**Provision of Boats at Rabindra Sarover, West Bengal**

2255. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to provide boats at Rabindra Sarover in West Bengal for tourist attraction; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourism infrastructure at tourist centres on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments. The Department has not received any proposal from the Government of West Bengal for

central financial assistance for provision of boats at Rabindra Sarover. However, on the basis of an earlier proposal received from the State Government, the Department had accorded financial sanction of Rs. 1.71 lakhs for purchases of fibre glass pedal boats for water sports at Mirik Lake and Rabindra Sarover. All the boats have been deployed by the State Government at Rabindra Sarover.

### **Non-Stop Power Supply to Army Hospital Area in Ranchi**

2256. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the action taken by Army authorities at Ranchi to ensure non-stop supply of electricity to army areas, especially the Army Hospital area, in Ranchi; and

(b) by when regular power supply is likely to be assured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). In addition to the existing supply, to ensure uninterrupted power to the Hospital, a separate 11 KV transmission line and a 125 KVA stand by Generating Set have been provided.

As regards augmentation of power supply for other areas, the matter is receiving the attention of the Bihar Electricity Board.

[*Translation*]

### **Repair of Roads in Danapur Cantonment**

2257. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of roads proposed to be constructed by Government in the jurisdiction of Danapur Chhavani Parishad during the current year;

(b) whether Lo Kothi Road and Gova Bazar Road were badly damaged in 1987 floods; and

(c) if so, by what time these roads will be got repaired and the expenditure involved therein and the reasons for delay in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). The Cantonment board has no proposal to construct any road during the current financial year. However, the Bust Stand road has been repaired.

There are no roads by the name of Lo Kothi Road and Gova Bazar Road. However, the roads known as Lal Kothi Road and Gora Bazar Road were slightly damaged in the 1987 floods and are in use.

The Cantonment Board will necessarily have to base its future programme, of repair of existing roads and construction of new roads, on the over-all availability of funds.

[*English*]

### **Maintenance of Indian Aircrafts by Russians**

2258. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether USSR have offered to send its crew and men to maintain Indian Airlines planes during 1989;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

[*Translation*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). With a view to augmenting their aircraft fleet, Indian Airlines are taking on wet lease one IL-62M and one TU-154 aircraft from Aeroflot. The agreement provides maintenance support including technical personnel for operation of these aircraft. Except these two aircraft, other fleet of Indian Airlines is operated by and maintained by Indian Airlines personnel.

(c) Soviet crews are already flying aircraft wetleased by Air Indian in the past. Therefore, there is nothing new in the use of the Soviet crew on aircraft leased by Indian Airlines.

#### **Planning Commission on Balance of Payments**

2259. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Planning Commission has expressed its concern over the country's balance of Payments position and called for sustained and well directed efforts for maintaining its viability without constraining the growth and capital formation; and

(b) if so, the efforts alongwith the plan proposed to be made in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The Eighth Five Year Plan is still in the formulation stage.

(b) The Eighth Five Year Plan when finalised will be placed before the Parliament.

#### **Call Girls Menace in Delhi**

2260. SHRIMATI MANORAMA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that call girls menace is on the increase in the hotels in Delhi;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the details of the steps taken to check this menace?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Hotels are being checked frequently. Decoys/sources are deployed and strict vigil in maintained around hotels.

[*English*]

#### **Development of Beach Resort and Water Sport Complex at Karwar (Karnataka)**

2261. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether a project for the development of beach resort and water sports complex at Karwar in Karnataka is pending for approval with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the steps taken to give early approval to that project; and

(c) the amount proposed to be borne by the Union Government for that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). On the basis of a proposal received from the Government of Karnataka, the Central Department of Tourism has approved in principle the project for construction of a beach resort at Karwar at an estimated cost of Rs. 13.33 lakhs subject to availability of land for the project and submission of detailed plans and estimates.

#### **Electronics Technology Centre In Madhya Pradesh**

2262. SHRIPARASRAMBHARDWAJ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to establish a major electronics technology centre in the country as a joint venture of the Tribal Welfare Department of the Madhya Pradesh and Department of Electronics of Union Government; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Department of Electronics have signed a Memorandum of Understanding with the State Government of Madhya Pradesh for setting up a joint R & D Centre called Rural Electronics Technology Centre as a pilot project for undertaking R & D in areas of interest to Rural Development and vocational training for weaker sections of society including tribal people.

#### **Scheme to Award Prizes to Writers on Tourism**

2263. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Department of Tourism has decided to start a scheme to award prizes to writers of original books in Hindi on subjects connected with tourism;

(b) if so, whether Government also propose to introduce the scheme to encourage the writers to write the books connected with tourism in regional languages; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Review of Recruitment Rules**

2264. SHRIRAMSAMUJHAWAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether under the orders of the Department of Personnel and Training recruitment rules which were framed before 1975 are to be reviewed once in five years;

(b) if so, whether the instructions issued by the Department of Personnel and Training are not being followed by the various Ministries; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to get confirmation from all the Ministries for the implementation of these instructions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). In the guidelines issued by the Department of Personnel & Training on 18.3.1988, it has been laid down that recruitment rules should be reviewed once in five years with a view to effecting such changes as are necessary to bring them in conformity with the changed position, including addition to or reduction in the strength of the lower and higher level posts. The review/updating of recruitment rules in accordance with these instructions is a continuous process. The progress of review is not being monitored centrally by the Department of Personnel & Training.

#### **Improvement in Self Employment Programmes**

2265. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-

#### *Integrated Rural Development Programme*

TATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether through the implementation of the 20-Point Programme in Maharashtra, there has been improvement in the segment of self employment; and

(b) if so, the details thereof since the commencement of the 20-Point Programme?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Integrated Rural Development Programme is a Self-employment Programme covered under the 20-Point Programme. The details of the implementation of the Integrated Rural Development Programme for the year 1982-83 (upto January, 89) in Maharashtra are given below:

*(Nos. of families Unit in  
Thousand Nos.)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Target</i>	<i>Achievement</i>
<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
1982-83	237	230
1983-84	178	223
1984-85	178	216
1985-86	301	190
1986-87	220	238
1987-88	277	293
1988-89	181	185

(April'88, Jan.'89)

**Grievances of ISS Officers**

2266. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Indian Statistical Service Officers have submitted memorandum listing their grievances including meagre promotion prospects; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to give justice to these officials?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):  
(a) and (b). Government have been receiving from time to time representations from the Indian Statistical Service Officers Association on matters like encadrement of additional posts in the ISS, upgradation of posts, empanelment of ISS officers for central deputation and confirmation in the service. etc. The steps taken by Govt. in this regard include.

- (1) posts have been identified for encadrement in the Service
- (2) posts have been identified for upgradation on functional grounds and
- (3) officers are being sent on central deputation.

**Pending Cases in Central Administrative Tribunal**

2267. SHRI HAFIZ MOD. SIDDIQ:  
SHRI YOGESHWAR PRASAD  
YOGESH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the rate of admission of the cases in Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench is more than the rate of disposal;

(b) the number of case pending in Central Administrative Tribunal, Principal Bench, year-wise and how does it compare with the cases pending in other benches; and

(c) the steps taken to check the accumulation of cases and to speed up the disposal of the cases?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The year-wise number of cases pending in Principal Bench and other Benches of Central Administrative Tribunal is given in the Statement below.

(c) In order to ensure expeditious disposal of cases, Government are taking steps from time to time to strengthen the Central Administrative Tribunal by filling up the vacant posts of Vice-Chairman and Members of different Benches of the Tribunal, and also by setting up New Benches.

## STATEMENT

Year-wise and Bench-wise Pendency of Cases as On 31.1.89 (Excluding Misc. Petitions)

S. No.	Name of the Bench.	upto 1971	1972	1973	1974	1975	1976	1977	1978	1979	1980	1981	1982	1983	1984	1985	1986	1987	1988	1989	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
1.	CAT Delhi	—	—	1	—	1	2	3	5	4	15	33	81	163	198	291	575	1384	2152	233	5141
2.	CAT Ahmedabad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	3	7	2	8	17	91	100	331	730	77	1370
3.	CAT Allahabad.	1	—	1	—	4	6	4	40	79	105	151	216	301	397	484	169	875	1593	126	4552
4.	CAT Bangalore	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	6	—	6	538	136	687
5.	CAT, N. Bombay.	1	1	1	—	—	—	1	6	11	20	35	52	69	108	131	152	481	800	83	1952
6.	CAT, Calcutta	2	1	1	1	3	5	11	27	63	41	107	134	167	275	200	97	522	1151	49	2857



	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
7. CAT, Chandi- garh	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	3	11	16	13	18	37	62	63	328	897	97	1552
8. CAT, Cuttack	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	12	5	15	14	27	147	308	33	573
9. CAT, Guwahati	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4	1	—	—	4	4	5	6	20	42	113	12	211
10. CAT, Hydera- bad	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	4	7	43	118	169	176	298	643	77	1536
11. CAT, Jabalpur	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	4	7	17	17	26	39	106	159	51	286	557	67	1460
12. CAT, Jodhpur	—	—	—	—	2	6	—	6	13	40	60	73	109	175	219	278	261	124	446	806	72	2690
13. Madras, CAT	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	6	21	45	12	120	637	93	938
14. CAT, Patna	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	2	2	8	9	23	25	14	88	229	26	427
15. CAT, Ernaku- lam	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	39	93	131	132	45	214	525	71	1255
	5	2	6	8	10	21	34	131	233	292	494	771	1144	1730	2076	1625	5568	11779	12722	7201		

Note: The Central Administrative Tribunal started functioning with effect from the 1st November, 1985

**Committee to Study Maintenance Facilities of Westland Helicopters**

2268. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Director General of Civil Aviation has ordered a study of the maintenance facilities in respect of the fleet of Westland helicopters used by the Pawan Hans;

(b) if so, the composition of the study team; and

(c) the scope of the study and the target date for the completion of the study?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Director General of Civil Aviation has ordered a study of the maintenance facilities for both Westland and Dauphin helicopters in the fleet of Pawan Hans Limited.

(b) The Study Team comprises of experts from Director General of Civil Aviation, Indian Airlines and Air India.

(c) The study team is to examine existing maintenance facilities and procedures including training programme of their personnel followed by Pawan Hans and to make recommendations to strengthen and improve maintenance facilities, procedures and manpower resources. The team is expected to submit its report to Director General of Civil Aviation by end of April, 1989.

**Air India Revenue From Gule Sector**

2269. SHRI P. A. ANTONY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total revenue earned by Air India

in 1987-88;

(b) the revenue from Gulf sector during 1987-88; and

(c) the details of the most profitable sectors of Air India?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The total traffic revenue earned by Air India in 1987-88 was Rs. 939.74 crores.

(b) The revenue from Gulf sector during 1987-88 was Rs. 234.81 crores.

(c) During 1987-88 the most profitable route was Gulf route. The operating profit on this route was Rs. 43.29 crores.

**Airlink Between Haldia and Calcutta**

2270. SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken to air link Haldia and Calcutta with Vayudoot services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Shortage of aircraft capacity and paucity of other resources do not permit inclusion of Haldia in the immediate expansion plans of Vayudoot.

[*Translation*]**Police Atrocities in Delhi**

2271. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT:  
Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that  
innocent people are mercilessly beaten in  
police stations of Delhi;

(b) if so, the number of such cases  
reported during the current year and the  
names of such police stations; and

(c) the details of action taken against  
the police officials found responsible there-  
for?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC  
GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MIN-  
ISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-  
RAM): (a) There have been some incidents  
of beating/misbehaviour by some Police  
Personnel in Delhi.

(b) 13.

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*Name of the Police Station/Post*


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1. Hauz Qazi
2. Ambedkar Nagar
3. P.P. Okhla
4. Trilokpuri
5. Geeta Colony
6. Shalimar Gagh
7. Sultanpuri
8. Lahori Gate

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*Name of the Police Station/Post*


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9. Kalkaji
10. Subzi Mandi
11. Subzi Mandi
12. Kotla Mubarakpur
13. Mangolpuri

(c) Out of these cases, allegations of  
beating were substantiated in two cases. In  
one case, one ASI has been transferred to a  
non-sensitive post and his name has been  
brought on the list of persons of doubtful  
integrity.

In another case, on Sub Inspector and  
two constables have been placed under  
suspension.

[*English*]**Clearance to Drainage Schemes in  
West Bengal**

2272. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL.  
Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to  
state:

(a) the details of various Drainage  
Schemes pertaining to the Sunderbans Area  
of West Bengal sent by the West Bengal  
Government to the Planning Commission for  
clearance;

(b) the details of the scheme cleared by  
the Planning Commission;

(c) the details of the schemes which  
have not been cleared along with the rea-  
sons thereof; and

(d) the time by which these schemes  
are likely to be cleared?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):** (a) and (b). There is a drainage scheme pertaining to Sunderbans Area of West Bengal received in the Planning Commission for clearance.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Does not arise.

**Air Service to Tirupathi from Metropolitan Cities**

**2273. SHRIMATI MANEMMA ANJIAH:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the facilities at Tirupathi Airport are being improved to meet the needs of the increasing traffic at that pilgrim centre;

(b) whether it is also proposed to put Tirupathi on the main air routes of the Indian Airlines connecting the metropolitan cities; and

(c) if so, the details of the plans drawn up and when they are likely to be executed?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) to (c). The National Airports Authority is considering the feasibility of extension of the runway and expansion of other infrastructural facilities at Tirupathi airport for making it suitable for Boeing 737 operations. Due to substantial reduction in Indian Airlines capacity on account of grounding of two B-737 aircraft, loss of one B-737 aircraft in accident at Ahmedabad and also due to arrival of the leased aircraft later than planned. Indian Airlines will be in a position to consider operating any new service on acquiring enough capacity.

**Air Service to Delhi from Jalandhar/Hoshiarpur**

**2274. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal to link Delhi by Vayudoot service with Jalandhar/Hoshiarpur;

(b) if so, whether the work in that respect has started; and

(c) if not, the time by when the Vayudoot service from Delhi to Jalandhar/Hoshiarpur is likely to be introduced?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL):** (a) to (c). Subject to availability of an operational airfield and aircraft capacity, Vayudoot has plans to airlink Jalandhar during the current plan period.

[*Translation*]

**ITDC contract with 'Jaikara Ashok' Restaurant**

**2276. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether India Tourism Development Corporation has set aside or propose to terminate its contract with a restaurant, 'Jaikara Ashok' set up with the help of Shri Mata Vaishno Devi Management Board;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) if not, whether Government have any proposal to set aside this contract in future;

(d) whether any meeting was held in

Delhi in this connection; and

(e) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Shri Mata Vaishno devi Shrine Board has terminated the contract with ITDC with effect from 1.1.1989. The Board has given the reasons that if they were to pay ITDC a percentage of the turnover as agreed to, it would be regarded as a commercial operation and would attract sales-tax resulting in escalation of food costs.

(d) and (e). In the meeting held on 5th December, 1988 the Shrine Board has decided to run the Restaurant departmentally.

[English]

#### **Terrorists Activities by TNV**

2277. SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the Tripura National Volunteers (TNV) after their surrender of arms are continuing the terrorists activities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) No such information about the terrorist activities on TNV in Tripura after their surrender has been received by the Government.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Tapping of Energy from Waves**

2278. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

SHRI E. AYYAPU REDDY:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have sanctioned the proposed project to tap energy from waves off the coast of Kerala;

(b) if so, the proposed location of the project; and

(c) the estimated cost and capacity thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The location for the Sea trial of the Wave Energy Project is Vizhinjam Fishery Harbour near the coast of Trivandrum, Kerala.

(c) The estimated cost of the project is Rs. 112 lakhs and the project on completion, will generate power of 120 KW with a peak power of 150 KW.

#### **Projects with Foreign collaboration for Polio and Allied Vaccines**

2279. SHRI SAMBAJIRAO KAKADE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether two projects with foreign collaboration for polio and allied vaccines have been sanctioned;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the places where these are to come up;

(c) whether a request has been made by Maharashtra Government for setting up these plants at Pimpri-Pune and Bombay where adequate facilities are available through Haffkins Institute, Bombay; and

(d) if so, the reaction of Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The Government of India has approved the following two projects for indigenous production of polio and allied vaccines:—

(i) An R&D-cum-production unit for indigenous production of inactivated polio vaccine, tissue culture vero rabies vaccine and measles vaccine has been sanctioned to be set up in the joint sector in technical collaboration with Institute Merieux, Lyon, France. The present estimated cost of the Project is likely to be about Rs. 86 crores. The unit will be established in Gurgaon district of Haryana State. The joint sector partners will be Government of India, Indian Petrochemicals Corporation Ltd. and Institute Merieux with each holding 25% equity share, the balance 25% will be offered for public subscription through prospectus.

(ii) An R&D-cum-production unit in the public sector to annually produce 100 million doses of oral polio vaccine has been approved to be set up in Bulandshahr district of Uttar Pradesh with Soviet Technology Consultancy Cooperation, under the Integrated Long Term Programme of Cooperation in Science & Technology between India and USSR.

(c) Yes Sir. The Government of Maharashtra had requested for setting up the oral public vaccine production facilities in that State.

(d) As per expert opinion regarding setting up Oral Polio Vaccine production facilities at Pimpri, Pune and Bombay

through Haffkine Biopharmaceuticals Corporation Ltd., the existing facilities in Bombay would need extensive renovation, modification and personnel training before commencement of production. It has also been the view of the experts that it would be undesirable to establish production facilities for viral vaccines in Bombay city. Secondly, at Pimpri, Pune no infrastructure or facility for polio vaccine production is available. Thirdly, Haffkine Institute and Haffkine Biopharmaceuticals corporation Ltd. would need considerable basic and structural changes at the technological, managerial and financial levels in order to take up basic viral vaccine production. The Govt. of Maharashtra has been apprised of these views and suggestions made by the expert committees.

#### **Illegal Fishing by Taiwanese Trawlers**

2280. SHRI S.G. GHOLAP: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Taiwanese Trawlers were found illegally fishing near Bombay in 1988;

(b) if so, the action taken to control such illegal fishing; and

(c) how many people have been arrested for such illegal fishing and also the number of trawlers caught poaching in 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Coast Guard ships and aircraft are regularly deployed for patrolling and to check illegal fishing activity.

(c) 31 foreign fishing trawlers with 434 crew were apprehended in 1988 for involve-

ment in illegal fishing activities in our Exclusive Economic Zone. These included 8 Taiwanese vessels with 180 crew members.

#### **Uranium Deposits In Andhra Pradesh**

2281. SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI LAKSHMI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether uranium deposits are available at Gopala Pet and other places in Mahboobnagar District in Andhra Pradesh;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been made to locate the said deposits; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) Detailed surveys conducted at Gopalapet and other places in Mehboobnagar District of Andhra Pradesh indicate sporadic occurrences of radioactive minerals in some places. However, no economically viable uranium deposit has so far been located in these areas.

#### **Compensation paid to the Kin of Deceased IPKF Personnel**

2282. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state how much compensation has been paid so far to the next of kin of the IPKF personnel who died in Sri Lanka?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): Details of the pensionary and other benefits paid to the next of kin of IPKF personnel killed in action in Sri Lanka are given in the Statement below.

#### **STATEMENT**

An amount of Rs. 8,70,61,923.00 has been paid to the families of IPKF personnel killed in action, as per the following details:—

(a) Pensionary Benefits	—	Rs. 1,69,00,000.00
(b) Army Group Insurance Benefits	—	Rs. 6,89,43,523.00
(c) Army Officers Benevolent Fund	—	Rs. 4,96,400.00
(d) Army Wives Welfare Association	—	Rs. 7,22,000.00
		Rs. 8,70,61,923.00

**Note:** (i) Army Group Insurance Benefits are paid under an insurance scheme against which the individual makes monthly payment at specified rates.

(ii) Grants from Army Officers Benevolent Fund and Army Wives Welfare Association are made as a welfare measure, from the non public funds of the Army.

### Changes in Gadgil Formula In Eighth Plan

2283. SHRI G.S. BASAV-  
ARAJU:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the existing formula of central assistance to the States is being changed during the formation of the Eighth Five Year Plan;

(b) if so, the changes likely to be made; and

(c) to what extent the plans to end regional disparities will be solved by changing the existing formula of Central assistance of States?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) At present there is no proposal under consideration to replace the existing modified Gadgil Formula of Central assistance which has been approved by the National Development Council in August, 1980.

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

[*Translation*]

### Setting up of Electronic Industries In Himachal Pradesh

2284. SHRI K.D. SULTANPURI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of electronic industries in Himachal Pradesh for the establishment of which licences have been issued during the last one year;

(b) the number of such industries which

have started functioning there; and

(c) whether Government propose to establish any industry in the Public Sector in Himachal Pradesh like other states and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). During 1988, 7 letters of intent and 21 registrations have been issued for establishment of electronics industry in Himachal Pradesh. 4 units in organised sector and 7 units in small scale sector have reported production to Department of Electronics.

(c) No, Sir.

[*English*]

### Property Tax In Delhi

2285. SHRI P.R. KUMARAMANGALAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the anomalies in charging property tax by Municipal Corporation of Delhi as reported in the Times of India, dated 3 February, 1989; and

(b) whether Government propose to rationalise the property tax laws?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b). The property tax is being collected by the Municipal Corporation of Delhi as per the provisions of the D.M.C. Act, 1957. However, the Director of Common Cause has taken the matter to the National Consumer Disputes



Redressal Commission. A writ petition is also pending before the Supreme Court. The matter is *sub-judice*.

### Financing of Jharkhand Movement

2286. CH. KHURSHID AHMED:  
SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI  
KHAN:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the Indian Express dated 13 January, 1989 regarding financing of the Jharkhand movement by certain voluntary organisations in the country receiving contributions from foreign donors; and

(b) if so, the reaction of Government thereto and the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The facts in this regard are being ascertained and a statement will be laid on the Table of the House.

### IAF AN-32 Aircraft Accidents in 1986

2287. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI:  
Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether two AN-32 Transport Aircrafts were missing—one at Leh in Ladakh (Jammu and Kashmir) on its way from Pathankot and another at Jamnagar on its way from Muscat (refuelling) in 1986;

the details of the enquiry report

about the missing aircrafts;

(c) whether it was a case of sabotage or technical disintegration during the flight;

(d) whether the same type of planes with some modifications were acquired again after the mishap;

(e) the estimated loss on account of the two planes; and

(f) what is India's assessment of the capability of the planes in rough weather?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The first aircraft was reported missing in J&K area on 22-3-86. On account of heavy snowfall in the area the wreckage could be finally located on 9-8-86. Bodies of all the 19 aircrew and passengers on board the ill-fated aircraft were also recovered. The accident was caused due to error of judgement on the part of the pilot. There was no evidence of any sabotage in this case.

In spite of massive air and sea search operations for the second aircraft reported missing over the Arabian sea, neither the aircraft nor its wreckage could be located. The aircraft was presumed to have crashed and the 7 crew members killed. In the absence of material evidence, the Court of Enquiry was not able to determine the exact cause of the accident. While the chances of the aircraft disintegrating in the air are very remote as the aircraft has been operating with IAF for nearly 5 years in all kinds of weather and terrain, sabotage though extremely remote, could not be ruled out.

(d) The mishaps were not attributable

structural or component failures. The manufacturers have continued to supply the aircraft as per the contractual obligations.

(e) Rs. 6.6 crores.

(f) The aircraft is fully capable of route navigation in bad weather.

#### **Engine Overhaul Facility to Aircrafts of SAARC**

2288. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air India has offered Jet engine overhauling facilities for aircraft belonging to SAARC countries; and

(b) if so, the details of the spare overhauling capacity available with Air India and the response of airlines of SAARC countries thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Air India have offered facilities for overhaul of Pratt and Whitney and General Electric Engines. Even though, at present, there is no surplus capacity for overhauling Jet Engines, it is possible to augment capacity, if long term commitments are forthcoming. There was a request from Air Lanka for overhaul of JT8D engine, which has been successfully completed.

#### **Migration of Hindus from Bangladesh**

2289. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Hindus who have taken refuge in India after Bangladesh was declared an Islamic State;

(b) the present number of such refugees; and

(c) the steps taken for their rehabilitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). Exact figures of Hindus who have taken refuge in India after Bangladesh was declared as an Islamic State are not available. The people who enter India are unauthorised infiltrators.

#### **Plan Outlay for States**

2290. SHRI SOMNATH RATH:  
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the plan outlay sanctioned to different States during 1986-87, 87-88, 88-89 has been fully utilised by various States/UTs; and

(b) if so, the details thereof, State/UT-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A Statement showing outlays and expenditure for the years 1986-87 and 1987-88 State-wise is given below. It would be seen that most of the States have achieved the Plan outlays. The statement also indicates the Approved Outlay for 1988-89 but actual expenditure figures would be available with some time-gap after the close of the year.

**STATEMENT***Outlay/Expenditure under Annual Plans 1986-87 to 1988-89**States (Rs. Crores)*

States	1988-89			1987-88		
	Outlay	Exptr.	Outlay	Exptr.	Outlay	
1	2	3	4	5	6	
Andhra Pradesh	1000.00	1204.70	1112.43	1123.21	1250.00	
Arunachal Pradesh	£	£	110.00	111.78	126.00	
Assam	500.00	499.02	575.00	572.40	610.00	
Bihar	1277.24	1281.21	1400.00	1194.84	1600.00	
Goa	£	£	79.75	88.72	92.00	
Gujarat	950.00	965.61	890.51	1101.60	1275.00	
Haryana	525.00	480.92	430.28	463.84	600.00	
Himachal Pradesh	215.00	238.80	235.00@	276.96	260.00	
Jammu & Kashmir	337.65	337.66	387.50	405.18 1/	450.00	
Karnataka	766.00	696.17	769.45	702.10 2/	900.00	

1	2	3	4	5	6
Kerala	390.00@	427.55	380.68	390.43	500.00
Madhya Pradesh	1377.16	1169.000	1516.11	1412.90	1702.00
Maharashtra	1925.00	1963.77	2100.00	2190.47	2490.00
Manipur	87.00@	84.13	105.00	105.33	122.50
Meghalaya	91.00	89.04	110.00	110.35	130.00
Mizoram	£	£	70.00	71.66	85.00
Nagaland	78.00	73.86	94.75	95.25	110.00
Orissa	605.00	574.26	742.02	701.39	835.00
Punjab	575.00	678.93	650.00 <u>3/</u>	790.32	700.00
Rajasthan	530.00	527.84	606.00	644.84	710.00
Sikkim	50.88	52.71	54.10	57.93	63.00
Tamil Nadu	1153.00	1150.68	1250.00	1276.58	1457.00

1	2	3	4	5	6
Tripura	105.00@	115.06	125.00	138.24	144.00
Uttar Pradesh	1907.60	2005.42	2009.42	2214.93	2540.00
West Bengal	786.00	714.95	871.25	782.93	951.50

@ Revision not sought, Approved outlay repeated

£ was not a State then

1/ Anticipated

2/ Provisional

3/ Outlay as indicated in the Central Budget.

**Vayudoot Service In Karnataka**

2291. SHRI V. KRISHNA RAO: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot services available in Karnataka are inadequate;

(b) if so, the steps taken by Government to include more cities of Karnataka in the map of Vayudoot Services;

(c) whether any special plan has been prepared by Government in this regard; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). Vayudoot is, at present, operating to Bangalore, Mysore and Bellary in the state of Karnataka. Subject to availability of aircraft capacity, development of infrastructure and economic viability of operations, Vayudoot has plans to connect Raichur and Hubli in the state of Karnataka during the current plan period.

[*Translation*]

**Visit of U.S. Senator to Punjab**

2292. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the recent visit of a Senator of U.S.A. to Punjab and the Golden Temple was proposed and arranged by Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the objective of this visit?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC

GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Mr. Stephen Solarz a US Congressman and Chairman of the House Sub-Committee on Asian and Pacific Affairs of the House Foreign Relations Committee accompanied by Mr. Theodore Weiss and their staff members Dawn Calabria, Arch Roberts, Peter Galbraith and First Secretary of the US Embassy Mr. Walter Alderson visited Amritsar in Punjab and Chandigarh on 17.1.89. According to the Ministry of External Affairs the US Congressmen during their visit to India had expressed an interest in visiting Punjab and, therefore, their visit to Punjab was arranged.

[*English*]

**Organisations receiving Foreign Contributions in Tamil Nadu**

2293. SHRI P.R.S. VENKATESAN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of voluntary organisations in Tamil Nadu receiving foreign funds under the Foreign Contribution (Regulations) Act, 1976; and

(b) the amount of foreign funds received by the voluntary organisation during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As on 31.12.1988 there are 1811 organisations in Tamil Nadu registered under the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976 to receive foreign contribution;

(b) The amount of foreign contributions as reported by organisations in Tamil Nadu

during the last three years for which computerised data is available is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs.</i>
1984	— 42,89,78,773
1985	— 52,10,80,762
1986	— 84,13,47,000

### **Technology Mission of Biotechnology**

2294. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to utilise bio-technology in the country;

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

(c) whether there is any proposal to set up a Technology Mission on bio-technology; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). Yes Sir, The Government set up an Integrated National Biotechnology Board in 1982 which was replaced by a new separate Department of Biotechnology in the Ministry of Science & Technology in 1986 to harness biotechnology in different sectors such as agriculture, animal husbandry, health, industry etc. in the country. The Govt. have taken up a number of projects and programmes in these sectors.

(c) and (d). There is no proposal at present to set up a Technology Mission exclusively for the area of biotechnology.

However, Biotechnology is involved in the implementation of the following technology missions:

(i) Immunisation

(ii) Oilseeds

(iii) Dairy Technology

In the Technology Mission on Immunisation, biotechnology is being used for production of vaccine and R&D for new and improved vaccines. In the Technology Mission on Oilseeds, biotechnology inputs are in the form tissue culture, propagation of Oil Palm and Coconut. In the Dairy Technology Mission, new biotechnologies like Embryo Transfer Technology are being employed for cattle herd improvement.

[*Translation*]

### **Shifting of Printing Press of INSDOC to NSL Building**

2295. SHRIMATI SHANTI DEVI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Council of Scientific and Industrial Research had issued orders to shift Printing Press of INSDOC from PID Building, Hill Side Road to NSL Building;

(b) if so, the reasons for not shifting the Press so far and by what time it is likely to be shifted;

(c) whether additional accommodation was earmarked and constructed for the Press in the NSL Building; and

(d) the amount spent by the INSDOC office for constructing this accommodation and the rate at which this contract was given and the particulars of the contractor to whom it was given?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) On reconsideration, it was decided not to shift the Press for the time being due to logistic reasons and the fact that new site was not conducive to the working of Press being located in the basement with no escape route in the event of fire.

(c) and (d). An area of about 529.265 sq. mtrs was earmarked for housing the printing press in the basement of the NSL Building consisting of total area of 11291.13 sq. mtrs, the work for which had been awarded to M/s. Subhash & Company, New Delhi. The cost for construction of this portion of the building comes to Rs 5,87,162.44 @ Rs 1109.39 per sq. mtr. Besides, the work of providing wooden partition, sinks and furnishings for this area was given to M/s. J.J. Furnishers and Decorators, New Delhi @ Rs. 539.53 per sq. mtr. The expenditure incurred on this account was Rs. 2,85,554.52. The area earmarked for the press has however suitably been used by locating other units such as Photography, Exhibition Unit etc.

[*English*]

#### **Low Cost Personal Computers**

2296. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to manufacture low cost personal computers in the country;

(b) if so, the expected cost of the computer and whether Government also

propose to export such computers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Government is making efforts to bring down the cost of personal computers through standardization and bulk purchase of materials.

(b) and (c). Estimated cost of the computer is expected to be substantially lower than the cost of personal computers at present in the country. There are possibilities for export of such computers.

[*Translation*]

#### **Farmers affected due to Fencing on Indo-Pak Border**

2297. SHRI MANPHOOL SINGH CHAUDHARY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether barbed wire fencing is being provided in Ganganagar District along with Indo-Pak border;

(b) whether the irrigated land of farmers is falling within 400 feet from Pakistan border and as a result thereof farmers are unable to cultivate their land;

(c) whether Government propose to compensate the farmers at market rate or allot land in lieu of their land; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A barbed wire fence along



selected stretches 150 yards away from the Indo-Pak border in Ganganagar district is being erected. It will have sufficient number gates at suitable places through which the farmers will have access to their lands falling beyond the fence, enabling them to continue to cultivate their land.

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

**Provision of Hindi Magazine to passengers**

2298. SHRI RAM PUJAN PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether adequate Hindi Magazines are made available to the air passengers;

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

(c) the details of the expenditure incurred on Hindi and English Magazines, separately from 1986 to 1988?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) During the years 1986 to 1988, Indian Airlines and Air India incurred the following expenditure on Hindi and English Magazines —

Year	Expenditure incurred	
	English	Hindi
	Rs.	Rs.
<i>Indian Airlines</i>		
1986 —	74,902	46,168
1987 —	82,102	48,668
1988 —	92,602	53,168
<i>Air-India</i>		
1986-87	15,77,405	1,61,325
1987-88	18,32,000	2,01,045
1988-89	27,42,368	2,25,200

[English]

**Crime against Women in Delhi**

2299. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dowry deaths, rape, molestation, abduction of girls/women, kidnapping of minor girls cases that have taken place in Delhi during the last six months; and

(b) the reasons for the increasing incidents of crime against women in Delhi?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) During the course of last six months i.e. from August, 1988 to January, 1989, the following incidents of crime against women were reported in Delhi:—

<i>Crime Head</i>	<i>Cases</i>
Dowry deaths	50
Rape	54
Molestation of women/girls	95
Abduction of girls/women	54
Kidnapping of minor girls	166

(b) Increase in population and rapid changes in socio-economic conditions are among the major reasons.

#### **Delay of IA flights between Madras-New Delhi**

2300. SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were a number of delays in air-bus flights between Madras and New Delhi via Hyderabad and vice versa in January, 1989;

(b) if so, the number of flights delayed;

(c) whether these delays ran into many hours causing a great inconvenience to the waiting passengers;

(d) whether the Indian airlines failed to make any proper arrangements to inform the waiting passengers about the delay; and

(e) if so, the steps taken to reduce the inordinate delays and inform the waiting passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During January, 1989, 15 flights of Indian Airlines were delayed ex-Madras while operating Madras/Hyderabad/Delhi sector and 21 flights were delayed ex-Delhi while operating Delhi/Hyderabad/Madras sector.

(c) The average duration of delay was about 2 hours 20 minutes. Delays do cause inconvenience to passengers.

(d) and (e). The following steps have been taken to curtail delays of Indian Airlines flights and to inform the waiting passengers about the delays:—

- (i) Overall utilisation of Boeing aircraft has been reduced so as to provide stand-by capacity at base stations;
- (ii) additional aircraft have been leased from various sources;
- (iii) punctuality of flights is being constantly monitored at various levels; and
- (iv) passengers are informed about the planned delays through Flight Information Boards, Close circuit T.Vs, regular announcements at the airports about the delays to the flights through media and on telephone, wherever possible.

#### **Pak Rangers helping Intruders**

2301. SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have come across any report that Pakistan Rangers provided protection to intruders into India in Rajasthan border recently;

(b) if so, the details of the incident; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No reports have been received that Pakistani Rangers provided protection to intruders into India in Rajasthan border recently.

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

#### **Non-use of Instrument Landing System at Airports**

2302. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the report appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 3 January, 1989 stating that the navigational system including instrument landing system provided at the various airports in the country including Delhi is either not used by the national carriers or remain out-of-order disrupting the flights; and

(b) if so, the remedial measures taken by Government for proper utilisation of the facilities and also to ensure un-interrupted functioning of the landing aids at the various airports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The report appearing in the 'Hindus-

tan Times' of 3rd January, 1989 has come to the notice of Government. Navigational aids and the Instrument Landing System wherever provided at the airports are being used by the pilots on domestic and international flights. Occasional defects, as and when found, in the System are notified and looked into by the National Airports Authority and remedial action taken to make the system operational. At Delhi airport, all the landing aids are being used but the Instrument Landing System is being used at present upto Category-I level. The NAA has also taken precaution for uninterrupted operations of ILS by providing a battery backup power supply system and also by adequate maintenance efforts.

#### **Compensation to Victims of Air Accidents**

2303. SHRIMATI PRABHAWATI GUPTA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of people died or induced in the air accidents of national airlines during the past one year;

(b) the number of claims received, settled and pending; and

(c) the amount of compensation or assistance given to the next of kin of the deceased and to the injured passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) 187 persons died and 5 injured during the accidents of national airlines during the past one year.

(b) 152 claims have been received so far. 91 cases have been settled and the remaining are pending.

(c) Today, an amount of Rs.

1,82,37,380/- has been given as compensation to next of kin. In addition, an amount of US \$ 50,000 has been given to international passengers. Relatives of some deceased passengers have been provided employment.

**Tribal Sub Plan/Special Component Plan for SCs/STs in Orissa**

2304. SHRI ANANTA PRASAD SETHI: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub Plan for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in Orissa;

(b) the details of results achieved during the last three years;

(c) the steps Government have taken to monitor the schemes; and

(d) the amount earmarked in the Special Component and Tribal Sub Plan during the last three years?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) The main activities under the Special Component Plan (SCP) for Scheduled Castes during VII Five Year Plan are to assist 50% of SC families below the poverty line, to convert dry latrines for elimination of the practice of scavenging and to implement self employment schemes in urban areas. Composite programmes are being implemented for occupational groups among the SCs.

The Tribal Sub Plan (TSP) for Scheduled Tribes is now operative in 118 Blocks of Orissa. Activities under the TSP fall broadly into four categories.

(i) Family oriented income generating schemes;

(ii) Infrastructure development programmes;

(iii) Human resource development programmes; and

(iv) Anti exploitative measures.

(b) 3,38,741 SC families have been assisted economically in Orissa from 1985-86 to 1987-88. Other achievements include provision of drinking water sources, electrification of and provision of street/domestic lights in SC basties, conversion of dry latrines to water borne latrines, improvement of slums etc.

4,49,157 ST families have been assisted economically in Orissa from 1985-86 to 1987-88. Other achievements include a programme for control of shifting cultivation, provision of drinking water sources, electrification of S.T. villages, establishment of residential schools, provision of health facilities, creation of irrigation potential, development of roads, imparting training etc. 184 villages in the TSP areas are being developed as model villages. Loans of small defaulters, in TSP areas, belonging to STs are being redeemed to make them eligible to get further credit. Regulatory measures are being implemented.

Schemes for award of scholarships, book banks, coaching for competitive examinations leading to public employment and construction of hostels for girls are being implemented for both SCs and STs.

(c) At district level, the SCP is monitored by the District Collectors in different Development Committees.

At Integrated Tribal Development Agency (ITDA) level, the Project Level Committee monitors and reviews tribal development programmes.

District Level Review Committees have been constituted for review of both the SCP and the TSP.

Formats/check lists have been prescribed for concurrent evaluation of family oriented income generating programmes in respect of both SCs and STs.

At State level, the Harijan and Tribal Welfare Department monitors and reviews both the SCP and TSP. Progress is also

reviewed by High Level Committees.

At Central level, monitoring and review is done by the Ministry of Welfare. The services of professional agencies are also utilized for the purpose.

(d) The flow of funds from 1985-86 to 1987-88 to SCP and TSP is given below. This includes the flows from the State's Plan, Centrally Sponsored Schemes and Special Central Assistance (SCA).

*(Rupees in crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Flow to SCP</i>	<i>Flow to TSP</i>
1985-86	54.09	197.47
1986-87	73.23	226.72
1987-88	79.62	257.78

#### **Linking of Pension with Consumer Price Index**

2305. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to link pension for retired Government personnel with the Consumer Price Index on a permanent basis;

(b) if not, how does Government protect pensioners from the impact of inflation; and

(c) whether any other proposal to protect the real value of pension is being examined?

Dearness Relief introduced w.e.f. 1.1.86 in implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth Central Pay Commission already provides for compensation against rise in Consumer Price Index. Under the scheme, Dearness Relief to pensioners/family pensioners is granted twice a year; i.e. w.e.f. 1st January and 1st July based on increase in the Consumer Price Index obtaining as on 31st December and 30th June each year, over the Consumer Price Index 608. The scheme envisages neutralisation at the following scales:

<i>Pension/Family pension p.m.</i>	<i>Neutralisation</i>
(i) Not exceeding Rs. 1750/-	100%
(ii) Exceeding Rs. 1750/- but not exceeding Rs. 3,000/-	75%
(iii) Exceeding Rs. 3,000/-	65%

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The revised scheme of

**Agreement for Design of Aircraft Carrier**

2306. SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
PROF. K.V. THOMAS:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether an agreement for the initial design of an aircraft carrier to be built indigenously for the Indian Navy has been signed with two foreign shipyards;

(b) if so, the names of the shipyards; and

(c) by what time the manufacture is likely to be taken up and name of the shipyard where it is to be manufactured?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). A contract has been concluded with M/s SOFMA, France, to carry out the Concept Design Study for a Sea Control Ship and the Audit of Cochin

Shipyards. A decision on the selection of the Shipyards and the construction of the aircraft carrier will be possible only after these studies are completed.

**Delay of IA flights from Agartala/ Calcutta**

2307. SHRI AJOY BISWAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been frequent late arrivals/departures and cancellations of Indian Airlines flights from Agartala and Calcutta Airports;

(b) the number of flights delayed/ cancelled from the above Airports during the last one year; and

(c) the reasons thereof in each case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The number of flights that were delayed ex-Agartala and ex-Calcutta during the period February, 1988 to January, 1989 are given below:—

*February 1988 to January 1989*

	<i>Ex-Agartala</i>		<i>Ex-Calcutta</i>	
	<i>Delay</i>	<i>Canc.</i>	<i>Delay</i>	<i>Canc.</i>
	1	2	3	4
Commercial	1	0	13	5
Communication	0	0	15	3
Engineering	9	1	247	5
Ground Support	0	0	16	0
Weather	22	9	469	17
Airport Facilities	7	0	55	39
Miscellaneous	2	12	271	26
Consequential	496	33	2222	35
Total	537	55	3308	130

The bulk of the delays were consequential. The increase in consequential delays in the recent past is due mainly to severe capacity constraints leading to inadequate cushioning between two flights and adverse weather conditions. The shortage of capacity was as a result of accidents, a large number of engine removals due to bird hits and late arrival of leased aircraft. Indian Airlines has inducted and is in the process of inducting adequate aircraft on lease.

#### **Help to Indian Armed Forces from the Building of Permanent Station in Antarctica**

2308. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:

Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the experience of building a permanent station in Antarctica has helped Indian Armed Forces in many ways in snow-covered border areas; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). Setting up of Research Station at Antarctica and providing certain structures, food and clothing items are helpful not only to our scientists, engineers and technologists but also to various other sectors of our nation. Defence also has benefited from an understanding of the living habitat of Antarctica.

[*Translation*]

#### **Air service from Jaipur to Bhopal**

2309. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start air-service from Jaipur to Bhopal;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Vayudoot is operating a service three days a week on the sector Bhopal/Indore/Jaipur. Indian Airlines has, at present, no plans to operate from Jaipur to Bhopal due to capacity constraints and traffic potential not being adequate.

[*English*]

#### **Cancellation of A.I. Flights**

2310. PROF. K.V. THOMAS:  
SHRI P.A. ANTONY:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of flights of Air India from Trivandrum and Bombay to Gulf countries cancelled during the last one year;

(b) the reasons for cancellations; and

(c) the loss to Air India due to these cancellations?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). From March 1, 1988 to February 28, 1989, number of flights cancelled from Trivandrum and Bombay to Gulf countries is 44 and 126 respectively. The reasons for the cancellations was industrial action by a section of the employees.

(c) There was a revenue loss of ap-

proximately 638.90 lakhs due to the above cancellations.

### **Development of Kappad as Beach Resort**

2311. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether he had visited Kappad, near Calicut where Vasco da Gama landed in 1498;

(b) if so, whether he had declared the Kappad beach as a place of tourist importance; and

(c) the specific proposals and investments sanctioned to develop it as a beach resort?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir. With a view to developing tourism infrastructure at Kappad, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 67.24 lakhs for construction of a beach resort.

### **Checking of hand baggage**

2312. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR MISHRA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether in one of the recommendations in the report of Kanishka disaster, Justice B.N. Kripal has warned about the danger of relying on automatic baggage surveillance devices;

(b) if so, whether in view of this warning any steps have been taken to physically check all hand baggages, including that of the crew; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Matching of checked baggage with passengers, identification of checked baggage in domestic sector, and physical examination of such baggage at random are some of the measures.

### **Project Team to Monitor ongoing Projects**

2313. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY: Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have decided to send a project team to all big ongoing projects to check cost escalation;

(b) the various projects state-wise where cost escalation has been observed; and

(c) the latest position of the estimated cost of these projects?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Government have constituted a multi-disciplinary team to carry out every year a project management audit of 1 or 2 major public sector projects which have suffered delay/cost over run at the very initial stages so that corrective measures to put them on track may be identified by the team.

(b) As on 31.12.1988, 94 projects have shown cost over runs; State-wise, these are:— Andhra Pradesh-7; Assam-4; Bihar-9; Gujarat-4; Haryana-1; Himachal Pradesh-1; Jammu & Kashmir-1; Kerala-1; Madhya Pradesh-8; Maharashtra-4;



Nagaland-1; Orissa-5; Punjab-3; Rajasthan-1; Tamil Nadu-6; Uttar Pradesh-10; West Bengal-9; Multi-State-19.

(c) The anticipated cost of the 94 projects is Rs. 61997 crores *vis-a-vis* the originally approved cost of Rs. 35448.1 crores.

#### **Air Force Centre in Assam**

2314. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any district of Assam has any Air Force Centre;

(b) if not, whether Government propose to set up such a Centre in any district of Assam;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

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

#### **Theft of Bombs from Itarsi Proof Range**

2315. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that theft of some powerful bombs from the army's proof range near Itarsi have been reported to Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the culprits involved in the theft have been caught;

(d) the action taken against them; and

(e) the steps Government propose to take check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (e). The Itarsi Proof Range is engaged in the proof testing of ammunition and weapons procured for the Defence Services. The range occupies a wide area of approx. 117 Sq. Kms. and has been notified as 'Prohibited Area' by the State Government.

On the night of 19/20th January, 1989, 20 rounds of inert filled dummy ammunition were found stolen from one of the Ammunition Preparation Laboratories (APL) located in the range. The APLs are the buildings where ammunition components are inspected, weighed and assembled before they are taken for proof.

The dummy rounds which were stolen did not contain any high explosive element with potential for any lethal damage and as such could not be used for demolition, etc. The rounds were intended for checking only propellant proof. After a thorough search in the area, 17 out of the above 20 rounds were recovered in partially damaged condition from the nearby premises.

The theft was detected on 20th January, 1989 (FN) and immediately the matter was reported to local Police who are investigating the case. A departmental inquiry headed by an officer of the rank of Brigadier has also been ordered.

Guarding and patrolling of the sensitive areas in the range have been intensified by the internal security wing. Madhya Pradesh police have also been requested to intensify police surveillance. Further remedial meas-

ures, if recommended, will be taken based on the findings of the Police and departmental inquiry.

#### **Action Plan to Curb Naxalites**

2316. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received a proposal for making a combined effort to curb naxalites in the various States;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the reaction of the Union Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). The Central Government has been continuously monitoring the activities of the left wing extremists. All possible assistance including deployment of paramilitary forces have been extended to the concerned State Governments to curb the activities of left wing extremists. The State Governments have also been advised to hold periodic consultations between the police authorities of the bordering States to launch a concerted drive against the left extremist elements so as to ensure that they do not seek refuge in bordering States when under pressure in a particular State. Police authorities of the concerned bordering States have been holding periodic consultations in this regard.

#### **Foreign Tourists visited India**

2317. SHRI KAMAL NATH:  
SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of foreign tourists who visited India during the last year with the amount of foreign exchange earned; and

(b) the anticipated increase in tourist traffic during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The number of foreign tourists who visited India during 1988 was 15,90,661 including the nationals of Pakistan and Bangladesh. The foreign exchange earnings from tourism during 1988-89 are expected to be over Rs. 2000 crores.

(b) A growth target of 7 per cent per annum has been envisaged by Planning Commission in foreign tourist traffic to India during the Seventh Plan period.

#### **Air Service to Hubli**

2318. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Air strip at Hubli is ready for operation; and

(b) if so, when air services will be started?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) It is nearly ready for operation.

(b) The commencement of air services is dependent on the airport being ready for operations and adequate traffic and aircraft capacity being available.

#### **Runway at Tirupathi**

2319. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to extend the runway of Tirupathi airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which it will be completed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The National Airports Authority is examining the feasibility of extending and strengthening the runway at Tirupathi airport.

**News-Item Captioned "France offers help in Satellite Launch"**

2320. SHRI JITENDRA PRASADA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned "France offers help in satellite launch" appearing in "Hindustan Times" dated 7 February, 1989;

(b) if so, the details of the offer; and

(c) whether the offer so made is under the consideration of the Government?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There has been no official offer from Government of France to help India in launching of satellites as mentioned in the press report.

(c) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

**Vayudoot Service in Rajasthan**

2321. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from State Government of Rajasthan to augment Vayudoot services in the state and to connect some more districts through Vayudoot services;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Vayudoot is already operating to five stations in the State of Rajasthan. In addition, requests for air services to new stations like Chittorgarh, Udaipur, Bhilwara, Sirohi (Mt. Abu), Ajmer, Swai-Madhopur etc. have also been received from the State Government.

(c) Vayudoot has plans to airlink Abu Road, Ajmer, Alwar and Ganganagar in Rajasthan subject to the development of infrastructural facilities and availability of aircraft capacity.

[*English*]

**Boeing Service at Jabalpur**

2322. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the details of various airports of the country where airstrips were made suitable for Boeing 737 services during VIth Plan;

(b) funds allocated to these airports, airport-wise for the above purpose in VIIIth Plan and during 1988-89;

(c) whether Jabalpur was also included in the above scheme;

(d) if not, the reasons therefor;

(e) the criteria for selecting the airports for upgradation facility;

(f) whether extension of the present air strip at Jabalpur aerodrome to facilitate introduction of Boeing service has been included

in the VIIIth Plan; and

(g) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) During the Seventh Five Year Plan, Calicut, Coimbatore and Dimapur airports were made suitable for Boeing 737 operations by the National Airports Authority.

(b) The funds provided, airport-wise, during the Seventh Five Year Plan and during 1988-89 are as under:

<i>Airport</i>	<i>VII Plan</i>	<i>During 1988-89 (Rs. in lakhs)</i>
Calicut	1306.00	181.00
Coimbatore	323.76	192.00
Dimapur	637.00	415.00

(c) and (d). Due to restrictions imposed by the Defence authorities on operations of aircraft through Jabalpur because of the proximity of the high explosive ordnance depot, upgradation of Jabalpur airport could not be taken up in the Seventh Five Year Plan.

(e) For upgradation of airport, generally the National Airports Authority takes into consideration the requirements of the airlines, feasibility of the airport for upgradation and availability of funds, etc.

(f) and (g). Objections of the Defence authorities remain. Attempts are being made to find a solution. If these restrictions are removed, then the upgradation of Jabalpur airport can be considered.

#### **Declaration of Sabarimala as National Pilgrim Centre**

2323. SHRI SURESH KURUP: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that about 150 lakh pilgrims visit Sabarimala in Kerala every year; and

(b) whether Government propose to declare it as a National Pilgrim Centre considering the importance of this Centre?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

### **Manpower Development in Biotechnology**

2324. SHRI PRATAP BHANU SHARMA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have evolved an integrated plan for manpower development in the area of biotechnology;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) how Government propose to implement these plans; and

(d) the details of those institutions which would be associated in this scheme?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Department of Biotechnology has evolved an integrated programme of manpower development in the area of biotechnology comprising the following:—

1. Post-Graduate and Post-Doctoral teaching Programmes.
2. Short-term training courses
3. Award of Overseas and National Biotechnology Associate ships.
4. Short-term and Long-term technician training programmes.
5. Training courses for industrial R&D personnel.

6. Visiting Scientist from Abroad Programme.

7. Computer software development as teaching aid for strengthening teaching of modern biology and biotechnology in schools.

(c) and (d). The various manpower development programmes are being implemented or are proposed to be implemented with the cooperation of Government agencies like Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Indian Council of Medical Research, University Grants Commission, National Council of Educational Research and Training and Government departments such as Ministry of Human Resource Development, Department of Ocean Development and also Universities, research institutions, Indian Institute of Technologies etc. Post-graduate/Post-doctoral teaching programme is being conducted at the following 17 institutions:—

1. Madurai Kamaraj University, Madurai;
2. Poona University, Pune;
3. Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi;
4. Banaras Hindu University, Varanasi;
5. Jadavpur University, Calcutta;
6. M.S. University of Baroda;
7. Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore;
8. Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi;
9. Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore;
10. Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat;
11. G.B. Pant University of Agriculture & Technology, Pantnagar;
12. All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi;
13. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Izatnagar;
14. Indian Institute of Technology, Bombay;
15. Indian Institute of Technology, Delhi;
16. Indian Institute of Technology, Kharagpur;
17. Goa University, Goa.

A large number of national laboratories, research institutions, universities and Indian

Institute of Technologies are involved in the implementation of other programmes.

### **Observance of Guidelines for Setting Up Nuclear Power Plant**

2325. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the guidelines stipulated for the setting up of Nuclear Power Plant;

(b) whether getting Environment Impact Assessment Report and public hearing are part of these guidelines; and

(c) whether these guidelines have been observed in the location of Koodankulam in Tamil Nadu for locating a Nuclear Power Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The considerations in selection of sites for nuclear power plants include, inter-alia, factors such as site-geology, general hydrology, water availability, environmental factors like population distribution, land use and meteorology, seismicity, flooding, transportation of over dimensioned and heavy equipment, regional energy resources and power needs, and transmission system for evacuation of power.

(b) Clearance from Ministry of Environment and Forests is obtained prior to setting up of nuclear power plants. Public hearing is not part of the procedure for setting up of nuclear power plants. However safety of operating personnel, the general public and the environment are taken into account at all stages of setting up of the nuclear plants.

(c) Yes Sir.

### **Jodhpur Detainees**

2326. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of detainees still in Jodhpur jail;

(b) whether Government propose to release the remaining Jodhpur detainees;

(c) if so, the efforts made in that regard; and

(d) the date by which all the Jodhpur detainees are likely to be released?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). The Government have withdrawn the prosecution in the case of waging war against the State in respect of all the Jodhpur under trial prisoners on 6th March, 1989. They have since been released from Jodhpur jail.

### **Atomic Power Plant in Sikkim**

2327. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some more Atomic Power Plants in the country during the remaining period of Seventh Plan;

(b) whether any of these Plants is to be set up in Sikkim;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) No Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) It is the policy of the Government to locate initially nuclear power stations in regions of the country which do not possess adequate hydro or fossil fuel resources.

#### **Expenditure Incurred on Tourism in West Bengal**

2328. DR. PHULRENU GUHA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state the expenditure incurred by the Union Government on promotion of tourism in West Bengal during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): During the first three years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, the Central Department of Tourism has released the following amounts

for development of tourism infrastructure in West Bengal:

1985-86	:	Rs. 26.00 Lakhs
1986-87	:	Rs. 20.38 "
1987-88	:	Rs. 42.99 "

#### **Exploitation of Tourism Potential**

2329. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a vast scope for the exploitation of country's tourism potential;

(b) if so, the steps taken by India Tourism Development Corporation in that direction; and

(c) the details of the facilities provided by India Tourism Development Corporation in Delhi and elsewhere?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Details of facilities provided and various steps taken by ITDC to augment facilities for tourists are given in the statement below:-

## STATEMENT

## Accommodation (The Ashok Group)

S.No.	Name of the Unit	Date of establishment	Commissioning	Star Rating	Capacity	
					Rooms	Beds
1	2	3		4	5	6
<b>A.</b>	Hotels					
1.	Ashok Hotel, New Delhi	01.Oct 56		*5 star deluxe	571	1141
2.	Hotel Janpath, New Delhi	01 Apr 64		*4 star	213	360
3.	Lodhi Hotel, New Delhi	15 Sep 65		3 star	207	255
4.	Hotel Ranjit, New Delhi	07 Nov 65		3 star	186	226
5.	Hotel Ashok, Bangalore	01 May 71		*5 star	181	362
6.	Hotel Ashok Agra	17 Sep 86		4 star	55	110
7.	Hotel Hassan Ashok, Hassan	27 Jul 72		*1 star	16	92
8.	Hotel Jammu Ashok, Jammu	09 Sep 72		*3 Star	48	96
9.	Hotel Aurangabad Ashok	01 Nov 72		* 2 Star	66	132
10.	Hotel Khajuraho Ashok	19 Nov 72		*3 star	38	76
11.	Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort	17 Dec 72		*5 star	125	250



1	2	3	4	5	6
12.	Laxmi Vilas Palace Hotel, Udaipur	26 Jan 73	*4 star	54	108
13.	Temple Bay Ashok Beach Resort, Mamallapuram	19 Mar 73	*3 star	22	44
14.	Hotel Varanasi Ashok	14 Sep 73	*4 star	84	168
15.	Outabi Hotel, New Delhi	04 Nov 73	*5 star	92	220
16.	Lalitha Mahal Palace Hotel, Mysore	13 Sep 74	*5 star	54	98
17.	Hotel Airport Ashok, Calcutta	12 Jun 75	*5 star	149	298
18.	Hotel Pataliputra Ashok, Patna	07 Apr 76	*3 star	46	92
19.	Hotel Jaipur Ashok, Jaipur	14 Dec 78	*4 Star	63	126
20.	Hotel Kaling Ashok, Bhubaneswar	01 Dec 79	*2 star	64	128
21.	Hotel Madurai Ashok, Madurai	01 Dec 80	*3 star	43	86
22.	Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	14 Nov 82	5 star	269	538
23.	Hotel Kanishka, New Delhi	03 Aug 82	4 star	317	634
24.	Ashok Yatri Niwas, New Delhi	18 Oct 82	Economy class	548	1238
25.	Hotel Bodhgaya Ashok, Bodhgaya	11 Jul 88	3 star	30	60
				<u>3571</u>	<u>6941</u>

\* As per Hotel and Restaurant Approval and Classification Committee

1	2	3	4	5	6
	<b>B. TRAVELLERS LODGE</b>				
1.	Manali	Jun 67	1 star	10	30
	<b>C. TRAVELLERS RESTAURANTS</b>				
1.	Taj Agra	Dec 66			
2.	Hampi	May 69	(being operated by State Government).		
	<b>D. AIRPORT RESTAURANTS</b>				
1.	Bangalore	May 77			
2.	Varanasi	Jul 77			
3.	Calcutta	Jan 79			
4.	Delhi	May 86			
5.	Agra	Apr 87			
6.	Aurangabad	May 87			

## TRANSPORT

## A. ASHOK TRAVELS &amp; TOURS—TRANSPORT UNITS

Sl.No.	Name of the Unit	Date of establishment	Ambassador Car	M.B. Car	coaches	Matador	Total
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1.	Varanasi	09 Aug 73	6	3	2	—	11
2.	Bangalore	17 Feb 71	—	6	4	—	10
3.	Madras	16 Apr 69	3	7	14	—	24
4.	Aurangabad	13 Dec 69	2	1	4	—	7
5.	Patna	25 Jan 69	7	1	1	—	9
6.	Agra	18 Nov 70	4	—	1	—	5
7.	Delhi	01 Nov 64	18	18	9	—	45
8.	Calcutta	10 Mar 73	3	8	3	—	14
9.	Bombay	02 Aug 71	2	14	9	—	25
10.	Jaipur	01 Jan 69	5	2	1	—	8
11.	Kovalam (**)	—	—	—	—	—	—
			50	60	48	—	158

\* Mercedes Benz

(\*\*) The transport facilities to the guests at Kovalam Ashok Beach Resort are being provided by hiring vehicles from other Agencies.

## B. TOURIST SERVICE STATION

## III. PRODUCTION AND SALE OF TOURIST PUBLICITY MATERIAL

## IV. DUTY FREE SHOPS

Sl.No.	Location	Date of establishment/commissioning
1	2	3
1.	Delhi Airport Departure Lounge	01 Sep 67
2.	Delhi Airport Arrival Lounge	01 Jul 83
3.	Calcutta Airport Departure Lounge	15 May 68
4.	Calcutta Airport Arrival Lounge	28 Jul 83
5.	Bombay Airport Departure Lounge	05 Jan 69
6.	Bombay Airport Arrival Lounge	09 Jul 83
7.	Madras Airport Departure Lounge	19 Dec 69
8.	Madras Airport Arrival Lounge	14 May 85
9.	Tax Free Shop, Hotel Samrat, New Delhi	04 Feb 81
10.	Trivandrum Airport Departure Lounge	28 Nov 81
11.	Trivandrum Airport Arrival Lounge	19 Nov 84

## V SON-ET-LUMIERE SHOW

SON-ET -Lumiere Show Red Fort Delhi

25 Mar 65

VI	Management Services Provided to -	Date of establishment	Star Rating	Capacity	
				Rooms	Beds
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Kovalam Palace hotel	24 Oct 70		2	4
2.	Son-et-Lumiere Show Sabarmati Ashram, Ahmedabad	21 Apr 72		—	—
3.	Kosi Restaurant	12 Sep 72		—	—
4.	Son-et-Lumiere Show Shalimar Gardens, Srinagar	29 Sep 72		—	—
5.	Kovalam Beach Centre	Dec 72		—	—
6.	Bharatpur Forest Lodge	07 Feb 76	3 star	18	36
7.	State Guest House and Hospitality Centre at Hyderabad House, N. Delhi	1975-76		—	—
8.	Hotel Pinewood Ashok Shillong	01 Sep 81	3 star	41	72

S.No.	Location	Date of establishment	Star Rating	Capacity	
				Rooms	Beeds
1	2	3	4	5	6
9.	Hotel Imphal Ashok	28 Feb 86		45	80
10.	Western Court Catering Service	1 Jun 79		—	—
11.	Ashok Mayur Restaurant, Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi	Nov 79		—	—
12.	Hotel Ratnada Ashok, Jodhpur	2 Apr 87	3 star	50	100
13.	Hotel Brahamputra Ashok Guwahati	12 Jun 87	3 star	50	100
14.	Hotel Executive Ashok, Pune	16 Jan 88	4 star	71	142
15	Hotel Shailini Palace Ashok, Kolhapur	21 Apr 87	3 star	42	84
16.	Delhi Restaurant, Moscow (USSR)	04 Jul 87	—	—	—
17.	Hotel Ranchi Ashok, Ranchi	.	3 star	30	60

1	2	3	4	5	6
18.	Hotel Japfu Ashok Kohima (Nagaland)	14 Nov 88	3 star	31	62
19.	Hotel Nilachal Ashok Puri	26 Nov 88	3 Star	36	72
20.	Hotel Pondicherry Ashok	06 Feb 89	3 star	21	42
21.	Garhwal Ashok Terrace (Restaurant) Mussoorie		—	—	—
Total				437	854
Total Accommodation				4367	8503

\* Formal commissioning yet to take place.

In addition to the above, ITDC has taken the following to provide more facilities in the country:-

- (1) 51 room Hotel at Gulmarg to be completed in two phases (i.e. 31 rooms in the first phase and 20 rooms in the second phase)
- (2) Expansion of Hotel Jaipur Ashok by 387 rooms
- (3) Expansion of Travellers Lodge at Manali by 21 rooms.
- (4) Joint Venture Hotel project at Bhopal (47 rooms) Besides, ITDC has signed collaboration agreement with Punjab Tourism Development Corpn for joint Venture Hotel at Chandigarh and with JK State Tourism Development Corporation for a Joint Venture Hotel at Pahaigam. The implementation of these projects would depend upon satisfactory feasibility studies, and availability of resources.

[*Translation*]

**Pending Cases of Freedom Fighters Pension**

2330. SHRI DAL CHANDER JAIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of pension cases of freedom fighters pending as on 30 June, 1988;

(b) the number of cases out of them disposed of and the number of cases which are still pending; and

(c) the number of new applications received after 30 June, 1988 and the progress made in their disposal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHANDEV): (a) and (b). As on 30 June, 1988, 1058 cases were pending. As on 31st December, 1988, 932 cases are pending. Remaining cases have been disposed of.

(c) The last date of submitting of applications under Swatantrata Sainik Samman Pension Scheme was 31.3 1982. Applications received thereafter are treated as time-harred and are entertained only if they are supported by documentary evidence from official records. 1392 applications have been received after 30th June, 1988 out of which 461 applications are pending. Rest of the cases have been disposed of.

[*English*]

**Construction of Tourist Bungalows In Gujarat**

2331. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Gujarat had made any proposals for construction of tourist lodges, tourist bungalows and yatri niwases in the State during the Eighth Plan Period;

(b) if so, the scheme-wise estimated cost involved; and

(c) Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM ( SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The Central Department of Tourism has not received any proposal from the Government of Gujarat for Central financial assistance for construction of tourist lodges, tourist bungalows and yatri niwases during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

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

**Development of Ghats in Orissa**

2332. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have implemented a scheme to develop or improve the 'ghats' of religious/tourist importance in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the details of proposals received, accepted/rejected in respect of such ghats of Orissa?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The development of ghats of places of religious/tourist importance is carried out jointly with the resources available from the Central Government, the States and the private sector. Central assistance for this



purpose is sanctioned on the basis of specific proposals received from the State Governments keeping in view the merits of the proposal, availability of funds and inter-

se priorities.

The Central Department of Tourism has so far sanctioned the following amounts for the development of ghats at various places:-

(Rs. in lakhs)

1.	Bathing ghats at Srirangam (Tamil Nadu)	..	3.57
2.	Bathing ghats at Papnasam (Tamil Nadu)	..	3.57
3.	Bathing ghats at Kanyakumari (Tamil Nadu)	..	3.57
4.	Varanasi Ghats	..	64.50
5.	Indira and Karni Ghats at Pushkar (Rajasthan)	..	12.99

(c) No proposal has been received for the development of such ghats from the Government of Orissa.

#### **New Technologies for Sunflower, Mustard and Rice Brawn**

2333. SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Food Technological Research Institute has developed new technologies in respect of sunflower, mustard and rice brawn which will help in reducing the imports?

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether these new technologies have been tested on field level to make a break through; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAY-

ANAN): (a) Yes, Sir, the Central Food Technological Research Institute at Mysore has developed new technologies for sunflower, mustard and rice bran processing for producing edible oil that would help in reducing imports

(b) i) *Rice bran:*

An economical process for stabilization of fresh rice bran with acid treatment has been developed by Central Food Technological Research Institute.

ii) *Sunflower:*

A technology for decortication of sunflower seeds has been developed which results in increased recovery of oil upto 5%. The oil, being wax free and lighter in colour, has better marketability.

iii) *Mustard:*

A pre-processing technology has been developed which involves dehusking of the mustard seeds. The oil recovery is increased by 2% and it improves the quality of oil.

- (c) The new technologies are being tested at field level.

*Rice bran:*

i) Acid stabilised rice bran has been processed recently at FCI solvent Extraction Plant at Sembanarkoil (Tamil Nadu)

*Sunflower Decorticator:*

ii) The total package on sunflower decorticator seed processing has been released to :

1. M/s. Godrej Soaps Ltd.
2. M/s Karnataka Oil seeds Producers Association.
3. Tamilnadu Agro-industries Corporation.
4. India Tobacco Company.

iii). *Mustard:*

The technology is ready for commercial exploitation.

(d) *Rice bran:*

If all available rice bran is processed, it is estimated that it could yield 3 lakh tonnes of edible grade rice bran oil against existing production of 1.2 lakh tonnes.

### Rise in Import of Electronic Items

2334. SHRI VISHNU MODI: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether imports in the electronic sector have risen enormously during the year 1988-89; and

(b) whether the imports do not match with the exports; and

(c) if so, the steps taken or proposed to be taken by Government to check this rising trend of imports in the country?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir. The dependence on imports has relatively reduced in the year 1988 which is reflected through a larger growth in electronics component production of 53.6% (from Rs. 700 crores in 1987 to Rs 1075 crores in 1988) as compared to a growth of 35.2% (from Rs. 3890 crores in 1987 to Rs. 5260 crores in 1988) in the equipment sector.

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir. However, Government has taken several measures listed below to contain imports:-

1. Encouragement to the electronic component industry through liberalisation in licensing and fiscal concessions.
2. Avoiding imports wherever indigenous industrial capability has come up.
3. Policy of indigenisation of hardware items and piece-parts through phased manufacturing programme.
4. Restricting imports of SKD/CKD parts

### Implementation of Reservation Orders

2336. SHRI BANWARI LAL BAIRWA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of employees and the number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribes out of them in Class III, Class II, lowest rung of class I and number of employees above the lowest rung of class I as on 31 December, 1988 in (i) Electronics Corporation of India Limited, (ii) Indian Rare Earths Limited, and (iii) Uranium Corporation of India Limited;

(b) the number of reserved vacancies dereserved in above Corporations during the last three years (year-wise and classified as per above categories) in (i) direct recruitment and (ii) in promotions; and

(c) the steps taken to avoid the dereservations of reserved vacancies and proper implementation of reservation orders particularly in respect of maintenance of rosters, creation of SC/ST cell in these corporations and machinery for redressal of grievances of SC/ST employees?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Financial Assistance for Development of Vijaydurg and Sindhudurg Forts as Tourist Centres**

2337. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the historic Vijaydurg and Sindhudurg forts in the Sindhudurg districts of the Konkan region of Maharashtra are suitable places where tourist centres can be built; and

(b) if so, whether the Union Government

propose to give financial assistance for developing tourist centres at these historical places of natural beauty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Identification of tourist centres, assessment of their potential and formulation of proposals for central financial assistance, are the responsibilities of the State Governments. The Central Department of Tourism provides financial assistance to States for creation of tourist infrastructure on the basis of specific proposals received from the state Governments. The Department has not received any proposal from the Government of Maharashtra for central financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure at Vijaydurg and Sindhudurg.

#### **Delay of flights in N.E States**

2338. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were delays of two to three hours in the flights of Indian Airlines and Vayudoot in the North Eastern States during the current financial year; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps taken to restore normalcy in services?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Whereas, during the current financial year, there have been average delays of two to three hours to the flights of Indian Airlines in the North-Eastern States, delays to Vayudoot flights, during this period, were of lesser duration. The main reasons for delays to Indian Airlines' flights were acute shortage of capacity due to arrival of leased aircraft later than planned, loss of aircraft in

accident, comparatively larger number of incidents resulting in grounding of aircraft, adverse weather conditions, less cushioning between the two flights. etc. Indian Airlines have taken the following steps to curtail delays:-

- i) Overall utilisation of Boeing aircraft has been reduced so as to provide standby capacity at base stations;
- ii) Additional aircraft have been leased from various sources; and
- (iii) Punctuality of flights is being constantly monitored at various levels.

#### **Survey of Tourist Destinations In Himachal Pradesh by WTO**

2339. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Tourism Organisation (WTO) will carry out special surveys in Himachal Pradesh to prepare master plans for all tourist destinations in the State as requested by the Union Government;

(b) whether similar work will be undertaken by WTO in other parts of the country also to develop tourism in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The World Tourism Organisation has been requested to undertake a Tourism Potential Survey in Himachal Pradesh, Jammu & Kashmir and hill districts of Uttar Pradesh. However, the W.T. O. has not

given any firm commitment on the proposed survey so far. Since no decision has been taken on the subject either by the Government or by the W.T.O., the details have not been worked out.

[*Translation*]

#### **Memorandum Regarding Corruption In Danapur Cantonment Board**

2340. SHRI KALI PRASAD PANDEY : Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that some members of Bihar-Legislative Council have sent a memorandum in January and February, 1989 and have requested to remove filth garbage from cantonment area and also corruption prevailing in Danapur Cantonment Board;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) to (c). In the letters received from two Bihar Legislators, the following issues were raised:—

i) there are heaps of filth and garbage in the Cantonment area. Drains are not cleaned regularly. The roads are damaged. The Cantonment Executive Officer and the Sanitary Supervisor are not taking regular rounds and there are chances of out-break of epidemics.

ii) corruption in the Cantonment, and

- iii) whether a children's park has been developed on the existing kabristan? What is the cost of this park? how many graves exist in this park?
2. Position in respect of the issues raised by the hon'ble MLCs is as below:
- i) Garbage is being removed and drains cleaned regularly; the Bus Stand road has been repaired; other roads will be taken up for repair subject to the availability of funds; the Assistant Health Officer takes monthly rounds and the Sanitary Supervisor takes daily rounds of the Cantonment area; insecticides are being sprayed;
- ii) no specific charge of corruption has been levelled;
- iii) encroachments were removed from Marshal Bazar area and a park developed on this vacated land in GLR Survey Nos. 291 and 292; a sum of Rs. 16.558 was spent on fencing the area and Rs. 7.114 was spent on plantations etc; there are five platforms in the area and it is not known whether these are graves; all these platforms are safe in the fenced area;
- iv) the Kabristan Committee holds 3382 sq. ft. of land which is recorded in the GLR this is separate from the Children's Park.
- (a) the various schemes existing at present for the welfare of weaker sections of society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes;
- (b) the total budgetary allocation for the schemes for the year 1988-89 and how does it compare with that in the last three years;
- (c) whether the allocations were fully utilised;
- (d) if not, the details thereof during the last three years; and
- (e) whether the agencies, implementing the various schemes have demanded more allocation of funds, proposed new schemes or have suggested and changes or modifications in the existing schemes, if so, the details thereof ?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (e). A number of schemes are being implemented for the Welfare of weaker sections of society including Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes. The schemes are under various sectors, such as education, agriculture, industry, housing and health. Welfare Ministry is implementing the Centrally Sponsored Schemes for the Welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes. Some of these are as follows:-

- (1) Post Matric Scholarships for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes.
- (2) Pre-Matric Scholarships for the children of those engaged in the unclean occupations (Classes VI to X only).
- (3) Book Banks for SC and ST students in Medical and Engineering Colleges.

[English]

**Welfare Schemes for SCs/STs Weaker Sections**

2341. SHRI H.B. PATIL: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

- (4) Girls Hostel Buildings for SCs and STs. Castes Development Corporations; and
- (5) Coaching and Allied Schemes (SCs and STs) (11) Special Central Assistance for Special Component Plans and Tribal Sub-Plans.
- (6) Aid to voluntary organisations (SCs and STs)
- (7) Machinery for the Implementation of the PCR Act.
- (8) Liberation of Scavengers.
- (9) Research and Training (SCs and STs).
- (10) Share capital for Scheduled

The budgetary allocations for the Centrally Sponsored and Central Schemes for the welfare of Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes which are being implemented by the Welfare Ministry for the year 1988-89 is Rs. 435 crores, including Rs 180 crores of SCA to SCP and Rs. 180 crores of SCA to TSPs. The allocations and expenditure incurred during the last 3 years are mentioned below:-

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Allocation</i>	<i>Expenditure</i>
1985-86	42.00	36.54
1986-87	42.00	42.34
1987-88	60.00	60.72

The Special Component Plans and the Tribal Sub-Plans are supplemented by the Special Central Assistance with a view to creating multiplier effect and helping to fill

the gaps which the normal financial funds from the Central and State/UTs are not able to fill. The Special Central Assistance released during the last 4 years is as under:—

*(Rs. in crores)*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Scheduled Castes</i>	<i>Scheduled Tribes</i>
1985-86	165.00	140.00
1986-87	175.00	155.00
1987-88	175.00	166.50
1988-89	180.00	180.00

Thus the budgetary allocations under the Centrally Sponsored and Central Schemes including Special Central Assistance have been increasing successively.

The Central Ministries /Departments and States/UT Administrations are being pursued to ensure flow of funds/benefits to Scheduled Castes in various schemes,

under Special Component Plans (SCPs). The SCP outlays of states/UTs mobilised during the last 3 years and expenditure in-

curred during these years are mentioned below:-

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1985-86	1001.03	950.17
1986-87	1201.62	1151.63
1987-88	1450.24	1485.17

The estimated SCP outlay for the current year 1988-89 is Rs. 1672.10 crores.

benefits for Scheduled Tribes under various schemes under Tribal Sub-Plan (TSPs) of States /UTs are being ensured. The Tribal Sub-Plan outlays and expenditure incurred are as mentioned below:-

Similarly adequate flow of funds and

(Rs. in crores)

<i>Year</i>	<i>Outlay</i>	<i>Expenditure incurred</i>
1985-86	977.71	975.76
1986-87	1234.28	1196.68
1987-88	1659.88	1408.92

The allocation for the year 1988-89 for TSPs is Rs. 1685.86 crores. In the case of TSP also the outlays are increasing and are fully utilised except in the year 1985-86.

The State Governments/U.T Administrations and other implementing agencies basing on their experience of implementation of schemes suggest changes and modifications in the existing programmes and schemes. Whenever such suggestions are received they are examined carefully and given due consideration.

#### **Development of Belekere as International Beach Resort**

2342. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether State Government of Karnataka had requested to develop Belekere at North Kanara district as an international tourist beach resort;

(b) if so, the various developmental programmes proposed to be undertaken at Belekere; and

(c) the estimated cost of those projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Yes, Sir, The Central Department of Tourism has received a proposal from the Government of Karnataka for central financial assistance for development of a beach resort at Belekere at estimated cost of Rs. 1.45 crores. The proposal of the State Government is for the financial year 1989-90.

#### **Foreign Missionaries**

2343. SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign missionaries functioning at present in India, State-wise;

(b) whether Government have received some complaints particularly from backward district of Madhya Pradesh regarding forcible conversions during 1988; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) A statement of foreign Missionaries resident in India as on 1.1. 88 is given below:-

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **STATEMENT**

##### *Foreign Missionaries Resident in India as on 1.1.88*

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/UTs.</i>	<i>No. of Missionaries</i>
1	2	3
1.	Andaman Nicobar Islands	Nil
2.	Andhra Pradesh	127
3.	Arunachal Pradesh	Nil
4.	Assam	8
5.	Bihar	226
6.	Chandigarh	4
7.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	Nil
8.	Daman & Diu	Nil
9.	Delhi	2



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<i>1</i>	<i>2</i>	<i>3</i>
10.	Goa	11
11.	Gujarat	32
12.	Haryana	Nil
13.	Himachal Pradesh	17
14.	Jammu & Kashmir	12
15.	Karnataka	134
16.	Kerala	46
17.	Lak. & Minicoy Islands	Nil
18.	Madhya Pradesh	84
19.	Maharashtra	157
20.	Manipur	6
21.	Meghalaya	84
22.	Mizoram	Nil
23.	Nagaland	Nil
24.	Orissa	37
25.	Pondicherry	20
26.	Punjab	9
27.	Rajasthan	15
28.	Sikkim	Nil
29.	Tamil Nadu	399
30.	Tripura	Nil
31.	Uttar Pradesh	Nil
32.	West Bengal	519

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### **Development of Leisure Centre at Veli (Kerala)**

2344. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any proposal from State Government of Kerala for development of leisure Centre at Veli, Trivendrum under special Centrally assisted schemes; and

(b) if so, the steps Government have taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). The project report for the development of Veli Tourist Village, received from State Government of Kerala has been sent to the Ministry of Finance (Department of Economic Affairs) for external assistance.

### **Meetings of Departmental Council**

2345. SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN:  
SHRI KAMLA PRASAD  
SINGH:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether the agenda of Departmental Council of Ministry of Personnel, Public Grievances and Pensions is lingering on for a year;

(b) the number of meetings of the Departmental Council held during each of the Last Three years; and

(c) the steps taken to finalise the Agenda of the Departmental Council?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The last agenda was circulated for discussion in the meetings held on 6th June, 1988 and 14th October, 1988.

(b) The number of sessions of the Departmental Council meetings held during the last three years are:

1988 - 2 Sessions

1987 - 4 General Sessions

- 2 Special Sessions

1986 - NIL

(c) The next meeting of the Departmental Council is scheduled for 10th April, 1989 when the Agenda will be taken up for further consideration.

### **Purchase of Stationery From Kendriya Bhandar**

2346. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are no binding instructions on Government Department to make all local purchases of stationery and other items required by them either from Kendriya Bhandar or Super Bazar;

(b) if so, why Government Departments are being compelled to purchase their requirements from Dendriya Bhandar only;

(c) whether Kendriya Bhandar has been found selling sub-standard items of stationery and that too at higher rates than those charged by the Defence stores/canteens; and

(d) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality and to reduce the prices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). There are binding instructions to the effect that the Government Departments may make all local purchases of stationery and other items required by them either from the Kendriya Bhandar or Super Bazar in Delhi. The Central Government Offices located outside Delhi are required to make purchases of such items from the local Consumer Co-operative Society or Kendriya Bhandar, located therein, if any.

In case, these agencies are not able to supply a particular item, purchases can be made from other sources as per rules after obtaining the No Objection Certificate from them.

(c) No, Sir. Kendriya Bhandar has not been found selling sub-standard items of stationery. Stationery is normally supplied in accordance with the specifications indicated by the Indenting Departments. The Defence Canteens/Stores sell items of personal use to the armed forces personnel. The rates charged by the Canteens/Stores are lower than the prices of similar items sold in the market on account of the concession/lower rates of excise duty and sales tax levied by the Central/State Governments. There is, therefore, no comparison between Kendriya Bhandar and Defence Canteen/Stores.

(d) In view of (c) above, the question does not arise.

[*Translation*]

### **Deaf and Dumb Schools and Colleges In Delhi**

2347. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the names of deaf and dumb schools and colleges in Delhi recognised by Government;

(b) whether Government propose to open more such schools/colleges in Delhi; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Schools for deaf children in Delhi run/recognised by the Delhi Administration are as follows:

- i) Government Lady Noyce School for the Deaf-Catering from Nursery Primary to Secondary level.
  - ii) Nursery Primary School, Kalkaji.
  - iii) Nursery Primary School, Shahdra.
  - iv) Nursery Primary School (West)
2. Schools / Institutions run by Voluntary Organisations and getting grants from the Ministry of Welfare are as follows:
- i) All India Federation of the Deaf 18, Northend Complex Ramakrishna Ashram Marg New Delhi-110001
  - ii) Balwantray Mehta Vidya Bhavan, Greater Kailash III (Blocks E,G & H Masjid Moth), New Delhi;
  - iii) Indian Society for the Hearing Handicapped 1/1864, Moti Ram Marg Mansarovar Park Shahdara, Delhi.

- iv) Prabha Institute of Fine Arts  
Cultural & Crafts  
Paharganj, Aram Bagh Lane,  
New Delhi.

3. The Delhi Administration has decided in principle to upgrade the Government Lady Noyce School from the present secondary level to the senior secondary level.

[*English*]

**Assistance to States for Development**

2348. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH  
MALIK:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated amount sanctioned/ provided by the Union Government to each State for their development during the last three years;

(b) whether the money has been prop-

erly utilised for which it was sanctioned and if not, the reasons thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to appoint a Committee to check the misuse of funds by State Governments; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND  
MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMEN-  
TATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). State-wise funds released by Central Government and utilised both in respect of State Plans and Special Area Programmes are indicated in Statements I, II, III & IV below. Though in absolute terms, all States have reported expenditure equal to or more than the Central assistance released, in some cases the approved Plan outlay could not be reached. As for the Special Area Programmes, there have been unspent balances in particular years but considering that these funds were meant for tackling special problems, States have been urged to utilise the unspent balances within the Plan period.

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

**STATEMENT-I****Outlay/Central Assistance and Expenditure for Annual Plans 1985-86 to 1987-88 of States***(Rs. crores)*

States	1985-86			1986-87			1987-88		
	Outlay	Central assistance released	Expenditure	Outlay	Central assistance released	Expenditure	Outlay	Central assistance released	Expenditure
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
<b>A. SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>									
1. Arunachal Pradesh	*	*	*	*	*	*	110.00	133.27	111.78
2. Assam	410.00	406.88	400.92	500.00	467.79	499.02	575.00	528.52	572.40
3. Himachal Pradesh	177.00	169.88	192.32	215.00	172.49	238.80	235.00	234.81	276.96
4. Jammu & Kashmir	260.00	326.45	274.42	337.65	359.22	337.66	387.50	418.84	405.18
5. Manipur	70.00	98.92	69.68	87.00	105.97	84.13	105.00	120.03	105.33
6. Meghalaya	75.00	64.37	73.67	91.00	91.62	89.04	110.00	108.20	110.35
7. Mizoram	*	*	*	*	*	*	70.00	63.67	71.66

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
8. Nagaland	65.00	123.31	63.45	78.00	135.57	73.86	94.75	159.66	95.25	
9. Sikkim	41.00	45.72	42.13	50.88	53.39	52.71	54.10	60.36	57.93	
10. Tripura	86.00	92.06	93.76	105.00	107.57	115.06	125.00	125.62	138.24	
<b>B. NON-SPECIAL CATEGORY STATES</b>										
11. Andhra Pradesh	10.00	330.23	942.92	1000.00	291.97	1204.70	1112.43	319.12	1123.21	
12. Bihar	851.00	539.23	932.21	1277.24	452.28	1281.21	1400.00	500.84	1194.84	
13. Gujarat	804.00	204.26	825.02	950.00	219.79	965.61	890.51	254.34	1101.60	
14. Goa	*	*	*	*	*	*	79.75	129.75	88.72	
15. Haryana	480.00	160.74	422.81	525.00	130.60	480.92	430.28	59.33	463.84	
16. Karnataka	651.00	190.00	637.67	766.00	189.23	696.17	769.45	185.78	702.10	
17. Kerala	355.00	274.41	366.39	390.00	259.35	427.55	380.60	203.68	390.43	
18. Madhya Pradesh	1170.00	318.62	1009.76	1377.16	342.68	1169.00	1516.11	379.22	1412.90	
19. Maharashtra	1700.00	329.34	1747.20	1925.00	341.58	1963.77	2100.00	313.95	2190.47	
20. Orissa	450.00	201.84	445.64	605.00	241.26	574.26	742.02	261.61	701.39	

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
21. Punjab		500.00	252.17	467.83	575.00	390.63	678.93	650.00	698.56	790.32
22. Rajasthan		430.00	223.54	427.64	530.00	236.61	527.84	606.00	266.65	644.84
23. Tamil Nadu		960.00	291.98	999.29	1153.00	262.62	1150.68	1250.00	338.77	1276.58
24. Uttar Pradesh		1642.00	640.02	1710.45	1907.60	659.43	2005.42	2009.76	784.84	2214.93
25. West Bengal		675.00	187.63	700.34	786.00	232.20	714.95	571.25	253.45	782.93
Total (A) + (B)		12662.00	5472.50	12845.52	15231.53	5743.85	15331.29	16674.53	6837.87	17024.19

\* Was not a State then.

## STATEMENT-II

*Outlay & Expenditure under Hill Areas Development Programme**(Rs. Crores)*

1	2	Outlay			Expenditure			8
		S.P.	SCA	Total	S.P.	SCA	Total	
1985-86	Assam	28.70	22.08	50.78	28.53	22.20	50.73	
	U.P.	69.00	107.98	176.98	79.53	108.55	188.03	
	West Bengal	14.50	9.21	23.71	18.63	9.26	27.89	
	Tamil Nadu	6.30	6.73	13.03	15.94	5.85	21.79	
1986-87	Assam	35.00	25.90	60.90	35.00	25.90	60.90	
	U.P.	85.00	120.00	205.00	87.66	120.00	207.66	
	West Bengal	13.68	9.50	23.18	20.35	9.50	29.85	
	Tamil Nadu	16.11	7.30	23.41	17.29	7.48	24.77	

*(Exp. anticipated)*



1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
1987-88	Assam	41.00	27.69	68.69	40.92	27.69	68.61
	U.P.	105.35	120.65	235.00	109.89	120.65	239.54
	West Bengal	18.88	10.44	29.32	21.43	10.44	31.87
	Tamil Nadu	10.38	7.90	18.28	18.40	7.90	26.30

S.P. — State Plan Flows

SCA — Special Central Assistance

## STATEMENT-III

WESTERN GHATS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME  
SPECIAL CENTRAL ASSISTANCE

		(Rs in lakhs)												Total unspent balance at the end of 1987-88
		1985-86				1986-87				1987-88				
S.No.	State	Released	Exp.	Unspent	Released	Exp.	Unspent	Released	Exp.	Unspent	Released	Exp.	Unspent	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12			
1.	Maharashtra	729.00	692.00	37.00	826.32	838.07	—	901.00	894.39	6.61	43.61			
2.	Karnataka	457.00	401.01	55.99	633.00	606.69	26.31	667.00	589.70	77.30	159.60			
3.	Kerala	492.50	492.50	—	509.00	488.67	20.33	507.18	439.88	67.30	87.63			
4.	Tamil Nadu	372.51	372.41	0.10	434.00	433.30	0.70	471.00	459.90	11.10	11.90			
5.	Goa	110.00	104.95	5.05	110.00	103.07	6.93	115.00	118.29	—	11.98			

**Note:** The States covered under the Western Ghats Development Programme had made out a case for allowing them to utilise the unspent balance since it was meant to tackle special problems. The have been asked to utilise the unspent balance by the end of the current year.

**STATEMENT-IV**  
**TRIBAL SUB-PLAN**

*Amount released as Special Central Assistance and expenditure reported by the States/UTs during the year 1985-86 to 1987-88*

(Rs. in lakhs)

State/ UTs.	2	3	4	5	6	7
State/ UTs.	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1985-86	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1986-87	Amount released	Expenditure reported 1987-88
Andhra Pradesh	740.00	772.79	850.38	972.77	1063.23	1190.43
Assam	632.40	493.38	710.63	689.00	705.83	704.00
Bihar	1964.41	1841.23	2066.05	1920.69	2178.10	1863.57
Gujarat	1126.66	1126.66	1246.95	1246.95	1347.58	1023.75
Himachal Pradesh	205.36	202.52	241.24	233.93	237.19	253.94
Karnataka	148.13	142.30	116.26	129.88	127.47	142.59
Kerala	70.01	76.75	77.76	72.16	83.74	83.80
Madhya Pradesh	3969.98	3180.52	4399.72	392.00	4518.48	4787.00
Maharashtra	950.69	1028.56	1072.00	1075.78	1284.51	1167.60
Manipur	252.85	257.89	280.91	303.86	281.76	306.01

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	1915.00	1896.82	2174.48	2174.24	2263.82	2125.02
Rajasthan	910.28	595.76	1019.90	700.40	1138.15	716.16
Sikkim	38.99	38.71	38.96	37.53	39.57	36.47
Tamil Nadu	145.93	145.39	162.09	155.60	178.54	185.03
Tripura	250.17	229.65	263.67	178.96	273.23	219.16
Uttar Pradesh	27.87	18.34	31.10	18.28	35.23	19.68
West Bengal	616.27	617.15	701.29	702.30	831.57	836.57
Andaman & Nicobar Islands	30.00	24.35	40.00	25.36	50.00	45.96
Goa, Daman and Diu	5.00	4.98	6.00	5.10	7.11	7.11

Note: Utilisation of Unspent balance of SCA within a Plan period is permissible.

**Vayudoot Service to Akola**

2349. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot service has been started at Akola in Maharashtra;

(b) if so, when this service was started;

(c) whether this service is in operation at present; and

(d) if not, the reasons for its suspension?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Vayudoot service to Akola was inaugurated on 1st October., 1988.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

**Development of Backward Areas**

2350. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have decided to give priority to the development of backward areas during 1989-90;

(b) if so, whether any concrete plan has been prepared in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c). The Annual Plan 1989-

90 of the States have been formulated within the broad framework of the Seventh Five Year Plan which lays considerable emphasis on development of backward areas, among others through various area development programmes. These are programmes relate to Drought Prone Area Programme (DPAP), Desert Development Programme (DDP), Tribal Sub-Plan (TSP), Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), Western Ghat Development Programme (WGDP), Minimum Needs Programmes (MNP). Development of Growth Centres, Poverty Alleviation Programmes (IRDP, NREP, RLEGP) etc.

**Female Infanticides**

2351. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the Indian Express dated 12 February, 1989 under the caption "Centre concerned at female infanticide";

(b) if so, the States where this evil is on increase; and

(c) the State-wise cases registered and the action taken against this evil during the last six months?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) The Government have seen the news item.

(b) and (c). The registration, investigation, detection and prevention of crime is the responsibility of the State Governments/ Union Territory Administrations. They are responsible for enforcing laws pertaining to

crimes. Information on cases of female infanticide is not compiled by central agencies.

**Development of Backward Areas of Maharashtra**

2352. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the amount sanctioned by the Planning Commission for development of backward areas like Vidharbha, Marathawada and Konkan regions of Maharashtra;

(b) the total amount demanded by the Maharashtra Government in this regard; and

(c) whether the Planning Commission has given any directives regarding distribution of this amount to various areas in Maharashtra State, if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). As reported by the Maharashtra Government, an outlay of Rs. 1500 crores was indicated in the Seventh Five Year Plan of the State Government for removal of regional backlog as identified by the State Government. In the Annual Plans outlays are provided taking note of the overall Five Year Plan outlay and with reference to availability of resources from year to year and for annual plan 1989-90, an outlay of Rs. 500 crores is provided by the State. Allocations within the State are made by the State Government.

(c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

**Assistance for Development of Hill Areas**

2353. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government propose to grant special assistance for the speedy development of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(b) if so, the extent thereof and when it is likely to be given;

(c) whether the amount given during the Seventh Five Year Plan is sufficient for the development of hill areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if not, whether Government propose to give more assistance for the development of these areas; and

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

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir. Special Assistance by the Central Government is provided to Uttar Pradesh for development of their hill areas every year.

(b) Such Assistance for the year 1989-90 is yet to be decided upon. Special Central Assistance of Rs. 150.75 crores has been allocated for the current year.

(c) to (e). The flow of funds earmarked for the Uttar Pradesh Hill Areas for the Seventh Plan and that actually allocated during the first four years of the Plan is as under:-

(Rs. crores)

<i>Period</i>	<i>State Plan</i>	<i>Special Central Assistance</i>	<i>Total</i>
1985-90	521.50	553.50	1075.00
1985-89	396.83	508.95	905.78

[English]

these airports?

**Income from Sale of Tickets at Cochin, Goa, Bangalore, Madras Airports**

2354. SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the average booking of Indian Airlines tickets per day at Cochin Airport during the year, 1988;

(b) the total income during 1987-88 from Cochin, Goa, Bangalore and Madras Airports from the sale of tickets of Indian Airlines; and

(c) the number of flights operating from

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Average booking of Indian Airlines tickets per day at Cochin during the calendar year 1988 was 49 tickets, as an average amount of about Rs 23,000 /-

(b) Total sales of Indian Airlines tickets during the year 1987-88 from Cochin, Goa, Bangalore and Madras airport from was approx. Rs. 782.19 lakhs.

(c) A statement showing the flights operated by Indian Airlines and Vayudoot to/through Cochin, Goa, Bangalore and Madras airports, is given below:-

**STATEMENT****A. INDIAN AIRLINES****COCHIN**

1. Bombay-Cochin-Bombay	21 B 737 Weekly
2. Delhi-Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum & back	7 B - 737 Weekly
3. Madras-Bangalore-Cochin-& Return	7 B - 737 Weekly

**GOA**

1. Bombay-Goa-Bombay	7 AB Weekly
2. Bombay-Goa-Bombay	2 A 310 Weekly
3. Bombay-Goa -Bombay	5 B- 737 Weekly
4. Delhi -Goa-Cochin-Trivandrum & return	7 B - 737 Weekly
5. Bangalore-Goa-Bangalore	3 B -737 Weekly

**BANGALORE**

1. Bombay-Bangalore-Bombay	14 -AB Weekly
----------------------------	---------------

- |                                              |                  |
|----------------------------------------------|------------------|
| 2. Delhi-Bangalore                           | 7 -AB Weekly     |
| 3. Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore & return      | 7 B -737 Weekly  |
| 4. Bangalore-Mangalore-Bangalore             | 4 B -737 weekly  |
| 5. Madras-Bangalore-Bombay                   | 7 B- 737 weekly  |
| 6. Madras-Bangalore-Trivandrum & return      | 5 B -737 weekly  |
| 7. Bangalore-Pune-Bangalore                  | 4 B -737 weekly  |
| 8. Bangalore-Madurai Bangalore               | 3 B -737 weekly  |
| 9. Madras-Bangalore -Cochin & return         | 7 B -737 weekly  |
| 10. Madras-Bangalore-Ahmedabad & return      | 3 B -737 weekly  |
| 11. Bangalore-Goa-Bangalore                  | 3 B -737 weekly  |
| 12. Hyderabad-Bangalore-Hyderabad            | 09 B-737 weekly  |
| 13. Delhi-Bangalore-Delhi                    | 5 B -737 weekly  |
| 14. Delhi-Bangalore-Delhi                    | 2 BA el46 weekly |
| 15. Calcutta-Bangalore-Calcutta              | 7 B -737 weekly  |
| 16. Madras-Bangalore-Madras                  | 7 B-737 weekly   |
| 17. Hyderabad-Bangalore -Trivandrum & return | 2 B-737 weekly   |

**MADRAS**

- |                                         |                  |
|-----------------------------------------|------------------|
| 1. Bombay-Madras-Bombay                 | 14 -AB weekly    |
| 2. Bombay - Madras-Bombay               | 1 B-737 weekly   |
| 3. Madras-Singapore-Madras              | 1 AB- 737 weekly |
| 4. Delhi-Hyderabad-Madras & return      | 14 AB weekly     |
| 5. Delhi-Madras -Delhi                  | 7 B-737 weekly   |
| 6. Madras-Bangalore-Cochin & return     | 7 B-737 weekly   |
| 7. Madras-Bangalore-Coimbatore & return | 7 B -737 weekly  |



8.	Madras-Portblair -Madras	3 B -737 weekly
9.	Madras-Trichy-Madurai-Madras	9 B 737 weekly
10.	Madras-Colombo-Madras	6 B-737 weekly
11.	Madras-Trichy-Colombo-Madras	1 B-737 weekly
12.	Madras-Vizag-Calcutta-&-return	6 B 737 weekly
13.	Madras-Bangalore-Trivandrum & return	5 B 737 weekly
14.	Madras-Trivandrum-Madras	2 B-737 weekly
15.	Madras-Bangalore-Ahmedabad & return	3 B 737 weekly
16.	Madras-Bangalore-Madras	7 B 737 weekly
17.	Madras-Calcutta-Madras	7 B-737 weekly
18.	Madras-Tirupati-Vijaywada-Hyderabad & return	2 HS-748 weekly

*B. VAYUDOOT*

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Route</i>	<i>frequency</i>	<i>Aircraft</i>
1.	Bombay-Pune-Goa and back	3 day a week	DO- 228
2.	Madras-Neyveli-Thanjavur & back	—do—	—do—
3.	Madras-Tirupati-Bangalore & back	—do—	—do—
4.	Madras-Tirupati & back	Sunday	—do—
5.	Madras-Coimbatore-Madras	Daily	—do—
6.	Madras-Neyveli-Madras	3 days a week	—do—
7.	Madras-Tirupati-Vijayawada-Rajahmundry-Vizag & back	—do—	—do—
8.	Madras-Cochin-Agatti & back	—do—	HS-748
9.	Hyderabad-Bellary-Bangalore-Mysore & back	—do—	Do—228
10.	Hyderabad-Goa-Hyderabad	—do—	—do—

[*Translation*]

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

**Increase in Fare by Indian Airlines and Air India****Programme for Extension of Air Services**

2355. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI:  
 SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA:  
 SHRI V. TULSIRAM:  
 SHRI P.M. SAYEED:  
 SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY:  
 SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK:

2356. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have drawn up any programme for extension of air services in the country;

(a) whether Indian Airlines and Air India propose to increase their air fares;

(b) if so, the names of places which are proposed to be connected by air services in the next two years; and

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

(c) whether Basti District of Eastern Uttar Pradesh is also proposed to be connected by air?

(c) the extent to which this hike in fare will make up the loss suffered by the aviations; and

(d) the extent to which such a hike in fares will affect the exchequer on account of official tours and journeys?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). While Indian Airlines and Air India have no plans to introduce air services to any new stations during the next two years, Vayudoot has plans to airlink 33 new stations during the remaining part of the current plan period, subject to development of infrastructure, availability of aircraft and economic viability of operations. A statement showing the names of 33 stations proposed to be airlinked by Vayudoot, is given below:

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) At this point of time there is no proposal under consideration of the Government for increase of fares of Indian Airlines and Air-India.

(c) No, Sir.

**STATEMENT**

*List of Stations proposed to be Airlinked by Vayudoot During the Current Five Year Plan Period*

---

1. Abu Road	Rajasthan
2. Ajmer	Rajasthan
3. Tirunavelli	Tamil Nadu

4. Alwar	Rajasthan
5. Bhilai	Madhya Pradesh
6. Calicut	Kerala
7. Chandrapur	Maharashtra
8. Chettinad	Tamil Nadu
9. Diu	Union Territory
10. Dwarka	Gujarat
11. Faizabad	Uttar Pradesh
12. Ganganagar	Rajasthan
13. Gangtok	Sikkim
14. Gazipur	Uttar Pradesh
15. Gopalpur	Orissa
16. Itanagar	Arunachal Pradesh
17. Hubli	Karnataka
18. Jalgaon	Maharashtra
19. Tuticorin	Tamil Nadu
20. Jharsuguda	Orissa
21. Jullundar	Punjab
22. Kishtwar	Jammu & Kashmir
23. Kolhapur	Maharashtra
24. Misa	Assam
25. Nazira	Assam
26. Pathankot	Punjab
27. Patiala	Punjab
28. Pondicherry	Union Territory
29. Surankot	Jammu & Kashmir
30. Purnea	Bihar
31. Raichur	Karnataka
32. Rupsi	Assam
33. Sadiva	Assam

[English]

**Expenditure for the Improvement of  
Civil Aviation**

2357. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA:  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI:  
PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any long term plan for the improvement of the Civil Aviation in the country;

(b) if so, the details of investment to be made and the main items on which the amount would be spent; and

(c) the extent to which the increase in aircraft and modernisation of airports will be done?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). To develop a well integrated long-term perspective plan for the transport sector, the Planning Commission had set up a Steering Committee for Transport Planning. The Steering Committee has since submitted its Report to the Planning Commission. The Report of the Steering Committee would provide requisite inputs to the work of various Ministries to develop their corporate plans. As the 8th Five Year Plan is under formulation, the requirements of Civil Aviation sector would be considered by the Planning Commission alongwith other sectors

taking into account availability of resources and the emergent requirements of other priority sectors. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate as to what position would finally emerge in future.

**Fleet of Aircraft with Air India/Indian  
Airlines**

2358. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE  
PATIL:  
SHRI V. TULSIRAM :

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the existing strength of the Indian Airlines and Air India fleets separately as on date;

(b) the details thereof and the number of aircraft in operation which are more than ten years old;

(c) the number and details of the aircraft that have outlived their life of certificate of aviation and declared unsafe;

(d) whether any of these is still in operation; and

(e) if so, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The existing fleet strength of Indian Airlines and Air India is as follows:-

<i>Indian Airlines:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Number of aircraft</i>
	Airbus A 300	11 (Includes one taken on lease)
	B-737	29 (Includes 5 taken on lease)
	HS 748 (Avro)	4

<i>Indian Airlines:</i>	<i>Type</i>	<i>Number of aircraft</i>
	F 27 (Fokker Friendship)	2
		46
<i>Air India:</i>	B 747 - 200	10
	B 747 - 300	2
	Airbus A 300 B4	3
	Air bus A 310-300	6
		21

(b) In Indian Airlines, 6 Airbus (including 1 taken on lease), 13 B-737 (including 2 aircraft taken on lease) and all HS 748 and F-27 aircraft and in Air India 5 B 747 - 200 aircraft are in operation for more than 10 years.

(c) None of the aircraft in the fleet of Indian Airlines and Air India has out-lived their life and all these aircraft are holding current certificates of airworthiness.

(d) and (e). Do not arise.

#### **Appointment of Chairman of Committee on Delhi Set up**

2359. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL:  
SHRI C. JANGA REDDI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the office of Chairman of the Committee appointed to look into the various issues of restructuring the administrative set up of Delhi is lying vacant; and

(b) if so, when the new incumbent is likely to be appointed?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee is continuing its work and is expected to submit its report by the end of June 1989.

#### **Harassment of Passengers at Trivandrum Airport**

2360. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the corruption and harassment of passengers at the Trivandrum Airport irrespective of their having the valid and cleared air tickets;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the steps being taken by Government in this regard and the action taken against staff found guilty; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No case of corruption or harassment of passengers at Trivandrum Airport has come to the notice of the Government.

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

### **News Captioned 'Hungary's Metal Units, to be Based on Indian Ore'**

2361. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news in the Economic Times dated 12 February, 1989 as "Hungary's metal units to be based on Indian Ore";

b) if so, the details of discussions held with the visiting Hungarian Minister of State for Planning in this regard; and

(c) the outcome of the talks?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) This issue was not discussed because the Indo-Hungarian Group of Planning Experts confined its deliberations only to technical planning issues and matters.

(c) Does not arise.

### **Flights of Foreign Airlines to Trivandrum**

2362. SHRI T. BASHEER : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any foreign Airlines have approached Government to operate their flights to Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and Government's reaction thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). In the recent past, no foreign airline has applied for operating services to Trivandrum except Gulf Air. The request of Gulf Air has not been accepted by the Government of India.

### **Projects for Development of Tourism in Kerala**

2363. SHRI T. BASHEER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposals received from Government of Kerala for development of tourism in the State are pending with the Union Government;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government to clear these projects?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). During the current financial year, the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned an amount of Rs. 166.54 lakhs for tourism projects in Kerala. The following projects submitted by the Government of Kerala for Central financial assistance during 1988-89 have not been sanctioned so far:

1. Yatri Niwas at Cannanore
2. Trekkers huts at Poonmudi

3. **Trekkers huts at Nelliampathy**

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

4. **Tourist accommodation at Devicolam**

(c) when are the suspended flights likely to be restored?

While detailed plans and estimates are awaited for Yatri Niwas at Cannanore, other projects did not fall in the Inter-se priorities of the Department during 1988-89.

#### **Mandal Commission Report**

2364. **SHRI T. BASHEER:**  
**SHRI UTTAM RATHOD:**  
**SHRI HET RAM:**

Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have taken any decision on implementation of recommendations of the Mandal Commission report;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (c). Government continues to be of the opinion that on the question of reservations, etc. for the Other Backward Classes contained in the Report of the Mandal Commission, *status quo* should be maintained until a national consensus is arrived at.

#### **Restoration of Suspended Flights by Vayudoot**

2365. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Vayudoot has suspended some of its flights during the current year;

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). During the year 1988-89, Services to nine stations were suspended due to either shortage of aircraft capacity or runway repairs.

(c) Whereas operations to six stations have already been restored, services to three stations would be started as and when the airfields are operational.

#### **Defects in Vayudoot Aircraft**

2366. **SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI :** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of aircrafts of Vayudoot which have been grounded and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether many defects have been revealed in 'Dornier' aircrafts Presently used by Vayudoot; and

(c) if so, what replacement Vayudoot is contemplating in place of Dorniers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) At present Vayudoot has grounded two Dornier-228 and one F-27 aircraft for repairs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Capacity of Helicopters of Pawan Hans Limited**

2367. SHRI HUSSAIN DALWAI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the capacity of the helicopters in the fleet of Pawan Hans Ltd;

(b) whether Government propose to increase the present fleet; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) There are 19 Westland and 20 Dauphin helicopters in the fleet of Pawan Hans Limited with seating capacity of 19 and 13 each respectively including that of crew.

(b) and (c). No such decisions has been taken by the Government.

[*Translation*]

**Promotional Avenue of Wireless Operators of CRPF**

2368. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the *Wireless Operators* working in the Central Reserve Police Force do not get promotion even after 20 years of service whereas their counterparts in the general side get promotion to the rank of Subedar during this period; and

(b) if so, the reasons for this disparity and the steps proposed to remove stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). The Signal personnel in the CRPF are appointed initially in the rank of Naik Radio Operator. After passing the ROG-II/II Class Examination, they get their promotion to the next rank of Head Constable Radio Operator in about 18 years time. Constables (General Duty) in the CRPF have to acquire the rank Qualifications and pass the prescribed tests for earning their promotions. Constable (General Duty) reaches the rank of Subedar after about 30 years of service.

[*English*]

**Independent Status to Minorities Commission**

2369. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to give an independent status to the Minorities Commission like that of the Election Commission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) The functions of Election Commission, are totally different from that of the Minorities Commission. However, the Minorities Commission as at present constituted is quite independent in respect of its functions.



**Demand for Zero Duty on Certain Electronic Products**

2370. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronic Component Manufacturers have pleaded for zero duty on certain essential raw materials that are imported;

(b) if so, whether the Department of Electronics has also supported their demand; and

(c) if so, the results thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). While the principle of concessional duty on materials has been accepted, the demand for zero duty has not been found feasible.

**Amendment to List of SC/ST**

2371. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are thinking of adding some more castes in Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe list;

(b) if so, when it is to be finally decided;

(c) whether the first literate generation among depressed classes, especially, from rural areas, are finding it difficult to get employment; and

(d) if so, what action does Government

propose to take to improve the position?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) All proposals for amending the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes received by Government are under consideration and any change in the existing lists of Scheduled Castes and Schedule Tribes can be made by an Act of Parliament in view of articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

(b) No time limit can be specified since inclusion of any community in the lists of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes can be done only by an Act of Parliament in view of Articles 341 (2) and 342 (2) of the Constitution.

(c) and (d). The Government have undertaken several measures for providing employment to the Scheduled Castes. These measures include coaching centres for preparing Scheduled Caste/Scheduled Tribe candidates for various competitive examinations, coaching-cum-guidance centres in the Employment Exchanges for counselling, guidance and confidence-building, short-hand and typing centres, etc. This is in addition to the poverty alleviation programmes like IRDP, NREP, RLEGP, Trysem, etc. All these measures have helped Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in providing employment to them in rural areas particularly.

**Option For Provident Fund Schemes from Workers of Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar**

2372. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) how many industrial workers expired in Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar during the years 1983 and 1984;

(b) out of the above workers, how many opted for Contributory Provident Fund and General Provident Fund respectively; and

(c) how many opted in writing to remain in Contributory Provident Fund Scheme and under C. C. S, (Pension) Rules, 1972 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Twenty industrial workers expired during each of the calendar years 1983 and 1984.

(b) Out of the those who expired in 1983, three workers opted for Contributory Provident Fund and 17 opted for General Provident Fund. Of those who expired during 1984, one worker opted for Contributory Provident Fund and 19 opted for General Provident Fund.

(c) Of those who expired in 1983, only one opted in writing to remain in Contributory Provident Fund Scheme. Of those who expired in 1984, no one opted in writing for Contributory Provident Fund Scheme. The remaining two employees who expired in 1983 who were temporary and the one who expired in 1984, who opted for Contributory Provident Fund were deemed to have elected for the Contributory Provident Fund having failed to exercise option within the Prescribed time limit. The 17 and 19 persons who opted for General Provident Fund and who expired in 1983 and 1984 respectively opted in writing for Pensionary scheme under CCS (PENSION) Rules, 1972.

[*Translation*]

#### **Construction of Yatri Nivas in UP**

2373. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of 'Yatri Nivas' proposed to be constructed in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during the year 1989-90;

(b) the details of places selected and

(c) the amount earmarked for the purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

#### **Recruitment Camps for CRPF and Delhi Police**

2374. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Reserve Police Force and Delhi Police have organised recruitment camps during the last one year;

(b) if so, the total number of such camps organised;

(c) whether such camps were also organised in hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh;

(d) if so, names of places where such camps were organised; and

(e) if not, the 'steps being taken to organise such camps there?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The information is as follows:

Central reserve Police Force 388 [English]

Delhi Police 12

### Licensed Weapons to Civilians in Punjab

(c) to (e). The Central Reserve Police Force organised recruitment rallies at Almorah and Ranikhet of Uttar Pradesh during 1988. No recruitment rally was organised by the Delhi Police in the hilly areas of Uttar Pradesh during this period. Presently, there is no Programme for the Delhi Police to organise such recruitment rallies in these areas.

### Special Assistance for Ranikhet Cantonment Board

2375. SHRI HARISH RAWAT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether special assistance/grant has been asked for by the Ranikhet Cantonment Board for the maintenance of roads, lighting and for providing play-grounds;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance asked for;

(c) whether this demand has been accepted; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Rs. 8,38,400.

(c) and (d). Within the availability of funds, a special grant-in-aid of Rs. 3.50 lakhs has been released to the Cantonment Board.

2376. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether licensed weapons are proposed to be issued to civilians in Punjab more freely to enable them to scare away the terrorists and to ensure self defence; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b). Does not arise.

### Defects in Westland Helicopters

2377. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any patent defects have been detected in the westland helicopters in operation with Pawan Hans;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the action taken to remove the defects; and

(d) how far he said defects were responsible for Pawan Hans helicopter crashed last year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) It would not be correct to affirm that any patent

defect has been detected in the Westland helicopters in operation with Pawan Hans.

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

### **Exploitation of Thorium**

2378. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken for exploitation of thorium resources for the nuclear power programme;

(b) whether stress has been laid on an active Research and Development efforts towards fusion breeder technology to enable early exploitation of thorium resources; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC, ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) During the 50's the process for the extraction of thorium from the monazite sands of Kerala was developed by the Indian Rare Earths Ltd. By irradiating thorium rods in the Cirus Research Reactor at Trombay small quantities of U-233 have been produced and chemically separated for research applications. A low power homogeneous reactor experiment using U-233 fuelled neutron source reactor called "KAMINI" is under construction at Kalpakkam. Studies are underway towards optimising the design of Heavy Water Moderated Power Reactors as well as Fast Breeder Reactors for operation on the thorium/U-233 fuel cycle.

(b) and (c). Recent progress in fusion research in the world has indicated that simplified versions of fusion reactors burn-

ing the heavy hydrogen isotopes of deuterium and tritium may be used as a neutron source for breeding fissile fuel from thorium. Fusion reactor technology is still in the early developmental stage and many technological steps have to be taken before they become a reality. Our scientists and technologists are following developments taking place around the world in this field.

### **Setting up of Hotel in Orissa by Non-Resident Indians**

2379. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether some countries are keen to build holiday homes in Orissa;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received from those countries;

(c) the steps taken to encourage the Non-Resident Indians as well as foreign countries to set up hotels in the tourist spots in Orissa and other States; and

(d) the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). Non-resident investment in hotels in India is being encouraged on attractive non-repatriable as well as repatriable basis. In the non-repatriable scheme NRIs can invest upto 100 percent equity without obligation to associate resident Indian participation. On the other hand Capital investment and dividends can be repatriated under two schemes for 40 percent or 74 percent equity, after payment of applicable taxes, in 3, 4 and 5 star hotel categories.

### Construction of International Airports

2380. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

- (a) the number of new international terminals under construction at present;
- (b) the estimated cost of each project;
- (c) the time by which the construction work is expected to be completed; and
- (d) the steps taken to expedite the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). New International Terminals are under construction at Madras and Calcutta Airports at an estimated cost of Rs. 17.49 crores and Rs. 19.58 crores respectively. The two terminals are expected to be completed by April, 1989 and November, 1991 respectively. The work on these is processing on schedule.

### Multi-Thematic Map for Orissa

2381. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK:  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

- (a) the name of the States for which multi-thematic maps have been prepared;
- (b) whether Government propose to prepare one such map for Orissa; and
- (c) if so, the steps taken in that regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). National Atlas and Thematic Mapping Organisation (NATMO) of Department of Science and Technology has prepared National Atlas of India containing multi thematic maps of the entire country. These maps are not prepared exclusively for any one State. The various plates cover one or more than one State depending upon the scale of the map. The State of Orissa is covered in a number of maps in the National Atlas. However, an exclusive multi-thematic map of the State of Orissa is also available (Plate No. 254).

### Location of Missiles Test Range at Sriharikota

2382. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether Government took a decision to locate the national missile test range at Baliapal in Orissa;
- (b) whether Baliapal site was not found suitable because of the Paradip Port located nearby;
- (c) whether Sriharikota has also been considered for the purpose; and
- (d) if so, what are the reasons for not locating the test site at Sriharikota?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) This site had been examined in detail from all aspects and was not found suitable for setting up the National Range.

#### **Advisory Committee to International Airport Authority of India**

2383. SHRI SOMNATH RATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the measures being taken to strengthen the advisory committee to International Airport Authority of India; and

(b) the details of fresh proposals made to make use of airports by the travelling public easier and comfortably?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) The existing Advisory Committee of IAAI is performing advisory functions as envisaged at the time of its constitution

(b) Work is in progress on the construction of a New International Terminal at Madras and Calcutta Airports and a New Domestic Terminal at Bombay Airport. IAAI also have plans to construct a third module to the International Terminal at Bombay Airport. The new terminals will be equipped with all modern facilities for passenger convenience.

#### **Steps to improve performance of Indian Airlines/Air India**

2384. SHRI SHARAD DIGHE: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have maintained flying schedules, averted accidents and improved relations between manage-

ment and important sections of Airline employees of Air India and Indian Airlines since November, 1988; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There have been certain delays of Indian Airlines and Air India flights due to various factors, such as adverse weather conditions, inadequate capacity, industrial unrest, etc.

There was no accident involving Indian Airlines or Air India aircraft since November, 1988

Agreements have been signed with six out of eight unions/associations representing 19213 employees out of a total of about 20800 employees. Discussions between Management of Air India and its Unions are at an advanced stage

[*Translation*]

#### **Harassment of Sarpanches and Gram Pradhans by Police in Punjab**

2385. SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received complaints of harassment of Sarpanches and Gram Pradhans in some areas of Punjab by the local police;

(b) if so, the number of such complaints received by Government so far;

(c) the action taken by Government thereon; and

(d) the steps taken to avoid recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (d). A complaint was received by Government of Punjab in 1988 from Gram Panchayat Cheema, district Sangrur alleging harassment by police. The matter was enquired into. Orders have been issued to initiate disciplinary action against a police officer. A few complaints were received from Sarpanches and Panchayats of Police district Batala. Enquires have been made and further action is being taken on the findings.

The Government of Punjab have issued instructions that adequate respect should be shown to all Sarpanches/Panches in the State. District Committees have been set up for redressal of the grievances of the public in the State.

[English]

#### **Electronics Industry in Tamil Nadu**

2386. SHRI PR.S. VENKATESAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the schemes undertaken by the Union Government to promote and develop the electronics industry in Tamil Nadu; and

(b) the amount earmarked for that purpose during the current plan period, the amount already spent and the units which have come up so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) and (b). By following the progressive licensing and promotional policies

the Government tries to promote electronics industry in the states. In Tamil Nadu, Electronics Corporation of Tamil Nadu is also engaged in promotion of electronics industry.

The measures of support in Tamil Nadu include running of test and development facilities for electronics industries, a Reliability Centre for studies of components and systems which can stimulate electronic product for domestic and export markets. Appropriate amount is provided by the Department to the Centre.

A number of projects in Tamil Nadu viz. Design of underwater towed bodies. Thermal problems in ground based navigational equipment, Development of high power solid state laser sources etc. are being funded through National Radar Council (NRC) programme of Department of Electronics. Centre for Electromagnetics has been established under Society for Applied Microwave Electronics Engineering and Research (SAMEER) (a registered Society under the Deptt. of Electronics).

With a view to upgrading the technology of the indigenous electronic equipment, Department of Electronics, Government of India has decided in principle to set up a LSI/VLSI Design Centre at Madras.

In the state of Tamil Nadu, 14 Letters of Intent (LOIs) have been issued for the manufacture of Telephone Instruments, Radio Paging Systems, 128 Port EPABX, Digital Multiaccess Radio System etc., out of which 4 have been converted into Industrial Licences.

#### **Smuggling on Indo-Pak Border**

2387. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA:  
SHRI ANANTA PRASAD  
SETHI:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the smuggling on Indo-Pak border is on the increase;

(b) if so, the details of items with value seized by Indian security forces on Indo-Pak border during the current financial year till date; and

(c) the steps being taken to tighten the border to check the smuggling?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-

RAM): (a) and (b). Details of items with value seized by BSF on Indo-Pak border during the first half of 1988, second half of 1988 and for January and February 1989 are furnished in the Statement below.

(c) The Border Security Force who are guarding the Indo-Pakistan border has been strengthened, more border outposts have been established, additional observation post towers have been constructed for watching movement of persons and BSF have been equipped with sophisticated equipments and vehicles for intensive patrolling.

### STATEMENT

#### *Details of Seizure on Indo-Pak Border*

<i>Year</i>	<i>Period</i>	<i>Items seized</i>	<i>Value*</i>
1	2	3	4
1988	Jan to June '88	94.192 Kgs Gold 317.892 Kgs Heroin 637 Kgs. Charas 250 Grams Opium 40 Kgs Poppy Husk 11.500 Kgs Pre- cious Stone	Rs. 2,95,61,014.00    Rs. 40,500.00
	July to Dec'88	32.435 Kgs Gold 378 Kgs Heroin 282.990 Kgs. Charas 28 Kgs. Poppy Husk 2 Kgs. Opium Other Goods	Rs. 1,23,21,260.00   Rs. 79,10,369.55
1989	Jan to Feb'89	77.805 Kgs Gold 600 Kgs Heroin .05 Grams Opium Other goods Dollar-47,550 Nos.	Rs. 2,92,01,500.00  Rs. 11,15,917.10

\*Value not shown against heroin, charas and poppy husk etc. because the goods are destroyed.



**Outflow of Pilots/Engineers**

2388. SHRI ANANTAPRASAD SETHI:  
Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the expenditure incurred by Air India  
over the training of a pilot or an engineer;

(b) whether Air India have submitted  
any scheme to Government for checking

Airbus A-300-B4 co-pilot	—	Rs. 5.09 lakhs.
Airbus A-310-300 co-pilot	—	Rs. 4.88 lakhs.
Boeing 747 co-pilot	—	Rs. 7.02 lakhs.
Commander of Airbus aircraft	—	Rs. 15.02 lakhs.
Commander of Boeing 747 aircraft	—	Rs. 21.45 lakhs.

Cost of training of Graduate Engineer during two year training period is Rs. 2.30 lakhs.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

**Closure of Talcher Heavy Water Plant**

2389. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-  
GRAHI:

DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI:

Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased  
to state:

(a) whether the heavy water plant set  
up at Talcher in Orissa has been closed  
down, if so, since when;

(b) the main factors responsible for the  
closure of the plant; and

(c) the time by which the plant would be  
reopened?

and outflow of pilots and engineers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the  
reasons for not accepting the same?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)  
Approximate expenditure incurred on train-  
ing of pilots and engineers by Air India is  
given below:—

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOL-  
OGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOP-  
MENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRON  
ICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAY-  
ANAN). (a) No, Sir

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

**Talks with Naga Rebels**

2390. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be  
pleased to state:

(a) whether any talks between the  
Union Government and the Naga rebels  
have started; and

(b) if so, the details of the same?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM):**

(a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Leakage From Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant**

2391. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI T.V. CHAN-  
DRASHEKHARAPPA:**

Will the **PRIME MINISTER** be pleased to state

(a) whether an inquiry has been ordered into a light water leak from the South-end shield of a unit of the Rajasthan Atomic Power Plant on December 30, 1988,

(b) if so, whether a similar leak also occurred at the same end shield in 1987;

(c) if so, whether a detailed investigation in the matter has been carried out; and

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

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN).** (a) to (d). A crack in the calandria side tube sheet of the south end shield of Rajasthan Atomic Power Station Unit-I caused the leak initially. Location of the leak is in an inaccessible and high radiation area and, therefore, involves remote operations for repair. Sealing arrangements were made

to fix the leak that occurred in 1987 and thereafter, the unit was put back into service. The unit generated 218 and 473 million units in 1987 and 1988 respectively and the unit is at present under repair to attend to leak that reappeared on December 30, 1988. The light water leak is within the reactor building and does not pose any hazard to the plant personnel, general public or the environment.

**French Offer of Technology Transfer in Defence Areas**

2392. **SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU:  
SHRI SHANTILAL PATEL:  
SHRI HARIHAR SOREN:**

Will the **Minister of DEFENCE** be pleased to state:

(a) whether France has offered technology transfer and licence production in a variety of defence areas;

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

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the agreement?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI)** (a) to (d) Sir, the information sought is perhaps in the context of the visit of the French Defence Minister to India during December, 1988. The question of transfer of technology from France and licence production in new Defence areas is in an exploratory stage. Arrangements have still to be discussed between experts from both sides. No agreement has been signed on the subject.

### Registration of Cases by Delhi Police

2393. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 9 March, 1988 to Unstarred Question 2318 regarding registration of cases by Delhi Police and State:

(a) whether as per the law as declared by the Supreme Court in Pratiba Rani Vs. Suraj Kumar, articles of joint use like furniture, utensils etc. and gen-wears were omitted from the purview of Sec. 406 IPC and that the married woman can not claim such articles from husband/in laws u/s 406 IPC;

(b) if so, the details of cases during May, 1985 to July, 1987 in which Delhi Police officials also seized articles like furniture, utensils, gent-wears etc. from the residence of in-laws ignoring the above law; and

(c) the details of the cases in which even no demand for return of such articles was made from in laws by the married women before making the complaint to police and registration of the case?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per the Supreme Court judgement only gents wear does not form a part of istridhan.

(b) Articles of gents wear have not been seized in any case.

(c) One of the pre-requisite of registering a case is that a demand for return should be made and a case is registered only on refusal.

### Rape Cases in Punjab

2394. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY. Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of rapes reported in Punjab during the year 1988; and

(b) the number of persons arrested and details of action taken against them in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) As per available information 49 cases of rape were registered in Punjab in the year 1988 (Upto November).

(b) The information regarding the number of persons arrested and action taken against them is not compiled by the Central agencies.

### Crime in Punjab

2395. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of cases of bank dacoities/robberies and murders reported in Punjab during the period 1 January, 1988 to 31 January, 1989,

(b) the number of cases registered, the number of cases solved and the number of persons arrested and challans put in courts; and

(c) the measures adopted to curb such crimes?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) According to the available information the number of cases of dacoity, robbery and murder registered in Punjab

during the year 1988 (upto November) are as follows:

Dacoity	107
Robbery	550
Murder	1648

Bank dacoity/robbery as such are not separately registered under the Indian Penal Code; they come under "dacoity"/"robbery".

(b) The information regarding the number of cases solved, the number of persons arrested and challenged in courts is not compiled by Central agencies.

(c) The State Government and its law and order machinery have taken all possible steps to control crimes.

[*Translation*]

#### **Pensions to Widows**

2396. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of widows being granted pension by Government every year and the quantum thereof;

(b) the State-wise details of the pension granted during the last three years; and

(c) the details of other schemes formulated/proposed for the welfare of widows?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). Widows are paid pensions by the State Governments under their own schemes. There is no Central Sector Scheme of pensions for widows. The quantum paid varies from State to State.

(c) At present there is no new scheme

under consideration.

[*English*]

#### **Manufacture of Submarines in Indian Shipyards**

2397. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether it has been decided to manufacture submarines in Indian shipyards; and

(b) whether foreign technology is to be made use of for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Submarines are being manufactured at Mazagon Dock Limited with the assistance of M/s HDW of West Germany who have transferred the necessary know-how for the construction of the submarines.

#### **Naval Academy, Ezhimala**

2398. PROF. K.V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made in the work of Naval Academy in Ezhimala in Kerala;

(b) whether the design of the Academy has been decided upon;

(c) whether Kerala Government has handed over the required land; and

(d) whether the building of infrastructure like road, bridges etc. is over?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE:

TION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) An all-India architectural competition has been conducted to select an Architect/design for the Academy. The award of the Jury appointed by the Government to do the selection, and the result of the competition, have been received. The selected Architect will be responsible for preparing a Detailed Project Report. Hydrological and site studies have been completed.

(b) The final design of the Academy will be prepared by the Architect to be selected in consultation with the concerned agencies.

(c) 979 hectares of land has already been handed over by the State Government. Acquisition of an additional 12.39 hectares is in progress.

(d) No, Sir. The State Government have commenced work on two roads and one bridge.

#### **Allocation to Kerala for SCs/STs**

2399. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount allocated to Kerala for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes under the Special Component Plan and Tribal Sub-Plan during the year 1988-89;

(b) the amount already spent by the State Government and purposes for which the amount was spent;

(c) the amount which remained unutilised;

(d) whether the allocation would lapse if it is not used within the prescribed time limit;

(e) if so, whether the State Government has sought the permission to spend the money for other purposes; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Establishment of Separate Indian Tourist Service**

2400. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to establish a separate Indian Tourist Service on the lines of other All India Services; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The details are being worked out.

#### **Offer of Technical Assistance by ICAO**

2401. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the International Civil Aviation Organisation has offered to give technical assistance for improving navigational facilities at Indian Airports;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the response of Government thereto?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). The International Civil Aviation Organisation (ICAO) Technical Assistance Bureau had offered to carry out detailed studies in respect of modernisation of Air Traffic Systems at Bombay and Delhi Airports with a view to assessing system required and also to draw up detailed specifications in respect of various equipment required for modernisation. A limited assistance from ICAO could be considered for drawing up detailed specifications of equipment and systems if expertise available with the National Airports Authority is not adequate.

#### Antarctica Expeditions

2402. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) how many countries have sent expeditions to Antarctica during the last three years;

(b) whether the Antarctica has been an object of immense scientific interest for India; and

(c) if so, the achievements made so far by India in Scientific fields through Antarctica expeditions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) As per information available with the Department, the number of such countries is 20.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) India's scientific programme in Antarctica has enabled her scientists to gain first hand knowledge in the frontier areas of Antarctic research, especially in the fields of geology, geo-physics, meteorology, biology, oceanography, geo-magnetism and atmospheric physics. A wealth of useful information has been generated on the designing and development of infrastructure, living and working facilities in Antarctica and hands on experience of adapting innovative technology for application in the harsh environment of Antarctica gained.

#### Export Cargo

2403. SHRI VJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether mode of air carriage of export cargo in India has not developed prominently in comparison to other developed countries;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof; and

(c) the steps Government are taking to improve the enlarge mode of carriage of export Air Cargo?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) (a) to (c). During the past two decades the percentage share of air freight in exports has risen from 28% to 35% and imports from 12% to 20%. Due to heavy spurt in cargo traffic during last two years there has been a case of demand out-stripping available capacity. The situation is being remedied by acquiring by Air India two Boeing 747 Combi Aircraft, leasing of Cargo aircraft and allowing other airlines to operate cargo flights. Government is also clearing extra-section cargo flights during the peak cargo season with inward loading rights.

**Microlight Aeroplanes**

2404. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Aero Club of India has purchased more than 20 microlight aircrafts from abroad;

(b) if so, whether clearance for using those planes have been given by security agencies; and

(c) if not, the reasons thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Rules for the operation of microlight aircraft are in the process of being framed.

**Air Strip at Bijapur in Karnataka**

2405. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bijapur is a famous tourist place of historic importance in Karnataka;

(b) if so, whether any survey has been conducted and any land selected to construct airstrip at Bijapur; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and steps taken to construct an airstrip at Bijapur?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) The National Airports Authority (NAA) has no plans for construction of an airport at Bijapur at present.

**Yatri Niwas in Bangalore**

2406. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Yatri Niwas, accommodation-wise in Bangalore city;

(b) number of Yatri Niwas under construction and likely to be constructed during 1989-90 in Bangalore City; and

(c) the amount spent for the construction of Yatri Niwas in Bangalore City during 1987-88 and 1988-89 and proposed to be spent during 1989-90?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). Presently there is no Yatri Niwas constructed by the Central Government in the Bangalore City. However the Central Department of Tourism has sanctioned the construction of a Yatri niwas at Mysore at an estimated cost of Rs. 36.02 lakhs during 1988-89.

**National Software Centre at Bangalore**

2407. SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up a National Software Centre at Bangalore;

(b) if so, the place located for the same;

(c) when will it start functioning;

(d) the number of industries that are going to be benefitted by the above Centre;

(e) whether the beneficiary industries would contribute for the working of the above Centre; and

(f) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (f). Yes, Sir. The infrastructure arrangements for the Centre at Bangalore are in progress.

#### **Opening of Immigration Counter at Bangalore City Airport**

2408. SHRI V. S. KRISHNA IYER: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that the air passengers bound to Bangalore have to go to Madras for immigration requirements;

(b) whether there is any proposal to open an immigration counter at Bangalore city airport; and

(c) if so, when it will be opened?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Yes, Sir. Immigration and Customs formalities are completed at Madras International Airport itself as Bangalore Airport does not have proper infrastructure and accommodation for these formalities.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) As and when necessary arrange-

ments for this purpose are completed.

#### **Development of Peruvannamuzhi as a Tourist Place**

2409. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the Minister for CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Peruvannamuzhi, with its lakes and forests in Calicut District of Kerala, can be developed as a place of tourist importance;

(b) whether Government of Kerala have forwarded any proposals for development of this place; and

(c) if so, the action taken in the matter?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Assessment of potential of a tourist centre, is the responsibility of the State Government.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The proposals forwarded by the Government of Kerala for central financial assistance for development of tourism infrastructure at Peruvannamuzhi relate to the financial year 1988-90 which is yet to begin.

#### **Dislocation in Indian Airlines Flights**

2410. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN:

Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there were persistent delays and consequent dislocation in the flight schedules of Indian Airlines since November, 1988; and

(b) if so, reasons thereof and what



steps have been taken to rectify the situation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Since November, 1988 there has been increase in delays to Indian Airlines flights due to capacity constraints, less cushioning between two flights, adverse weather conditions and rise in consequential delays. The following steps have been taken by Indian Airlines to minimise delays and cancellations:

- (i) Standby capacity at base stations has been provided.
- (ii) Additional aircraft capacity has been augmented through lease of aircraft from various sources;
- (iii) Punctuality of aircraft is being constantly monitored at various levels; and
- (iv) In order to tackle the bird menace at airports, a Committee has been constituted in which Indian Airlines is actively participating.

#### Seizure of Gold by Coast Guard

2411. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) the total value of contraband gold seized by the Coast Guard during 1986, 1987 and 1988 respectively;
- (b) whether new crafts had been introduced into the Coast Guard's fleet in 1988; and
- (c) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) The total value of contraband gold seized by the Coast Guard either independently or in cooperation with other agencies during 1986, 1987 and 1988 is as follows:

Year	Value (Rs in crores)
1986	0.16
1987	0.61
1988	53.18

(b) and (c). One Off-shore Patrol Vessel, eight Interceptor craft and a Work Boat were inducted into the Coast Guard fleet in 1988.

#### Test Firing of Rockets

2412. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether our scientists have determined the success and effects of the test firing of the multi-stage rocket by Pakistan;
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether Government propose to speed up our own plans in this area; and
- (d) if so, details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). It has been reported in the Press that Pakistan has successfully test fired a multistage rocket with a scientific payload of 150 kgs to an altitude of 640 kms.

This technology may have some defence applications.

(c) and (d). Department of Defence Research and Development has undertaken an Integrated Guided Missile Development Programme. This programme is progressing satisfactorily.

#### **Films of Tourist Attraction**

2413. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Department of Tourism produces films of tourist attraction for the domestic and the overseas markets;

(b) whether such films have been produced on Assam; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

#### **Irrigation Projects Pending Clearance**

2414. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the number of irrigation projects in various States cleared by the Planning Commission during 1987-88 and 1988-89; and

(b) the names of irrigation projects of Assam pending clearance by the Planning Commission?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Three Irrigation projects of various States were cleared in 1987-88 and 6 irrigation projects were cleared in 1988-89.

(b) Pahumara Medium Irrigation project is the only one project of Assam pending clearance by the Planning Commission.

#### **Census in Assam**

2415. SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Union Government proposed to conduct census in Assam;

(b) if so, whether Union Government had asked the Government of Assam for co-operation for holding such a census; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) to (c). The 1981 Census could not be conducted in Assam State because of the disturbed conditions prevailing in that State at the time of the Census and later because the State Govt. had stated that it was engaged in the implementation of the Assam accord and was not in a position to provide enumeration agency for the conduct of the Census.

It is proposed to conduct the 1991 Census in Assam along with the rest of the country.

#### **Under weighing of Export Cargo**

2416. CH. KHURSHID AHMED: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of wrong declaration of weight and under-weighting the export consignments have been detected recently at the Indira Gandhi International Airport;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the annual estimated loss suffered by Government as a result thereof;

(d) whether the persons involved in such malpractices have been identified;

(e) if so, the action taken in the matter ; and

(f) the measures contemplated to streamline the system to check such malpractices?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (c). On the basis of sample checks of export consignments done by IAAI during the year 1988 at IGI Airport, certain instances of under-weighting involving a revenue loss of Rs. 5,876/- to IAAI have come to notice. Compared to the total Cargo-handling revenue of IAAI, the incidence of loss on this account is negligible.

(d) and (e). The shippers and Customs clearing Agents involved in detected cases have been identified and the airlines concerned have been advised to take necessary action. Penal charges were also levied on erring exporters.

(f) The arrangements for weighing of Cargo have been strengthened and penal charges have been introduced for weight variations beyond acceptable limit.

#### **Privatisation of Airlines**

2417. SHRI KAMAL NATH: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM

be pleased to state:

(a) whether a high-powered Committee has recommended to the Government for privatisation of airlines in the country; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Partial privatisation finds mention in the Report of the Steering Committee on Perspective Planning for Transport Development. The National Committee on Tourism set up by the Planning Commission has also recommended partial privatisation in order to augment equity capital and to increase customer responsiveness etc. of airlines.

No view has yet been taken in this regard.

#### **Funds to Karnataka in Seventh Plan**

2418. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the allocation of funds for Karnataka during the Seventh Five Year Plan for various sectors and the amount spent during the first four years of the plan, year-wise; and

(b) the reasons for not fully utilising the funds, if any?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b). A statement showing the Seventh Plan outlay and expenditure in the first four years of the Plan, as reported by the Government of Karnataka, is given below. It will be seen that, in each of the four years 1985-86 to 1988-89, no shortfall in expenditure is reported.

**STATEMENT***Seventh Plan outlay and expenditure during first four years —Karnataka**(Rs. crores)*

Seventh Plan Outlay	..	3575.00
<i>Annual Plan 1985-86</i>		
Agreed outlay	..	651.00
Actual Expenditure	..	693.32
<i>Annual Plan 1986-87</i>		
Agreed outlay	..	765.00
Actual expenditure	..	796.54
<i>Annual Plan 1987-88</i>		
Agreed outlay	..	769.45
Expenditure (RE)	..	779.71
<i>Annual Plan 1988-89</i>		
Agreed outlay	..	900.000
Anticipated expenditure (BE)	..	900.00
<i>Four Years (1985-89)</i>		
Total agreed outlay		3085.45
Total anti. expenditure		3169.57

**Clearance to Projects on Karnataka**

2419. SHRI D.K. NAIKAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) the Projects of the State Government of Karnataka pending clearance;

(b) the reasons therefor; and

(c) whether Government propose to sanction some more Central projects for Karnataka; if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) No project of Karnataka Government is pending clearance in the Planning Commission.

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

**Meeting of Islands Development Authority**

2420. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Islands Development Authority met recently in the Union Territory of Andaman and Nicobar Islands;

(b) if so, issues discussed at the meeting; and

(c) the decisions taken at the meeting?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):  
(a) Yes, Sir. The 5th meeting of the Island Development Authority was held on 6th January, 1989 at Car Nicobar, Andaman and Nicobar Islands under the Chairmanship of the Prime Minister

(b) The main issues discussed at the meeting were:

- (i) Providing facility of air travel on a subsidised basis to certain categories of very sick persons needing specialised treatment on mainland;
- (ii) A proposal from A&N Islands to check the population explosion;
- (iii) Package of incentives to attract personnel for development work in the islands;
- (iv) Carrying capacity of the A&N Islands;
- (v) Reports on innovative approaches for development of the

islands, UTs and restructuring/redesigning of the administrative set up of the Union Territory of Lakshadweep.

(c) Some of the important decisions taken at the meeting include:

- (i) The air travel facilities to a special category of persons would be provided and the details would be worked out by the UT Administration and the Ministry of Finance;
- (ii) The proposal of the A&N Islands to check the population explosion would be implemented with the help of the U.T. Administration and Ministry of Health and Family Welfare, details would be worked out by a Committee;
- (iii) An island special allowance would be given on graded basis.
- (iv) The recommendations of the report on the innovative approaches would be suitably incorporated and analysed in the formulation of the 8th Five Year Plan.
- (v) Matters relating to carrying capacity, personnel policies and other similar issues would be dealt with as per the recommendations of the IDA by the concerned Ministries/Departments and U.T. Administrations.

**New Formula for Recruitment to Army from the States**

2422. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government has taken into account the resentment caused to the people of the border States on account of the reduction in the percentage of recruitment of the Armed Forces under the new formula which relates the recruitment to the Army to the recruitable male population of a State;

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to remove the resentment especially in the States of Himachal Pradesh, Jammu and Kashmir, Punjab, Haryana, Rajasthan and Gujarat, where the decrease in the percentage to the recruitment has been significant; and

(c) if not, whether the Government propose to take into account the resentment among the people and ex-servicemen in this regard and review the formula for recruitment to the Army and give weightage to the border States alongwith the percentage in recruitment in the new formula in each one of the above mentioned States?

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT): (a) to (c). Recruitment in the Army is open to all sections of society in all parts of the country, irrespective of caste, creed or religion, subject to the fulfillment of the laid down physical, medical and educational standards. Recruitment is carried out on the basis of the Recruitable Male Population (RMP) of each State. Allotment of vacancies as a proportion of the RMP provides a fair and equal opportunity to all eligible persons for enrolment in the army, and there is, presently, no proposal to modify it.

#### **Provision of Tourist Facilities**

2423. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any plan has been drawn up by the Indian Tourism Development Corporation or the Department of Tourism for the

provision of adequate tourist facilities in each district of the special category States in consultation with the State Governments/ Tourism Corporations during the Seventh or earlier Plans;

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

(c) if not, whether such a programme could be drawn up even now so as to make a beginning in this regard in the final year of the Plan; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) and (d). In so far as ITDC is concerned, Plan programmes are not drawn up State/District-wise. As regards the Central Department of Tourism, the provision of tourist facilities is taken up at tourist centres keeping in view the number of tourists visiting the place, its potential for attracting more tourists, availability of funds and inter-se-priorities and not districtwise so that scarce resources are not spread too thin.

#### **Evaluation of Hill Areas Development Programme**

2424. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether any evaluation of the Hill Areas Development Programme has been carried out since its inception;

(b) if so, the finding thereof; and

(c) if not, whether any evaluation of this Programme would be undertaken before the

end of the Seventh Plan along with the date and nature thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):** (a) to (c). In addition to full hill States, there are part hill areas called 'designated' hill areas. The designated hill areas, where sub-plan approach is followed, are: 8 hill districts of UP; 2 hill districts of Assam; 3 sub-divisions of Darjeeling district of West Bengal; and Nilgiris district of Tamil Nadu. In addition, 163 Talukas spread over 5 States, i.e. Maharashtra, Karnataka, Kerala, Tamil Nadu and Goa, receive Special Central Assistance (SCA) under Western Ghats Development Programme (WGDP). Under Hill Area Development Programme (HADP), the SCA is provided for specific schemes like Water Shed Development. Soil erosion control, afforestation, etc. Special Central Assistance is given under HADP to the concerned State Governments to augment their share of Plan resources for the development of the hill areas. The hill areas development, however, remains the responsibility of the concerned States.

The progress of expenditure, physical achievements vis-a-vis targets, and the type of schemes that are taken up under HADP Plan are evaluated, assessed, and monitored annually at the time of Plan formulation, as is done for the other State Plans of the country. However, the programmes and schemes under the Annual Plans of these areas are taken up in line with the strategy and priorities of development outlined in Chapter 16 of the Seventh Five Year Plan Document. From the part hill areas, where sub-plan approach is followed, quarterly expenditure progress reports are also received.

**Reservation of Shops In Noida for War Widows and Ex-Servicemen**

**2425. SHRI AJAY MUSHRAN:** Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approached the Uttar Pradesh Government to reserve at least 60 percent of the shops for War Widows and Ex-servicemen at 50 per cent of the Commercial rate as a welfare measure in the allotment of shops in Sectors 28, 29 and 37 of NOIDA; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI):** (a) and (b). In October 1988, the Director General Resettlement, Ministry of Defence, had approached the Chairman, NOIDA to reserve certain percentage of shops being constructed by Army Welfare Housing Organisation (AWHO) in sectors 28, 29 and 37 on behalf of NOIDA for War Widows, battle Casualties and Ex-servicemen at concessional minimum reserved price. Accordingly, NOIDA have reserved one complete Shopping Centre in Sector 37 (Godavri Shopping Complex) exclusively for ex-servicemen/war widows in the scheme announced in January 1989. As a result of further inter-action with NOIDA, rebate of 20% to 30% in the premium for the premises has also been provided now in the scheme as a welfare measure. Further, the war widows are required to submit along with the application form a bank draft of Rs. 20,000/- only as against higher amounts prescribed for others.

10% of all commercial premises have also been reserved for allotment to Ex-servicemen/war widows in other sectors of NOIDA.

**Construction of Aerodrome at Oros, Maharashtra**

**2426. DR. DATTA SAMANT:** Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have given permission to construct Aerodrome at Oros in Sindhurg District, Maharashtra State; and

(b) if so, what will be the expenses for the same and when will the work start?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### **Maharashtra Float in Republic Day Parade**

2427. DR. DATTA SAMANT: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there was no official Maharashtra float in the Republic Day Parade on 26 January, 1989; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) and (b). The selection of tableaux for presentation in the Republic Day Parade is made by an Expert Committee comprising eminent persons drawn from the various areas of art and culture. In view of various constraints only a limited number of tableaux can be selected out of a large number of proposals which are received from various organisations. For the 1989 Parade, out of 70 proposals, only 22 tableaux were finally selected by the Expert Committee on merits. The float proposed by Maharashtra was not included in the final list.

#### **Setting up of District Planning Development Councils**

2428. DR. DATTA SAMANT: will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to setup District Planning and Development Council for each district, if so, the details thereof;

(b) whether recommendations in this regard were made in the seminar of Town and Country Planners; if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the manner in which these district Planning Councils will be formed and what will be the mode of their working?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (c). Many of the States already have district level planning and monitoring bodies. These are known varyingly as District Planning Boards, District Development Councils, District Planning and Development Councils, etc. These functions have been entrusted to Zila parishads in some of the States. The composition and responsibilities of these bodies vary from State to State. While the Planning Commission urges State Governments to decentralise Planning activities, the details are left to be decided by them.

(b) Town and Country Planning Organisation of the Ministry of Urban Development has reported that a seminar of professionals, convened by the Institute of Town Planners, was held in Delhi on 28th -30th December, 88. Among the seminar's recommendations were also recommendations regarding the formulation of relevant sub-regional spatio-economic development plans. For this purpose, it was recommended that District Planning and Development Councils be established for each dis-



trict. Spatial planner should be the Member-secretary of this Council. He should also be the Chief District Planning Officer and Head of the District Planning Team.

### Schemes for Unemployed and Children

2429. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have drawn up any plans to provide jobs for the unemployed, mid-day meals for children and to extend the Integrated Child Development Services;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the investments made/proposed in each of these schemes during 1988-89 and 1989-90; and

(c) the time by which these schemes are expected to cover all the States/Union Territories?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) and (b). The Seventh Five Year Plan already lays considerable emphasis on employment generation. In addition to the employment opportunities that would result

with the investments under various sectoral programmes, efforts are being made to create additional employment opportunities through the special programmes like the National Rural Employment Programme (NREP), Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP), Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP) Self Employment to the educated unemployed youth and Self Employment Programme for Urban Poor (SEPUP). In next year (1989-90), a new Intensive Rural Employment Programme named as 'Jawahar Lal Nehru Rojgar Yojana' is also proposed to be launched in 120 backward districts which suffer from acute unemployment.

Also, the Mid-Day Meals (MDM) programme is in operation for the school going children in the State plans of 19 States/ Union Territories. The anticipated expenditure for MDM in the current year will be about Rs. 145 crores and for 1989-90 an amount of Rs. 219 crores have been recommended. As regards the expansion in ICDS programme, additional 500 projects are proposed to be taken up in 1989-90 besides the existing 1952 projects (including 216 projects in State sector).

The likely Central investments under these schemes in 1988-89 and 1989-90 are estimated as follows:

(Rs. in crores)

	1988-89	1989-90
	(Revised Estimates)	(Budget Estimates)
	1	2
		3
(i) Integrated Rural Development Programme (IRDP)	355.01	390.00
(ii) National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)	529.43	530.00

	1	2	3
(iii) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)		729.00	681.25
(iv) Jawahar Lal Nehru Rojgar Yojana		—	500.00
(v) Scheme for Providing Self Employment to Educated Unemployed Youth (SEEUY)		100.00	60.00
(vi) Self Employment Programme for the Urban Poor (SEPUP)		40.00	40.00
(vii) ICDS Programme		171.72	191.08

(c) The programmes are of continuing nature and will be expanded in a phased manner.

#### **Perspective Plan for Aviation Sector**

2430. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether any perspective plan has been prepared for the aviation sector which will meet its need by the turn of the present century; and

(b) if so, the details of the same, the investments proposed and steps taken for its implementation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). To develop a well integrated long-term perspective plan for the transport sector, the Planning Commission had set up a Steering Committee for Transport Planning.

The Steering Committee has since submitted its Report to the Planning Commission. The Report of the Steering Committee would provide requisite inputs to the work of various Ministries to develop their corporate

plans. As the 8th Five Year Plan is under formulation, the requirements of Civil Aviation sector would be considered by the Planning Commission alongwith other sectors taking into account of availability of resources and the emergent requirements of other priority sectors. It is, therefore, not possible to indicate as to what position would emerge in future. These are reports prepared to indicate the scope and direction of the development of civil aviation in the country, giving clear ideas as to how it would develop, which can form the basis of the formal perspective planning.

#### **Report of Panel on Minorities**

2431. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of WELFARE be pleased to state:

(a) the progress made by Government in the consideration of the Report on Minorities submitted by the High Power Panel under Dr. Gopal Singh in 1983;

(b) the level at which it is presently under consideration;

(c) the likely date when the Report is expected to be tabled in the Parliament with

or without the Action taken Memorandum;

(d) the dates of the establishment and termination of the Panel and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(e) the places visited by the panel and the names of individuals and institutions consulted by the panel in the preparation of the report on Minorities?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (SHRIMATI SUMATI ORAON): (a) and (b). The matter is still under consideration.

(c) It is not possible to indicate any time limit by when the Report is expected to be tabled in the Parliament;

(d) The panel was established on the 10th May, 1980. It was wound up on the 31st January, 1984. A sum of Rs. 57.77 lakhs was incurred on the Panel;

(e) The information in this regard as contained in the Report will become available when the Report is laid on the Table of the House.

#### **Infiltrators Apprehended on Border**

2432. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of infiltrators killed, apprehended, pushed back and prosecuted

during 1988 on various sectors of our border with Pakistan and Bangladesh, quarter-wise;

(b) whether there has been any noticeable rise in infiltration during recent months in any sector;

(c) if so, the reasons thereof;

(d) whether the question of infiltration has been taken up with Governments concerned; and

(e) if so, with what results?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Information regarding the number of infiltrators apprehended, pushed back, handed over to State Police and killed on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders during the year 1988 quarter-wise is furnished in the Statement below. It is for the State Police concerned to take appropriate action like prosecution etc. on the infiltrators handed over to them by BSF.

(b) and (c). No significant variation has been noticed.

(d) and (e). General issue of infiltration is discussed at various levels and efforts are made to curb the same.

## STATEMENT

*Number of infiltrators apprehended, pushed back, handed over to State Police for taking necessary action and killed in encounters on Various sectors on Indo-Pakistan and Indo-Bangladesh borders during the year 1988 quarter-wise.*

Border State	Period	Number of persons apprehended	Number of persons pushed back	Number of persons handed over to State Police	Number of persons killed
1	2	3	4	5	6
JAMMU & KASHMIR	Jan to March	9	—	9	10
	April to June	64	29	35	13
	July to September	33	17	16	21
	October to December	13	2	11	5
PUNJAB	Jan to March	442	386	56	38
	April to June	496	425	71	87
	July to September	485	442	43	41
	October to December	706	681	25	35

1	2	3	4	5	6
<b>RAJASTHAN</b>	Jan to March	225	198	27	26
	April to June	458	399	59	58
	July to September	340	293	47	71
	October to December	184	137	47	24
<b>GUJARAT</b>	Jan to March	7	—	7	1
	April to June	3	—	3	—
	July to September	1	—	1	—
	October to December	10	—	10	1
<b>ASSAM</b>	Jan to March	14	1	13	1
	April to June	22	4	18	—
	July to September	34	10	24	—
	October to December	32	—	32	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
MEGHALAYA	Jan to March	8	2	6	1
	April to June	5	—	5	—
	July to September	49	33	16	—
	October to December	106	82	24	1
TRIPURA	Jan to March	776	689	87	3
	April to June	117	—	117	—
	July to September	70	—	70	—
	October to December	230	101	129	—
WEST BENGAL	Jan to March	5292	5106	186	—
	April to June	4308	3945	363	—
	July to September	6676	6106	570	3
	October to December	6912	6213	699	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
<i>MIZORAM</i>	Jan to March	—	—	—	—
	April to June	—	—	—	—
	July to September	—	—	—	—
	October to December	1	—	1	—

### **Exploitation of Minerals From Cochin and Orissa Coast**

2433. SHRI.K.RAMAMURTHY: Will the PRIME MINISTER OF be pleased to state:

(a) the steps being taken to exploit the mining site of 1,50,000 sq. km. allotted to India in the central Indian Ocean located 1200 nautical miles South of Cochin; and

(b) the steps being taken to exploit commercial important minerals containing metals such as titanium, zirconium, vanadium and thorium found in abundance off the Ganjam district of Orissa coast?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K. R. NARAYANAN): (a) Detailed survey and exploration work at closer grid spaces with the help of sophisticated equipment is now being carried out in the mine site allotted to India in the Central Indian Ocean. For this purpose, an order has been placed for acquisition of a Multibeam Swath Integrated Bathymetric Mapping Survey System, which would give a continuous profile of the seabed topography.

(b) The Geological Survey of India is carrying out detailed offshore survey for placer minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon and monazite off Gopalpur, Orissa. These minerals contain titanium, zirconium, vanadium and thorium. Indian Rare Earths Limited has set up a plant at Chatrapur, Orissa for the purpose of separating minerals from the deposits found in Ganjam District, Orissa. From these deposits minerals like ilmenite, rutile, zircon and monazite are produced. The plant went into commercial production in 1986. No appreciable amount

of vanadium is found in these deposits for commercial exploitation.

### **Organisation to Coordinate Policies for Export of Defence Equipments**

2434. SHRI K. RAMAMURTHY: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state the details of the organisation that is proposed to be set up to coordinate policies for the export of Indian manufactured defence equipments?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): There is a proposal to set up an organisation to promote/undertake export of defence stores. No final decision has, however, been taken in this regard.

### **Air service between Delhi-Bagdogra**

2435. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether traffic potential from Bagdogra Airport has increased considerably;

(b) if so, whether Government propose to increase existing air-services between New Delhi and Bagdogra;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

(d) During the last six months, Indian Airlines carried an average of 34 passen-



gers daily between Delhi and Bagdogra each way. The present capacity provided by the Airlines is considered adequate to meet the existing passenger demand.

**Outlay for Sikkim for 1989-90**

2436. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of PLANNING be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have approved the annual plan outlay for 1989-90 for Sikkim;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the outlay proposed by Sikkim Government for 1989-90;

(d) whether the proposals of Sikkim

Government have been approved in toto;

(e) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(f) the outlay approved for Sikkim for 1988-89?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (f). The Government of Sikkim had proposed an outlay of Rs. 75.07 crores for the annual plan 1989-90 of the State. An outlay of Rs 71 crores has been agreed to keeping in view the available resources. This provides a step of of 12.7% over the approved outlay of Rs. 63 crores for 1988-89. Sector-wise details are given as under:-

(Rs. lakhs)

<i>Sl.No.</i>	<i>Major Heads/Sectors</i>	<i>Approved outlay 1989-90.</i>
1.	Agriculture & Allied Activities	1198
2.	Rural Development	112
3.	Irrigation & Flood control	225
4.	Energy	1400
5.	Industry & Minerals	264
6.	Transport	1390
7.	Others	2511
Total		7100

**Air Service between SAARC Countries**

2437. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have increased air-services amongst the members of SAARC countries;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether existing air-services have also been increased with Nepal a member of SAARC countries; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b) . Yes, Sir. Indian Airlines had introduced a once weekly B 737 service on the route Delhi-Calcutta-Dhaka and return with effect from 17.4 .1988. The frequency of services between Trivandrum and Male was increased from two to three per week effective 15.6.1987

(c) No. Sir.

(d) The existing services on India/Nepal routes are considered adequate.

### **Appointment of Women IAS Officers**

2438. DR. PHULRENU GUHA : Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of IAS recruited during 1986, 1987 and 1988, State-wise ; and

(b) the number of and percentage of women appointed in the IAS Cadre during above period, State-wise.?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). A statement is given below:

## STATEMENT

S.No.	States/Joint Cadres	1985 Exam.			1986 Exam.			1987 Exam.		
		Total No.	Women	%	Total No.	Women	%	Total No.	Women	%
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	—	—	6	—	—	5	2	40.0
2.	Assam-Meghalaya	6	—	—	7	1	14.3	5	2	40.0
3.	Bihar	10	1	10.0	12	1	8.3	9	3	33.3
4.	Gujarat	8	1	12.5	5	1	20.0	6	2	33.3
5.	Haryana	7	2	28.6	6	1	16.6	6	—	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	3	—	—	3	—	—	4	—	—
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	4	—	—	3	—	—	3	1	33.3
8.	Karnataka	7	2	28.6	7	2	28.6	8	1	12.5
9.	Kerala	7	—	—	6	—	—	5	1	20.0
10.	Madhya Pradesh	8	—	—	9	1	11.1	7	1	14.3
11.	Maharashtra	9	—	—	7	1	14.3	8	1	12.5
12.	Manipur-Tripura	9	2	22.2	8	—	—	6	—	—

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
13.	Nagaland	2	—	—	3	1	33.3	2	1	50.0
14.	Orissa	5	—	—	3	—	—	3	—	—
15.	Punjab	5	—	—	4	1	25.0	3	1	33.3
16.	Rajasthan	5	—	—	3	1	33.3	3	—	—
17.	Sikkim	2	1	50.0	3	—	—	3	1	33.3
18.	Tamil Nadu	7	1	14.3	8	—	—	5	1	20.0
19.	Union Territories (AGMUT)	7	2	28.6	3	—	—	4	1	25.0
20.	Uttar Pradesh	11	—	—	11	2	18.2	11	1	9.1
21.	West Bengal	8	—	—	8	1	12.5	8	—	—
Total		137	12		125	14	114	20		

**Implementation of 20-Point Programme**

2439. DR. PHULRENU GUHA:  
SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA  
NARASIMHARAJA  
WADIYAR :

Will the Minister of PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION be pleased to state the latest position of different States in Implemen-

tation of the 20- Point Programme, point-wise?

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI):  
A statement indicating the latest position (for the period April '88-January, 1989) of different States in implementation of the 20- Point Programme, point-wise is given below.

**STATEMENT**

*Performance position of different States in implementation of 20-Point Programme Point-wise for the period April, 1988- January, 1989*

*Point No. IA: Integrated Rural Development Programme (Old & New Beneficiaries)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Jammu & Kashmir	Arunachal Pradesh
Bihar		Assam
Goa		Manipur
Gujarat		Meghalaya
Haryana		Mizoram
Himachal Pradesh		Nagaland
Karnataka		
Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh		
Maharashtra		
Orissa		
Punjab		
Rajasthan		

1	2	3
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		
Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh		
West Bengal.		

*Point No. 1B: Employment Generated under National Rural Employment Programme (NREP)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Bihar	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
Goa	Jammu & Kashmir	Assam
Gujarat		Maharashtra
Haryana		Manipur
Himachal Pradesh		Meghalaya
Karnataka		Mizoram
Kerala		Nagaland
Madhya Pradesh		Orissa
Punjab		West Bengal
Rajasthan		
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		
Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 1 C : Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Bihar	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
Himachal Pradesh	Goa	Assam
Karnataka	Gujarat	Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala	Haryana	Manipur
Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal	Meghalaya
Maharashtra		Mizoram
Orissa		Nagaland
Punjab		Tripura
Rajasthan		
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 1 D: Small Scale Industries (SSI) Units*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Manipur	Mizoram
Arunachal Pradesh	Orissa	Sikkim
Assam		West Bengal
Bihar		

1	2	3
Goa		
Gujarat		
Haryana		
Himachal Pradesh		
Jammu & Kashmir		
Karnataka		
Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh		
Maharashtra		
Meghalaya		
Nagaland		
Punjab		
Rajasthan		
Tamil Nadu		
Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 5A : Distribution of Surplus Land*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Bihar	Kerala	Andhra Pradesh
Haryana	Tamil Nadu	Assam
Karnataka		Gujarat
Madhya Pradesh		Manipur



1	2	3
Maharashtra		Punjab
Orissa		Tripura
Rajasthan		West Bengal
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 6: Bonded Labour Rehabilitation*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Karnataka	Rajasthan	Andhra Pradesh
Tamil Nadu		Bihar
		Madhya Pradesh
		Maharashtra
		Orissa

*Point 7A : Drinking Water Problem Solved (Villages)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Haryana	Arunachal Pradesh
Goa	Manipur	Assam
Gujarat	Punjab	Bihar
Himachal Pradesh		Jammu & Kashmir
Kerala		Karnataka
Madhya Pradesh		Meghalaya

1	2	3
Maharashtra		Mizoram
Rajasthan		Nagaland
Tamil Nadu		Orissa
Uttar Pradesh		Sikkim
West Bengal		Tripura

*Point No. 8A: Community Health Centres*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Assam	NIL	Andhra Pradesh
Jammu & Kashmir		Bihar
Karnataka		Gujarat
		Haryana
		Kerala
		Madhya Pradesh
		Manipur
		Meghalaya
		Orissa
		Punjab
		Rajasthan
		Sikkim
		Tamil Nadu

1	2	3
		Uttar Pradesh
		West Bengal

*Point No. 8B : Primary Health Centres (PHC)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target</i>
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Kerala	Andhra Pradesh
Assam		Bihar
Jammu & Kashmir		Goa
Tamil Nadu		Gujarat
		Haryana
		Himachal Pradesh
		Karnataka
		Madhya Pradesh
		Maharashtra
		Manipur
		Meghalaya
		Mizoram
		Nagaland
		Orissa
		Punjab
		Rajasthan
		Tripura

1	2	3
		Uttar Pradesh
		West Bengal

*Point No. 8C: Sub Centres*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target</i>
1	2	3
Arunachal Pradesh	Manipur	Andhra Pradesh
Haryana	Mizoram	Assam
Jammu & Kashmir		Bihar
Tamil Nadu		Goa
		Gujarat
		Himachal Pradesh
		Karnataka
		Kerala
		Madhya Pradesh
		Nagaland
		Orissa
		Punjab
		Rajasthan
		Sikkim
		Tripura
		Uttar Pradesh
		West Bengal

*Point No. 8 D: Immunisation of Children (DPT, Polio & BCG)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target</i>
1	2	3
Goa	Karnataka	Andhra Pradesh
Gujarat	Kerala	Arunachal Pradesh
Haryana	Maharashtra	Assam
Himachal Pradesh	Orissa	Bihar
Punjab	Tamil Nadu	Jammu & Kashmir
Uttar Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh
		Manipur
		Meghalaya
		Mizoram
		Nagaland
		Rajasthan
		Sikkim
		Tripura
		West Bengal

*Point No. 9A : F.P. Sterilisation*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Himachal Pradesh	Andhra Pradesh	Assam
Karnataka	Arunachal Pradesh	Bihar
Kerala	Mizoram	Gujarat
Maharashtra	Orissa	Haryana

1	2	3
Punjab	Tamil Nadu	Jammu & Kashmir
Uttar Pradesh		Madhya Pradesh
		Manipur
		Meghalaya
		Nagaland
		Rajasthan
		Sikkim
		, Tripura
		West Bengal

*Point No. 9B EOI. Sterilisation - IUD, CC & OP*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Gujarat	Goa	Andhra Pradesh
Haryana	Kerala	Arunachal Pradesh
Karnataka		Assam
Madhya Pradesh		Bihar
Manipur		Himachal Pradesh
Orissa		Jammu & Kashmir
Punjab		Maharashtra
Uttar Pradesh		Meghalaya
		Mizoram
		Nagaland
		Rajasthan

1	2	3
		Sikkim
		Tamil Nadu
		Tripura
		West Bengal

*Point No. 9C : ICDS Blocks Operational*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	NIL	NIL
Arunachal Pradesh		
Assam		
Bihar		
Goa		
Gujarat		
Haryana		
Himachal Pradesh		
Jammu & Kashmir		
Karnataka		
Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh		
Maharashtra		
Manipur		
Meghalaya		
Mizoram		

1	2	3
Nagaland		
Orissa		
Punjab		
Rajasthan		
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		
Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh		
West Bengal		

*Point No. 9 D: Anganwadies*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh	Tamil Nadu
Assam	Haryana	Uttar Pradesh
Bihar	Jammu & Kashmir	
Goa	Nagaland	
Gujarat	Orissa	
Himachal Pradesh	Tripura	
Karnataka	West Bengal	
Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh		
Maharashtra		



1	2	3
Manipur		
Meghalaya		
Mizoram		
Punjab		
Rajasthan		
Sikkim.		

*Point No. 11A Scheduled Castes Families Assisted*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Gujarat	Assam
Bihar	Karnataka	Goa
Haryana	Rajasthan	Jammu & Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh	West Bengal	Kerala
Madhya Pradesh		Manipur
Maharashtra		
Orissa		
Punjab		
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		
Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 11 B. Scheduled Tribes Families Assisted*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Karnataka	Assam
Bihar	Kerala	Manipur
Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Tripura
Himachal Pradesh		
Madhya Pradesh		
Maharashtra		
Orissa		
Rajasthan		
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		
West Bengal		

*Point No. 14A: House Sites Allotted*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Goa	Haryana
Bihar	Karnataka	Assam
Gujarat	Kerala	Jammu & Kashmir
Madhya Pradesh	West Bengal	Tripura
Maharashtra		
Orissa		

1	2	3
Rajasthan		
Tamil Nadu		
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 14 B: Construction Assistance Provided*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Tamil Nadu	Assam
Arunachal Pradesh		Goa
Karnataka		Gujarat
Kerala		Haryana
Madhya Pradesh		Jammu & Kashmir
Orissa		Maharashtra
Rajasthan		Meghalaya
Sikkim		Mizoram
West Bengal		Tripura
		Uttar Pradesh

*Point No. 14 C: Indira Awaas Yojana for SC/ST*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Gujarat	—	Andhra Pradesh
Himachal Pradesh		Arunachal Pradesh

1	2	3
Jammu & Kashmir		Assam
Kerala		Bihar
Meghalaya		Goa
Nagaland		Haryana
Sikkim		Karnataka
Tamil Nadu		Madhya Pradesh
Uttar Pradesh		Maharashtra
		Manipur
		Mizoram
		Orissa
		Punjab
		Rajasthan
		Tripura
		West Bengal

*Point No. 14 D: EWS House Provided*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Assam	Gujarat	Andhra Pradesh
Bihar	Rajasthan	Haryana
Goa		Jammu & Kashmir
Karnataka		Maharashtra
Kerala		Manipur

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		Meghalaya
Orissa		Mizoram
Tamil Nadu		Nagaland
Uttar Pradesh		Sikkim
Tripura		
'West Bengal		

*Point No. 14 E: L.I.G. House*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Rajasthan	Haryana
Assam		Jammu & Kashmir
Bihar		Maharashtra
Goa		Manipur
Gujarat		Meghalaya
Himachal Pradesh		Mizoram
Karnataka		Nagaland
Kerala		West Bengal
Madhya Pradesh		
Orissa		
Punjab		
Tamil Nadu		
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 15 : Slum Improvement ( Pop.)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Assam	Haryana
Bihar	Jammu & Kashmir	Manipur
Goa	Tripura	Mizoram
Gujarat		West Bengal
Himachal Pradesh		
Karnataka		
Kerala		
Madhya Pradesh		
Maharashtra		
Meghalaya		
Orissa		
Punjab		
Rajasthan		
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		
Uttar Pradesh		

*Point No. 16 : Tree Plantation*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Bihar	Andhra Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
Goa	Assam	Haryana

1	2	3
Gujarat	Karnataka	Jammu & Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh	Kerala	Nagaland
Madhya Pradesh	Sikkim	West Bengal
Maharashtra		
Manipur		
Meghalaya		
Mizoram		
Orissa		
Punjab		
Rajasthan		
Tamil Nadu		
Tripura		
Uttar Pradesh.		

*Point No. 18 Fair Price Shops*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Nagaland	Orissa
Arunachal Pradesh		Tripura
Assam		
Bihar		
Goa		
Jammu & Kashmir		
Karnataka		

1	2	3
Madhya Pradesh		
Maharashtra		
Manipur		
Mizoram		
Rajasthan		
Sikkim		
Uttar Pradesh		
West Bengal		

*Point No. 19A: Villages Electrified*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	West Bengal	Assam
Arunachal Pradesh		Bihar
Madhya Pradesh		Goa
Maharashtra		Jammu & Kashmir
Meghalaya		Manipur
Nagaland		Mizoram
Orissa		Tripura
Rajasthan		Uttar Pradesh
Sikkim		



*Point No. 19 B: Pumpsets Energised*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Punjab	Assam
Himachal Pradesh		Bihar
Jammu & Kashmir		Gujarat
Karnataka		Haryana
Kerala		Orissa
Madhya Pradesh		Tripura
Maharashtra		Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan		West Bengal
Tamil Nadu		

*Point No. 19 C: Improved Chullahs*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Andhra Pradesh	Kerala	Arunachal Pradesh
Bihar		Assam
Goa		Gujarat
Haryana		Jammu & Kashmir
Himachal Pradesh		Manipur
Karnataka		Meghalaya
Madhya Pradesh		Nagaland
Maharashtra		Orissa
Mizoram		Tripura

1	2	3
Punjab		Uttar Pradesh
Rajasthan		West Bengal
Sikkim		
Tamil Nadu		

*Point No. 19 D: Bio-gas Plants (States)*

<i>Very Good Achievement of 90% &amp; above of target</i>	<i>Good Achievement between 80-90% of target</i>	<i>Poor Achievement below 80% of target.</i>
1	2	3
Bihar	Haryana	Andhra Pradesh
Gujarat	Uttar Pradesh	Arunachal Pradesh
Himachal Pradesh		Assam
Kerala		Goa
Maharashtra		Jammu & Kashmir
Mizoram		Karnataka
Orissa		Madhya Pradesh
Rajasthan		Manipur
Sikkim		Meghalaya
Tamil Nadu		Nagaland
West Bengal		Punjab
		Tripura

**Autonomy to AI/IA Boards**

2440. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any any proposal to give more autonomy to Air India and Indian Airlines Boards; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). There is no proposal at this time to alter the position in this respect.

### Manufacture of Arms

2441. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is a proposal to allow private sector to manufacture arms:

(b) if so, the decision taken by Union Government thereon; and

(c) the norms prescribed by Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) and (c). Do not arise

[*Translation*]

### Smuggling of Cattle to Pakistan

2442. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cows from the border areas of Rajasthan are smuggled to Pakistan:

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

(c) the steps proposed to be taken by Government to check smuggling of cattle especially of the cows from border areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL , PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. The number of cases reported during the last three years are as follows:-

During 1986—20

During 1987—38

During 1988— 14

(c) The BSF who are guarding the Rajasthan-Pakistan border has been strengthened, more border outposts have been established, additional observation post towers have been constructed for watching movement of exfiltrators/infiltrators and BSF have been equipped with sophisticated equipments and vehicles for intensive patrolling.

[*English*]

### Development of Ahmedabad Airport

2443. SHRI RANJITSINGH GAEKWAD : Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether international traffic potential from Gujarat is greater than the other airports adjacent to Bombay's Sahar airport;

(b) whether a committee set up to examine the possibility of developing International airports has recommended for development of Ahmedabad Airport as an International Airport;

(c) whether Government have received representation from the Chambers of Commerce, trades and industry and State Government of Gujarat for developing Ahmedabad airport as an International airport; and

(d) if so, when a decision is likely to be taken to develop and declare Ahmedabad as an international airport?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) to (d). A survey conducted in 1985 revealed that Ahmedabad has potential for international passenger traffic. A Committee subsequently set up had recommended upgradation of existing facilities at Ahmedabad for introduction of limited international operations and the representations have also been received in this behalf. The existing facilities are being upgraded by the National Airports Authority. There is however, no proposal to formally declare this airport as an International Airport.

#### **Re Scheduling of Bombay-Baroda-Bombay Flights**

2444. SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have received any representation to reschedule the morning air services between Bombay-Baroda-Bombay;

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken in this regard; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a)

Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Due to acute shortage of capacity, it has not been possible to revise the timings of the Bombay-Vadodra (Baroda)-Bombay morning service. Indian Airlines will however, consider revising the timings of these services after sufficient additional aircraft capacity is inducted.

#### **Ex-servicemen Provided with Jobs**

2445. DR. CHANDRA SHEKHAR TRIPATHI: Will the Minister of DEFENCE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Ex-servicemen registered with the D.G.R.E. New Delhi for the last three years;

(b) the number of persons provided with the jobs; and

(c) the number of persons yet to be provided with the jobs?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE: (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI): (a) Director General, Resettlement (DGR), New Delhi registers the names only of Officers retiring from the three services. Ex-Junior Commissioned Officers (JCOs) and other ranks (OR) are registered with the respective Zila Sainik Boards (ZSBs).

The number of Officers, JCOs & Other ranks registered during the last three years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Officers (with DGR)</i>	<i>JCOs &amp; other ranks</i>
1986	412	78557
1987	390	71433
1988	869	34396 (upto June)

(b) According to reports available, the number of Officers, JCOs and Other ranks

provided jobs during the last three years is as under:-

<i>Year</i>	<i>Officers</i>	<i>JCOs &amp; Other ranks</i>
1986	117	24683
1987	100	19642
1988	97	8421 (upto June)

(c) The total number of Officers, JCOs and Other ranks including those registered during the earlier years, yet to be provided with jobs as on 30th June, 1988 is 2.60 lakhs, approximately.

#### **Deaths in Police Custody**

**2446. SHRI BANWARILAL PUROHIT:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware of the increasing number of deaths of under-trials in Police custody in Delhi and other parts of the country;

(b) if so, the reaction thereof; and

(c) the number of deaths of under-trials in police custody reported in Delhi during the last year and the action taken against the Police Officers involved?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). No case of death of an undertrial in police custody has been reported in Delhi during 1988.

So far as other parts of the country are concerned 'Police' and 'Public Order' being State subjects, information on the subject is not collected by the Central Govt.

#### **Re-Organisation of National Integration Council**

**2447. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the present composition of the National Integration Council;

(b) the details of the political parties and organisations and their representatives who are members of the Council;

(c) whether it is proposed to re-organise the Council; and

(d) when the last meeting of the Council was held and whether there are any plans to hold meeting of the Council in the near future?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (S. BUTA SINGH): (a) and (b). A list of the members of National Integration Council (as on 12th September, 1986 the last meeting of NIC) is given in the Statement below. Subsequently, at the time of holding the meeting of the Standing Committee of NIC on 23rd June, 1987, Shri Ajit Singh Lok Dal (A), Shri H.N. Bahuguna, Lok Dal (B) and Shri R.L. Bhatia Congress (I) were nominated vice Late Shri Charan Singh, Shri Arjun Singh and Sharad Pawar.

(c) For the present there is no such proposal under consideration.

(d) The last meeting of National Integration Council was held on 12th September, 1986. No date has been fixed for the next meeting.

### STATEMENT

#### *List of Members National Integration Council (1986)*

*(As on 12.9.1986 (last meeting of NIC))*

Prime Minister	Chairman
The Union Home Minister	Member
The Union Finance Minister	Do
The Union Minister for Human Resource Development	Do
Chief Ministers of all the States and Union Territories which have Legislatures	Do
Shri Kamalapati Tripathi, Working President, Indian National Congress (I).	Do
Shri Arjun Singh, Vice-President, Indian National Congress (I).	Do
Shri Uma Shankar Dixit	Do
Shri E.M.S. Namboodiripad, General Secretary, Communist Party of India (Madras)	Do
Shri C. Rajeshwara Rao, General Secretary, Communist Party of India.	Do
Shri Chandra Shekhar, President, Janata Party.	Do
Shri L.K. Advani, President, Bharatiya Janata Party	Do
Shri Sharad Pawar, President, Indian National Congress (S)	Do
Shri Charan Singh, President, Lok Dal (Since expired)	Do
Shri M.G. Ramachandran, President All India Anna D.M.K.	Do
Shri M.Karunanidhi, President, D.M.K.	Do
Shri B.V. Abdulla Koya, General Secretary, All India Muslim League.	Do
Shri Chitta Basu, General Secretary, All India Forward Block	Do
Dr. Farooq Abdullah, President, J & K National Conference (F).	Do
Shri Biruchen Doley, President, Plains Tribals Council of Assam	Do

Shri P.J. Joseph, Chairman, Kerala Congress	Do
Shri Eapen Varghese, Chairman, Kerala Congress (J)	Do
Shri Tridib Chaudhari, General Secretary, Revolutionary Socialist Party.	Do
Shri Surjit Singh Barnala, President, Shriomani Akali Dal	Do
Shri Nar Banadur Sing Bhandari, President, Sikkim Sangram Parishad	Do
Shri N.T. Rama Rao, President, Telugu Desam	Do
Shri D.B.Patil, General Secretary, Peasants & Workers Party of India.	Do
Shri P.K. Mahanta, Presietnt-in-chief, Assam Gana Parishad	Do
Shri Maulana Abdul Haque, Working President, United Minorities Front, Assam.	Do
Shri G. Parthasarathy	Do
Shri Frank Anthony	Do
Shri P.N. Haksar	Do
Shri Satyajit Ray	Do
Shri M.F. Husain	Do
Shri Shyam Benegal	Do
Shri Khushwant Singh	Do
Baba Amte	Do
President, FICCI	Do
President, ASSOCHAM	Do
President, INTUC	Do
Chairman, Minorities Commission	Do
Chairman, UGC	Do
Chairman, Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes Commission	Do
Shri Prem Bhatia	Do

Shri Vijay Tendulkar (Playwright)	Do
Shri Narendra Mohan, Editor, Dainik Jagran.	Do
Shri Nikhil Chakraverty, Editor, Mainstream	Do
Shri K.L. Nandan, Editor (Features) Nav Bharat Times	Do
Smt. Aruna Asaf Ali	Do
Begum Abid Ahmad	Do
Smt. Amrita Pritam	Do
Smt. Ela Bhatt	Do

**Inertia Systems Laboratory In Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre**

2448. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is proposed to establish an 'Inertia systems laboratory' to manufacture 'inertia motors' in the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre at Thumba;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the steps taken to implement this project;

(c) whether it is a fact that many space scientists are of the opinion that it would bring down costs and be economical if the Inertia Motors are established within the Thumba complex; and

(d) if so, the response of the Government to this?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) The Inertial System Laboratory

for the development of Inertial sensors and systems has been in existence at the Vikram Sarabhai Space Centre of Indian Space Research Organisation since 1970. This Laboratory has developed and supplied various inertial components for both the launch vehicle and satellite programmes of ISRO.

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

**Deposit of Pension on Re-Employment**

2449. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that after the implementation of the IV Pay Commission report the Ex-servicemen who are re-appointed in civil services are suffering heavy monetary loss as they are required to deposit their pensions to take the benefit of Government accommodation;

(b) if so, whether in view of this hardship faced by these personnels, Government propose to release their pensions, if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?



THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) to (c). There is no provision in the Central Civil Services (Pension) Rules, 1972 for 'deposit' of pension for any purpose, including the benefit of Government accommodation. As per Rule 19 of the said Rules, military pensioners have an option either to continue to draw military pension on re-employment and earn separate terminal benefits for the period of re-employment or to surrender the terminal benefits received for military service and add the period of military service towards qualifying service on re-employment for earning consolidated terminal benefits for the entire length of service commencing from the beginning of military service to the end of civil re-employment.

As per the orders issued by the Directorate of Estates in September, 1972 where the military service is taken into account for purpose of pension, fixation of pay etc. on re-employment, that period is also taken into account for purpose of date of priority for Government accommodation. Where, however, they retain the terminal benefits for the military service, that period is not counted for purpose of date of priority for allotment of Government accommodation on re-employment. It is reported that fresh orders have been issued by the Directorate of Estates after implementation of Fourth Central Pay Committee's recommendations.

#### **Replacement of B&W TV with CTV by ECIL**

2450. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Electronics Corporation of

India Limited proposes to replace B&W TVs with CIVs after deducting some value of B&W TVs as is being done by other TV manufacturers;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) NO, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) ECIL does not find such a scheme commercially prudent and economically viable.

#### **Increase in Fare by Indian Airlines**

2451. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state.

(a) the net profit before tax made by the Indian Airlines during the last three years for which the annual accounts are available;

(b) whether the fare tariff was revised during the period, if so, with dates and extent revision; and

(c) the rationale for upward revision of the fare; when the airline is making profit at the existing fare level?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) The net profit before tax made by Indian Airlines during the last 3 years is as follows:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Profit (Rs. in crores)</i>
1985-86	63.52
1986-87	63.74
1987-88	75.60

(b) During the last 3 years, Indian Airlines revised its fares as follows:—

**1985-86**

- (i) Effective 29.5.1985, revision in basic fares by 7 to 12% depending upon the stage distances and imposition of additional fuel surcharge of 11.5%;
- (ii) Effective 18.3.1986, additional fuel surcharge of 10% on the basic fares;

**1986-87**

No revision in fares on domestic sectors.

**1987-88**

Effective 25.6.1987, increase in basic fares by 10% by Indian Airlines, revision of differential between executive and economy class fares from 12.5% to 20% and revision in excess baggage rates from 1.06% of the basic fares to 1.1% of the total passenger fares.

**1988-89**

Effective 16.2.1989, increase in basic domestic fares by 10 to 5% depending upon the distance

slabs upto 500 kms.

(c) The main reasons for increase in fares by Indian Airlines were:—

- (i) to off-set additional burden on account of increase in the cost of aviation turbine fuel;
- (ii) to off-set additional burden on account of increase in other costs; and
- (iii) to meet the additional cost on account of increased expenditure on staff, maintenance, landing and Nav. charges, etc. and
- (iv) to rationalise the fares in order to improve recovery of costs on short haul operations, etc.

**Strength of Para-Military Forces**

2452. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the sanctioned strength of each Para-Military force as on 1 January, 1989; and

(b) the number of posts of gazetted officers rank-wise included in (a) above?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) Sanctioned strength of each of the Para-Military Forces under the Ministry of Home Affairs as on 1.1.89 is given below:—

(b) No. of Sanctioned Gazetted Posts (rankwise) in para military forces.

**STATEMENT**

(a) Sanctioned strength of each of the Para Military Forces under the Ministry of Home Affairs as on 1.1.89 is given below:-

BSF 115 Bns

CRPF 93 Duty Bns and 5 Signal Bns

ITBP 18 Duty Bns and 4 Specialists Bns

Assam  
Rifles 31 Bns

CISF 66,232.

(b) No. of sanctioned Gazetted posts (rankwise) in para-military forces.

	BSF	CRPF	ITBP	Assam Rifles	CISF
1	2	3	4	5	6
D.G	1	1	1	1	1
Addl. D.G	1	1	—	—	—
Dy. D.G	—	—	—	1	—
IGP	13	7	1	1	2
DIGP	34	23	7	9	17
Addl. DIGP	28	21	5	Nil	—

1	2	3	4	5	6
Comm dt. (SG)	125	73	—	45	—
Comm dt (NSG)	83	52	47	57	117
					(AIG/Comm dt/ Principal)
Second -in-Command	78	90	—	—	—
Asst. Commandant (Rs. 3000-4500)	—	364	202	—	—
Dy. Commandant (Rs. 3000-4500)	609	—	—	255	51
Asst. Commandant (Rs. 2200-4000)	1096	—	—	311	414
Dy S.P. (Rs. 2200-4000)	—	776	—	—	—
Company Commanders (Rs. 2200-4000)	—	—	230	—	—
Platoon Commanders	—	—	12	—	—
Other Gazetted Posns	350	297	25	125	20

### **Promotion of International Research and Development Collaboration**

2453. SHRI R.M. BHOYE: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have formulated any policy guidelines for promotion of international research and development collaboration at the institutional level; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir. Policy Guidelines for promotion of international R&D Collaborations, particularly at the enterprise to enterprise level have been evolved and publicised.

(b) International R&D Collaboration at the enterprise/institutional level may offer certain advantages such as: R&D collaborations may enable obtaining access to know-why; R&D collaborations may be helpful in areas of high cost research and take-off point for initiating mission oriented R&D work in many areas; R&D collaborations particularly between centres of enterprise could lead to more effective technology absorption of imported technologies.

Appropriate support may be made available through the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research (DSIR) to encourage R&D collaborations in priority areas. Results achieved through approved international R&D collaborations shall be treated as indigenous efforts and be eligible for all fiscal incentives and other facilities as applicable to the work undertaken by recognised in-house R&D units.

### **Accidents of Pawan Hans Helicopters**

2454. SHRI V. TULSIRAM: Will the Minister of CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM be pleased to state:

(a) whether an accident of Pawan Hans helicopter took place recently;

(b) if so, the details of loss of life and property;

(c) the details of accidents of helicopters of Pawan Hans during the last six months;

(d) whether the Committee appointed to go into the details of causes of air crashes has submitted its report, if so, the findings thereof and if not, the reasons for the delay;

(e) the number of Pawan Hans helicopters in operation; and

(f) whether Government propose to ban their operation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL): (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A helicopter of Pawan Hans crashed near Kohima on 7-2-1989, killing of three persons on board. The book value of the helicopter lost in the accident is Rs. 406.87 lakhs.

(c) and (d). The only one accident to a Pawan Hans helicopter during the last six months has been near Kohima on 7-2-1989. A statutory inquiry under Aircraft Rules by the Inspector of Accident is in progress.

(e) Pawan Hans Ltd. is now operating 39 helicopters.

(f) At present there is no such proposal.

### **Restructuring of Electronics Commission**

2455. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether any proposal to abolish or restructure Electronics Commission is under consideration;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, whether there is any Clear demarcation between the commission and the Department of Electronics in regard to Policy matters; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d). The Electronics Commission makes recommendations to Government in respect of long term policy directions as part of integrated development of activities relating to electronics. In the process it covers areas relating to R&D capabilities, technology forecasting, availability of trained manpower, identification of priorities and thrust areas in electronics, etc. The Department of Electronics is closely associated with this work by virtue of Secretary being on the Commission. The Department also services the Commission and is responsible for processing further the recommendations of the Commission and for implementation of the final policy decisions taken by the Government.

### **Rural Automatic Exchanges**

2456. SHRI D.B. PATIL. Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state: The number of rural automatic exchanges upto 200 lines made available to private sector under the scheme of liberalisation of the Telecom Sector?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): So far four parties in the private sector have been granted Letters of Intent (LOIs) for the manufacture of Rural Automatic Exchanges (RAXs) of capacity upto 2000 lines. Their annual capacity is 20000 lines each. The number of RAXs will depend upon the required configuration.

### **Loss of Radio Active Material**

2457. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Bhabha Atomic Research Centre keeps a regular check on used radio active pins in various medical electronic equipments;

(b) whether some cases of loss of such radio active material before its return to BARC have been reported during last three years;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and the steps taken for their recovery;

(d) whether BARC ensures that depleted radio active materials are not used by hospitals and clinics; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. There has been one report of loss of such radioactive material from a medical equipment.

(c) Detailed search of the missing source was undertaken with the cooperation of the concerned authorities of the hospital. Even after extensive and thorough search, the source was not located because of its low (few millicuries) activity. Since all accessible areas have been thoroughly checked, there is no hazard to public.

(d) Yes, Sir.

(e) Institutions are advised to replace decayed sources with new ones. All decayed sources are collected by BARC for disposal.

#### **Setting up of National R & D Centres**

2458. SHRI P.M. SAYEED: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government propose to set up some more National Research and Development Centres in the field of electronics;

(b) if so, the locations of the Centres and the salient features thereof;

(c) the number of existing such National Research & Development Centres; and

(d) whether some new testing laboratory is also being set up and if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS, AND SPACE (SHRI. K.R. NARAYANAN): (a) to (c). To step up research and development in electronics at a regional level, Government have taken steps to set up Centres at Trivandrum, Pune, Calcutta, Lucknow and Mohali. These centres are expected to engage in industry and agriculture oriented R & D in electronics looking to the specific needs in each region they will cover.

(d) A number of Electronics Test and Development Centres and Regional Testing Laboratories are in operation in the country to provide test & callbration facilities to the industries.

#### **Recruitment Rules for Private Secretary to Secretaries**

2459. SHRI HAFIZ MOHD. SIDDIQ: Will the PRIME MINISTER be pleased to refer to the reply given on 21 November, 1988 to Unstarred Question No. 1415 regarding Recruitment Rules for Private Secretary to Secretaries and state:

(a) whether the recruitment rules for Private Secretary to Secretaries have since been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Central Secretariat Stenographers' Service has been restructured as recommended by the Fourth Pay Commission;

(d) if not, the reasons for the delay and when the same is likely to be finalised;

(e) whether there is acute stagnation in the promotional avenues of Stenographers

Grade 'C' & Grade 'D' (CSSS Cadre) in all the Union Government offices; and

(f) if so, the steps taken to remove the stagnation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES & PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBARAM): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

(c) and (d). The restructuring of services is a continuous exercise.

(e) and (f). Having regard to minimum eligibility norms prescribed for promotion to a next higher grade, there are number of officers in Stenographers Grade at 'C' and 'D' level, awaiting promotion. However, promotions in all services are generally made on the availability of vacancies in the higher grade.

11.59 hrs.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Sir, I have given a notice of privilege against Mr. Devital... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will see.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: He has been threatening that he will contest against you from anywhere. He can contest, but he cannot threaten just because you allowed the discussion on atrocities against women... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): For once, I agree with Mr. Naik... (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: Pleased listen to me. Only those can be threatened who are afraid of anything. Another thing is that law has given everybody the right to contest from any place but if somebody does anything wrong deliberately, I can hardly do anything.

[*English*]

I can't help it. It is nothing. It is something derogatory to the institution if somebody drags the Speaker. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE (Rajapur): Sir, he is not going to contest. Do not worry... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: That does not matter. I do not care about it. The question is about the Speaker. Bal Ram, as an ordinary person, will contest and he will also contest from anywhere. Does not matter.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar): We want the office of the Speaker to be kept above contest. Let the necessary legislative amendment be brought forward... (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: Let us come to a serious matter. On 6th March, you may recall, I had give a notice of privilege against the Finance Minister...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to me.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANAVATE: I want to tell you what has happened. Transfer of



Oil Fund to the Revenue Account...

MR. SPEAKER: You can give it to me.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: I have received from you a note from the Finance Minister. I have given my objections and comments. I would request you to give a comprehensive ruling for the guidance of the future Budgets.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: I will go through it.

[*English*]

I have got it just now.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: It might be useful to us when we present the Budget, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER: We will see if there is anything substantial.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa): Government has decided to ban holding of rallies at Boat Club...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is for all.

[*English*]

It is not only for you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: It is like choking the lung of democracy in the capital. This is a very serious matter... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Listen to me now.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: People from all over the country come here. It is a very serious matter. It should be discussed... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have followed you, but listen to me. This is something which is under the Home Ministry. The Home Ministry Demands are going to be discussed. This matter can also be raised at that time.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How can there be ban on holding of rallies at Boat Club, Sir?

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know. This is for all, I think, and not only for you.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: How can it be banned? Let the Home Minister make a statement.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): Let the Minister make a statement on it.

MR. SPEAKER: You can put a question on that ... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SURESH KURUP: How can we put a question?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY: This is a very serious matter and in the coming few days lot of people will come to Delhi... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I have not allowed the hon. Member any more.

(*Interruptions*)\*

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: CBSE has put Class XII students to great mental consternation. Some Mathematics questions were out of course...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: You give it in the form of question.

[*English*]

SHRI SURESH KURUP: During every

session of Parliament people are coming over to Delhi to the Boat Club from all over the country for holding demonstrations... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Soz, I have already asked for the information. Give me something.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: I have already given notice for a Calling Attention. I want your sympathy for them.

MR. SPEAKER: I will ask them and you can have a Calling Attention.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ: So you are considering my Calling Attention Notice?

KUMARI MAMATA BANERJEE (Jadavpur): Thousands of ex-servicemen have started their hunger strike for the past seven days. The Defence Minister is here. He should look into this matter.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN (Kishanganj): I want a clarification.

MR. SPEAKER: What is it?

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: I believe that in my absence the House was informed, you were informed, that all the Members of the Janata Party...

MR. SPEAKER: It is nothing to be raised on the floor of the House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: But they have named me. And I would like to know my status.

MR. SPEAKER: I do not know.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: What is your reaction?

MR. SPEAKER: You are an hon. Member of this House.

SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Of the Janata Party?

MR. SPEAKER: I have never expelled you!

12.00 hrs.

#### PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[*English*]

#### **Annual Report of and review on Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta for 1987-88 and a statement *Re.* delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF PLANNING AND MINISTER OF PROGRAMME IMPLEMENTATION (SHRI MADHAV SINH SOLANKI): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Indian Statistical Institute, Calcutta, for the year 1987-88.
- (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- 7501/89]

#### **Annual Report of and Review on Central Wakf Council for 1987-88 and a statement Regarding delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF WELFARE (DR. RAJENDRA KUMARI BAJPAI): I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English ver-

sions) of the Central Wakf Council for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Wakf Council for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English version) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7502/89]

**National Airports Authority (Employees Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1988 and Annual Report of Commission of Railway Safety for 1987-88**

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRISHIVRAJ V. PATIL): I beg to lay on the Table:

- (1) A copy of the National Airports Authority (Employees Conduct, Discipline and Appeal) Regulations, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. Sec.9.2.7. in Gazette of India dated the 30th August, 1988, under section 40 of the National Airports Authority Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7503/89]
- (2) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the Commission of Railway Safety for the year 1987-88. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7504/89]

**Annual Report of and Review on National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi for 1987-88 and a statement *Re* delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT, ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the National Institute of Immunology, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned and (1) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7505/89]

**Notifications under All-India Services Act 1951, Madhya Pradesh Administration Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice Chairman and Members) Audit Rules, 1988; and Annual Report of and Review on the working of Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi for 1987-88 and Statement *re* delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PERSONNEL, PUBLIC GRIEVANCES AND PENSIONS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI P. CHIDAMBA-

RAM): I beg to lay on the Table:—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 3 of All India Services Act, 1951:—
- (i) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1221 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988.
  - (ii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1222 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988.
  - (iii) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1223 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988.
  - (iv) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1224 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988.
  - (v) G.S.R. 1225 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988 constituting for the States of Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories, an Indian Police Service Cadre and abolishing the Indian Police Service Cadre of Union Territories from there with effect from 28th December, 1988.
  - (vi) G.S.R. 1226 (E) published in Gazette of India dated the 28th December, 1988 constituting for the states of Arunachal Pradesh-Goa-Mizoram-Union Territories, an Indian Administrative Service Cadre and abolishing the Indian Administrative Service Cadre of Union Territories from there with effect from 28th December, 1988.
  - (vii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulations, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 27 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1989.
  - (viii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) First Amendment rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 28 in Gazette of India dated the 21st January, 1989.
  - (ix) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 80 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 3rd February, 1989.
  - (x) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 99 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th February, 1989.
  - (xi) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Ninth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 999

- in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1000 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xiii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1001 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xiv) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1002 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xv) the Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eighth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1003 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xvi) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Eighth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1004 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xvii) The Indian Police Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Tenth Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1005 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xviii) The Indian Police Service (Pay) Tenth Amendment Rules, 1980 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1006 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xix) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) Eleventh Amendment Regulations, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1007 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xx) The Indian Administrative Service (Pay) Ninth Amendment Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 1008 in Gazette of India dated the 31st December, 1988.
- (xxi) The Indian Administrative Service (Fixation of Cadre Strength) First Amendment Regulation, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 65 in Gazette of India dated the 4th February, 1989.
- (xxii) The Indian Forest Service (Recruitment) Amendment Rules, 1989 published in Notification No. G.S.R. 116 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 22nd February, 1989. [Placed in Library. See No. LT-7506/89]
- (2) A copy of the Madhya Pradesh Administrative Tribunal (Salaries and Allowances and Conditions of Service of Chairman, Vice-Chairman and Members) Amendment Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English ver-

sions) Published in Notification No. G.S.R. 16 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 10th January, 1989 under sub-section (1) of section 37 of the Administrative Tribunals Act, 1985. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7507/89]

- (3) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English Versions) of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88 along with Audited Accounts.
- (ii) A statement (Hindi and English versions) regarding Review by the Government on the working of the Grih Kalyan Kendra, New Delhi, for the year 1987-88.
- (4) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (3) above. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7508/89]

**Lakshadweep Pradesh Council (Procedure and conduct of Business and consultation with counsellors) Rules, 1988**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV.): I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Lakshadweep Pradesh Council (Procedure and Conduct of Business and Consultation with Counsellors) Rules; 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Lakshadweep Gazette dated the 2nd August, 1988, under sub-section (3) of section 19 of the Lakshadweep (Administration) Regulation, 1988. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7509/89]

12.05 hrs.

**STATEMENT RE LAUNCHING OF HOME LOAN ACCOUNT SCHEME BY NATIONAL HOUSING BANK**

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): Sir, the National Housing Bank was set up by the Government of India in July 1988 with a view to accelerate and stream line the flow of finance for housing purposes. The Bank would on the one hand strengthen the existing housing finance institutions and on the other would promote new institutions for giving housing loans. The National Housing Bank would also formulate schemes for making housing loans available to weaker sections of the society. Keeping in view these objectives, the Bank has decided to provide a thrust to flow of credit for small dwelling units. To begin with, it would be providing refinance facilities for loans upto R. 50,000. Moreover, while providing funds to public housing agencies for acquisition and development of land the Bank proposes to ensure that the share of small size plots/flats is not less than seventy five percent.

12.06 hrs.

[SHRI SOMNATH RATH in the Chair]

The House may recall that the Finance Minister in his Budget Speech of 28th February, 1989 had mentioned that the National Housing Bank in cooperation with scheduled banks is going to launch a Home Loan Account Scheme. The National Housing Bank has now formulated this scheme which provides for regular savings over a minimum period of five years at the end of which, subscriber to the scheme will be entitled to a loan as a multiple of the accumulated savings (including interest on savings at the compound rate of 10 percent), in addition to withdrawal of accumulated savings. The amount of loan will be four times the accu-

[Sh. Eduardo Faleiro]

mulated savings for those seeking built-up accommodation upto 40 sq. meter and two to three times for those seeking larger accommodation. The interest rate on loans upto Rs. 50,000 has been kept only half percentage point higher than the deposit rate.

The scheme will be an integrated one for all income groups, in both urban and rural area. Any individual, not already owing a house anywhere in India, can join the scheme with a minimum contribution of Rs. 30 per month or Rs. 360 per annum. It will be operated through the scheduled banks initially and, later, extended to other housing finance institutions.

The scheme is intended to mobilise savings specifically linked to housing. The savings will not be allowed to be withdrawn for any other purpose. The National Housing Bank proposes to utilise the savings under the scheme to finance acquisition and development of land by Housing Boards and other public agencies. The Bank will try to persuade these agencies that in the allotment of plots developed or houses constructed by them, they may give preference to the subscribers to the Home Loan Account Scheme.

With your permission, Sir, I beg to lay on the Table of the House a note containing further details of the scheme. [Placed in Library. See No. LT- 7510/89]

12.07 hrs.

STATEMENT RE NARORA ATOMIC  
POWER STATION'S FIRST UNIT  
ATTAINING CRITICALITY

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF SCIENCE AND TECHNOLOGY  
AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF OCEAN DEVELOPMENT  
ATOMIC ENERGY, ELECTRONICS  
AND SPACE (SHRI K.R. NARAYANAN): I

am happy to inform Honourable Members of the Parliament that the first unit of the Narora Atomic Power Station has attained criticality at 10.40.45 hrs. on 12th March, 1989. This is another milestone in our plans to Harness Nuclear Energy for Economic Development and Welfare of our people. I would like to congratulate the Engineers, Scientists, Technicians and other personnel of the Nuclear Power Corporation and various units of the department of Atomic Energy who have contributed to this achievement. I would also like to congratulate those in industry, consulting engineering organisations and academic institutions who have also been associated in this venture. This achievement is yet another demonstration of the country's self-reliant capability in Harnessing Nuclear Energy for peaceful purposes.

12.08 hrs.

INCOME-TAX (AMENDMENT) BILL\*

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.  
PANJA): Sir, I beg to move for leave to  
introduce a Bill further to amend the Income-  
tax Act, 1961.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The question is:  
"That leave be granted to introduce a  
Bill further to amend the Income-tax  
Act, 1961."

*The Motion was adopted*

SHRI A.K. PANJA: I introduce the Bill.

12.81/2 hrs.

STATEMENT RE INCOME-TAX (AMEND-  
MENT) ORDINANCE, 1989

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A.K.  
PANJA): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table an

\*Published in Gazette of India Extraordinary, Part II, Section 2 dated 13.3.89.

explanatory statement (Hindi and English versions) giving reasons for immediate legislation by the Income-tax (Amendment) Ordinance, 1989.

12.09 hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*Translation*]

- (i) **Demand for directions and financial assistance to Bihar Government to launch scheme to meet acute drinking water scarcity in Purnea**

SHRIMATI MADHUREE SINGH (Purnea): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I am speaking in this House on the shortage of drinking water in my constituency i.e. Purnea (Bihar).

Recently I had an extensive visit of the aforesaid area. There is still a great shortage of drinking water in the entire region and it is likely to deteriorate further during the summer season. Situation is not being improved inspite of our continuous apprising of the situation to the State Government.

Purnea region has not been covered under the cluster programme of tubewells initiated by the World Bank whereas it would have been more appropriate to cover this region under the said project, in view of the gravity of the situation.

Wherever there are old hand-pumps in the rural areas, the funds meant for their repairs are not being utilised properly by the Local Public Health Department.

It is necessary that the supply of drinking water in the rural areas having the scarcity of water should be managed at the war level before the onset of the next summer season.

In this connection, I would like to request the Central Government to issue proper directives to the State Government in

this regard and also to grant more financial assistance if necessary.

[*English*]

- (ii) **Demand for supply of more power to Orissa from the Farakka and the Chhuka Hydel Projects**

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore): The State of Orissa is reeling under severe power shortage for last about a decade and has recorded to statutory and other restrictions for the last six years. During the current water year, assuming the normal generation of Hydel Power and purchasing power from Madhya Pradesh Electricity Board, NALCO etc. the power availability is estimated to be 543 MW against unrestricted requirement of 1000 MW.

To meet the shortage, the State Government have imposed statutory power cut of 75% on heavy and power intensive industries, 50% on large Industries and 30% on State owned undertakings, along with the peak load restriction from 6.00 P.M. to 10 P.M. on all industries. There is therefore no scope to have further power cut on Industrial sector.

To save the State 15% unallocated power from Centrally owned projects located at Farrakka and Chhuka in the Eastern region, which would be supplied to the State of Orissa, considering that thereby highest deficit power shortage there when compared to all the States located in Eastern region, else, the State will have to face 40% power shortage for several years to come even after purchasing power from NALCO, Madhya Pradesh and various constituents of FREB at a much higher cost than the selling rate of the power by the Orissa State Electricity Board.

I would therefore request the Energy Ministry to come to the rescue of the Orissa State, for supply of more un-allocated power from Farakka and Chhuka Hydel projects with immediate effect, like Kerala and Kar-



[Sh. Chintamani Jena]

nataka States which have been allotted unallocated quota at the disposal of the Centre.

**(III) Demand for financial assistance from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for relief to the families of the victims of the Vadodara hooch tragedy**

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda): I beg to draw the attention of the House to the incident in which 129 persons lost their lives. This is the highest hooch tragedy in Gujarat which took place at midnight on 4th March, 1989 at Vadodara, Gujarat.

As on 6th March, 284 persons had been admitted to hospitals out of which 127 had died, 95 had been discharged and the rest were undergoing treatment. Most of those affected persons are Scheduled Caste employees of Vadodara Municipal Corporation or resetable vendors.

The tragedy took where unrest and riots have been taking place due to boot-legging gangs. In spite of strict prohibition policy in the State, such incidents have taken place, repeatedly, taking lives of hundreds of men and women over the years. The Finance Commission has suggested that the drug law in the State should be reviewed.

Financial assistance given to the families of victims is a drop in the ocean. I, therefore, humbly request for sanction of sufficient funds from the Prime Minister's Relief Fund for the families of victims.

I also request that one prohibition policy be framed for the entire country.

**(IV) Demand for improvement of all categories of roads in the country in order to obviate the rising number of road accidents**

SHRI KADAMBUR JANARTHANAN (Tirunelveli): I want to draw Government's

attention to road accidents that take place in view of the growing density of the traffic on National Highways, State Highways, as well as on rural roads. Owing to the increase in the number of heavy vehicles the present dimensions of National Highways and other Roads are not adequate leading to many road accidents.

To safeguard the life of travelling public, it is requested that all the categories of roads in our country should be improved indimensions.

**(V) Demand for putting Jammu and Kashmir State at par with North-Eastern State and Himachal Pradesh in the matter of financial allocation from the centre**

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ (Baramulla): The financial allocations to J&K Government from the Centre have not only been meagre, but the very ratio of loans and grants is unfavourable to the State.

The Central Government has not so far considered this matter seriously. While the North Eastern State and Himachal Pradesh receive the funds in the proportion of 90% as grant and 10% as loan, the J&K State receives it in the ratio of 70% as loan and 30% as grant.

This matter has become a point public debate and the people of J&K State ask as to why Himachal Pradesh, which is in many ways advanced as compared to J&K State, should receive 90% of funds as grant, while J&K State has continued to groan under a great burden of loans.

This formula of Central funding has adversely affected the economy of J&K State, as a sizeable portion of funds is adjusted by the Centre by way of principal amount and interest from the Annual Plan allocations. The result has been that the State Government is left with nothing more than the wage bill and there is no money to finance development.

No wonder, therefore, that the State

Government is not in a position to tackle problems like growing educated unemployment, generation of electricity, construction of roads, development of industries etc.

Such a situation is bound to create social tensions. It is high time that the Union Government corrects the economic imbalance and puts J&K State on par with North Eastern States and Himachal Pradesh in respect of financial allocations for development.

**(vi) Demand for measures to ensure punctuality and regularity of air flights and safety in air travel**

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Travel by air has become more a necessity than a luxury. Delays and cancellation of flights, therefore, often cause the passengers heavy losses that cannot be compensated. Appointments to be kept, interviews for job opportunities, official obligations etc. are all too often disrupted due to cancellations and delays in flights, with passengers unable to fulfil the very purpose of their expensive trip. It is sad to note that flights are sometimes cancelled or discontinued at the mere drop of a hat. Giving due value to the time of its passengers and of course subject to security measures, the Civil Aviation system in our country needs to be awakened to the need for punctuality and regularity in service.

I, therefore, request the hon. Minister for Civil Aviation to formulate a workable schedule to serve the passengers surely but safely.

12.19 hrs.

**GENERAL BUDGET 1989-90 GENERAL DISCUSSION**

[English]

MR. CHAIRMAN: We shall now take up item No. 11 General Discussion on Budget (General) for 1989-90. Shri Madhav Reddi

may initiate the discussion.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget for 1989-90 which was presented by the hon. Finance Minister on the 28th of February last, had attracted a number of comments which were variously described as being the election year budget, the populist budget, the kisan budget, the structuralist budget, the balanced budget and so on. Sir, one thing is certain. Without subscribing to any of these descriptions I would like to comment that this was a very unique budget unique in many ways, unique because it was presented to the empty Benches of the opposition.

SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore): Is it our fault? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad): I am not finding fault with anybody, I am just stating the facts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): He is right, it is not his fault, it is the Prime Minister's fault, Sir.

SHRI Y.S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): The House was full, it was not empty.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I said, empty benches of the Opposition, you have not heard it properly.

It is unique because it had taken into consideration several factors, extraneous factors not concerning alone with the economic development of this country, but other factors, political, because it is an election year budget factors which are partisan, factors which are populist, and so on.

It is a unique budget because it has taken into consideration, for the first time, the resolution of A.I.C.C. regarding employment programmes and the poverty alleviation programmes. About the Budgets which were being presented earlier, they used to describe them as budgets which demystified several factors, excluding certain items

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which are to be disclosed only at the time of Budget. The rest of the outlays used to be discussed with the Members of the House at the time of formulation. It was, what was called, the open budget which is today the practice in many European countries. That has been given a go-by. This year, no discussion took place; no suggestions were invited from the Opposition or any Members of the House before the Budget was presented.

The Finance Minister outlined the basic objectives of the Budget stating that these are growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. These are the objectives which had been kept in view while formulating the budget proposals. I would like to examine to what extent the budget proposals fulfilled the requirements of these objectives. Of course, I do not blame the Finance Minister for certain distortions which crept into the budget during the last several years. But there is what is called, the continuity of the policies of the Government. Even though the Finance Minister is the 4th Finance Minister in this term of Lok Sabha, it is not necessary that whatever has been done in the past should not have any link with the present. Before we go to many of the promises which were made during last year's budget—I would come to that later—I come to the complex problems which face the country today, namely, the problems of declining rate of saving, decliningly by bank balance of payment position, the resources crunch, unchecked growth of revenue expenditure, increasing incidence of industrial sickness and virtual stagnation of economic growth. These are the aspects about which even the Economic Survey report has drawn attention. I find that the hon. Finance Minister has failed to initiate any corrective steps and rectify the distortions in the economy. He failed to cash in on the good monsoon and good growth in agricultural sector to formulate policies which would have provided a good base for launching of the VIII Five Year Plan.

Now I come to the promises made in the last year's budget speech, many of which had been gathering dust. Before I go into the promises which were made, the assurances which were given in this Budget, it is necessary to know to what extent the promises made last year had been fulfilled. It is because, otherwise these promises will have no credibility. There was a promise to have a small industry development bank. I would like to ask the Government as to what happened to this. Nothing has been heard about it. The idea was to establish a separate bank to help the small scale industry. But, nothing has been done so far.

The National Agriculture Credit Relief Fund was to be established. This was to give relief to the farmers who had obtained loans but were not in a position to repay because of several factors including drought conditions.

The NABARD and the Reserve Bank of India had come in the way of the State Governments launching such schemes. Even schemes like giving rebate to the interest rates has been taken objection to and it was stopped. We expected that such a scheme would come into operation and there would not be any necessity for State Governments for giving any relief in respect of either principal or interest on the loans taken by the farmers from the cooperative societies.

What happened to that scheme for the protection of fluctuations in the foreign exchange rate for the industrial projects? Because of the depreciation of the rupee, the projects particularly those which are depending upon the import of capital goods, are suffering because the loans are sanctioned in rupee currency and when they go to place orders for the equipment to be imported, it is found that the prices have gone high and it is difficult for them to procure the machinery unless the loans are again revised. Government wanted to create some sort of a machinery through which this type of exchange rate difference would be taken care of by some agency. Now the difficulty

is no Department, not even the Reserve Bank of India and the IDBI are prepared to take the risk involved in this. Why did you announce such a scheme when you are not sure that it is practicable?

As regards legislation on the Stock Exchange Board of India, the Board has already been formed in April, 1988. The Board is there without any legislation. The draft legislation, I believe, is now being shunted from the Law Ministry to the Finance Ministry and yesterday's report is that the Law Ministry has rejected the draft. That means, there is no hope of having such a Bill being introduced in this House during this Budget Session. What Will happen to this Board? It is doing nothing. It is only spending money and keeping idle.

These are the definite and solemn promises which were made in the Budget speech and, in addition to this, there were other assurances given by the Finance Minister Shri Narain Dutta Tewary. I will come to those assurances later. But, I would like to know what is the reason for the delay in taking action on all these five to six items which had been announced.

The honourable Prime Minister time and again assured this House and claimed that his is the Government which works faster than any of the previous Governments.

**PROF MADHU DANDAVATE:** It is going in the reverse direction!

**SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI:** It is the speed which the Government wants to work? When you are not in a position to give effect to the solemn promises made on the floor of this House during a very auspicious time, at the time of presentation of the Budget, I would like to ask how are you going to fulfil other promises and the other assurances which are given?

At the time of presentation of the Budget last year the hon. Finance Minister has given several concessions to the industrial-

ists including the concessions regarding the excise duty and the import duty on polyester, staple fibre, nylon and other industries. The duty has been reduced and, at that time, the Finance Minister assured this House that these duties which are being reduced are meant to see that the consumers are benefited and that these concessions are passed on to the consumers. He issued a threat saying that if these concessions were not passed on to the consumers who are the consumers of the polyester fabrics or nylon fabrics, the concessions would be withdrawn the duty would be withdrawn. This is the solemn promise made by the hon. Finance Minister. But what happened? Immediately after the announcement of these concessions, the prices had gone up. Then a question was asked and the explanation was given. The Ministry was told by these big manufacturers who are making polyester staple fibre that the international prices of the petro-chemical raw-materials had increased enormously and because of this increase it would not be possible for the manufacturers to pass on these benefits to the consumers. This explanation was accepted. This explanation was accepted by the Ministry and there was no hope for the poor consumers whom you wanted to serve, for whose sake you had extended these concessions.

There was another assurance. This assurance was given to the farmers. The assurance was that they would be getting the fertilizers at cheaper rates because the Government gave 7 1/2 per cent trade discount. It was stated that the farmers might get at a cheaper price all types of fertilizers—nitrogenous fertilizers, phosphate fertilizers and all the other types. It was a very laudable object We were all very happy about that. But what happened? Immediately after the announcement there was pressure on this Government by the manufacturers of fertilizers saying that it was difficult for them to pass on this discount to the consumers. So, ultimately the Government had to yield to the pressure and finally it was confined only to Urea and to no other fertilizers. Is it the way the assurances given to this House are being implemented and fulfilled? What will

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happen to the future promises which the hon. Finance Minister is going to make or he had already made at the time of presentation of the Budget? What is the sanctity of these promises? What is the sanctity of these promises which are made on the floor of this House? But the Government can get away with it without being fulfilled. This is a very serious situation about which the Government should take note of. The Government can always say that the details are being worked out and very soon the Government is going to bring about the legislation and it will bring the scheme. I would like to drive home one point here. If the Government takes more than one year to work out the details and if these details and formalities stop the Government from the implementation of these schemes, then my point is as to how this Government is working faster? I am sure that the Government is working faster in several other respects—in the matter of finalising the Defence deal—I don't describe what types of deals they do—; in the matter of passing legislation taking away the rights of the people and the Press people; in several other matters when the people's rights are being taken, the rights of the States are being taken, the powers are being transferred from the State List to the Concurrent List and so on and so forth. There is no delay. There, the Government works very fast. But when it is concerned with the people of this country and where the promises have to be fulfilled, I am afraid the Government is not working fast as it claims.

SHRI H.A. DORA (Srikakulam): It works fast in the reverse direction. (Interruptions)

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Now I come to the question of the state of the economy about which the hon. Finance Minister has explained to us while presenting the Budget. He claimed that the economy is very sound; after the drought of three years, the economy has recovered and is recovering very fast. The GDP in 1987 was 3.6 per cent which was feared that it would not be more than 1-2 per cent. But actually it went up to

3.6 per cent. He also claimed that in 1988-89 because of the good monsoon and because of the good agricultural output, the GDP would go to 9 per cent. And during the last four years, in which three years were the drought years, the average growth rate of GDP has remained at five per cent. These are the fall claims. In the matter of food, he said that in 1987-88, the food production was 138 million tonnes only and in 1988-89, it went up to 166 million tonnes. Well, I am not disputing these figures—not because of the efforts made by the Government but because of the efforts made by several States because agriculture falls in their purview and also because of good monsoon on which you have no control.

The industrial production went up to nine per cent. As a matter of fact, continuously for the last four years of the Seventh Five Year Plan, there was an average growth of industrial production by eight per cent. But I am sorry, Sir, I cannot share his optimism because the figures are very optimistic and figures are very much stretched. I would like to explain in detail as to how they are dressed up. It is because there are so many sources. Government depends upon the Central Statistical Organisation and several other organisations. I am going to quote Government organisations like the RBI and several other institutions. They do not speak the same language. It is also claimed that the GNP growth rate is going to be five per cent and we are sure of achieving this very soon. What is important in these matters is to see what is the trend growth because we do not go by one year's growth rate to know what is the state of economy because in one year, it comes to five per cent and the next year, it comes down to two per cent and ultimately what is relevant is, what is the trend in five years or ten years. If you go by the trend growth rate which has been worked out by several economists, it is very clear that the growth rate was never more than 3.5 per cent which is what is called 'Hindu Growth Rate'. The 'Hindu Growth Rate' as it remained constrained at 3.5 per cent, as one of the economists has said. My friend tell me that it was Professor

Rajkrishna who invented this phrase 'Hindu Growth Rate'. I am afraid, our economy has not passed this stage of achieving the 'Hindu Growth Rate'. If you go by the trend, that is, ten years or fifteen years average growth rate.

Coming to the question of deficit finance, the hon. Finance Minister said that he has reversed the trend of deficit financing for the first time in this country in this Budget. How? he has reversed the trend.? Now, the overall deficit in 1988-89 was placed at Rs. 7,940 crores. And next year, that is, in 1989-90 it is projected at Rs. 7,337 crores. The revenue deficit for 1989-90 is placed at Rs. 7,012 crores and in 1988-89, it was Rs. 11,030 crores as per the revised figures. That means, the reduction in the revenue deficit is to the extent of Rs. 4, 018 crores. Now that is the claim made by the Finance Minister. How has he done this? Why is there so much of reduction of Rs. 4,018 crores? It is because of several economy measures? Is it because of several steps taken by Government during the past one year to see that Government spends less? Is it because of the fact that the Finance Minister has been writing to the departments after departments stating that they should observe economy? Does he feel that they have really observed economy and cut down the revenue expenditure? Is it because of that? If it is because of the fact that the revenue expenditure has been really cut down, then certainly I will give all the praise to the Finance Minister who claimed that he had reversed the trend. But this has been achieved by jugglery of figures. Jugglery in the sense that this has been achieved primarily by transferring certain funds from the pool account of the Oil Coordination Committee. This is a matter about which much has been said and commented upon in the Press. Even on the floor of this House several times, even today also, Opposition Members raised this issue and tried to raise the question of privilege also against the Finance Minister.

What is the oil pool account? The explanation given by the Hon. Finance Minister is not satisfactory to us. A copy of the explana-

tion which he has given to the Speaker was marked to us also. This manipulative transfer of Rs. 2300 crores from the oil pool account of Oil Coordination Committee to the non-tax revenue account of the Government made all the difference. But how is the Government justified in doing this? The Finance Minister says that the OCC keeps in deposit with Government its funds which are surplus to their requirements. Who has worked out the surplus? Who has announced that this amount is surplus to their actual requirements and the Committee does not require these funds? This is a fund to which the difference between the selling price of the petroleum products and the price which is allowed to the oil companies is added. This is meant to see that whenever the oil prices in the international market go up this is to be used as a subsidy to see that the users of petroleum products in the country get them at a reasonable price. That is the main object.

But the Government of India for its own reasons has been raising the retail prices. Year after year the prices of petroleum products had been raised. At that time the Opposition raised its voice and said that this is not justified because the international prices of the petroleum products are coming down and you are raising the prices. It is not justified, it is meant only to use as reserve and for the purpose of seeing that the extra prices in the international market are met by subsidising from the fund. But then the Government came out with an explanation and said that no, because certain costs are going up and because of the fact that we wanted to discourage the use of petroleum products, we are increasing the prices.

This is going on for the last ten years and I am sure it will go on for many many years to come. That is the Government will go on increasing the consumer price of petroleum products for its own purposes. If the Government felt that there is no need for this pool account, then scrap this account. Why do you keep this account? What is the purpose? When the policy of the Government is that a contingency of that type as contem-

[Sh. C. Madhav Reddi]

plated some years ago in 1975 when this pool fund was created; when that situation is not going to be there, then why do you keep that fund? Don't keep that fund and treat this surplus account just as your account in respect of the edible oil. Because you are importing edible oil at a low price and selling it at a very high price, you are making profits and you are treating that profit as revenue receipts. Certainly you are doing that. Similarly you can do that here without having any such fund. Then the intention of the Government will become very clear. The Government's intentions would be that in future there is no question of international prices being higher than the consumer prices in India. If you think that type of statement is going to be unpalatable to the ruling party, I cannot help it. But the point is that that is the fact. According to the existing policy of the Government, the Fund does not serve any purpose. If the Fund has to exist—and it must exist—there should be no increase in the retail prices of the petroleum products. There should be no increase in future. There should be no need also because of the huge funds which have been accumulated in the oil pool account. Very few people knew about it. But today the cat is out of the bag. We know how much surplus you have got. But the point is: Has anybody or any authority other than the Government itself—the Comptroller and Auditor General of India or some other independent authority—said that these funds are in surplus? If they have said this, yes, I can understand this.

Then, see the type of manipulation which is done. First of all, the funds have taken, as has been explained in his letter:—

" It was, therefore, decided that Rs. 2,300 crores should be transferred from the deposit account..."

It is being deposited.

"...to the contribution of the Govern-

ment.

This is transferable from the public funds to the capital budget, from the capital account to the revenue budget. Well, if you want to take it to the capital budget, you take it in the capital budget. In that case, you have to return that amount to the fund whenever required. But you have not done that. You are straightaway treating this as a revenue receipt. Are you justified in treating this as a revenue receipt? The way you have explained these figures, you can always explain them. The bureaucracy will tell you how you should explain this and manipulation can always be made. But the point is that when these accounts are placed before the Auditor general of India, I am sure, you are going to invite an audit para. But it may be too late because it is after three years or so that the Auditor General is going to examine this. In such matters, the Opposition demands that whenever you take such a drastic step, you consult the Auditor General of India before hand that is before you do this transfer of accounts.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Then they would not be able to play the trick.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Yes. There are many such tricks which are being played on country and on the Opposition. I would like to unravel many of these. This is one such thing which has come to the notice of the Opposition and about which privilege motion is pending. I am sure, the House is going to take this up. We are not going to allow the Government to get away with this type of manipulative transfers which are absolutely illegal. It is a jugglery of figures. It is not justified to show a lower deficit this year. As a matter of fact, to this deficit of Rs. 7, 337 crores, we have to add Rs. 2,300 crores which will be the real deficit .

Another item which boosted the figure is Rs. 500 crores which you have taken credit of from the expected dividends from the public sector. You have fixed a compulsory minimum dividend to be paid to the Government. It is a good principle but the point is

when we decided this long long time ago during the British period to have a dividend on the Railways to be paid to the General Fund year after year, the situation in those days was different. Today, if you treat public sector units just as the Railway, I have no objection. But the point is that the method in which you are doing it is wrong because you cannot say that this is the minimum dividend that they have to pay. Dividend is yours. Whenever a public company declares a dividend, the Government, being the owners of the equity of the company have the right to have the dividends. Who prevents you from taking the dividends because it is our capital which is in the public sector If they make profits, they will distribute dividends. You have got the right over the dividends. But to say that a minimum dividend be fixed, I am at a loss to understand how you can do it. I do not know whether it is one of the items which you have discussed with the public sector units in the memorandum of understanding, which you have signed or which you are going to sign with the public sector units. If you have done that, I am sure that many public sector units would have opposed this, would have said that this is something which is not justified and which is not a good accounting. It is better if the dividends are actually distributed by the public sector units, such units which are making profits and those dividends are appropriated by the Government.

Regarding deficit, deficit of the Sixth Plan was only Rs. 11000 crores and in the Seventh Plan, deficit went up to Rs. 27,000 crores. The revenue deficit grew at an average rate of 14 per cent since 1979-80 annually but the actual annual revenue receipts grew at 11 per cent. Deficit as percentage of GDP grew from 0.6 per cent in 1980 to 2.5 per cent in 1987. The 9th Finance Commission, particularly, the Chairman, Mr. Salve has warned the Government that with this alarming deficit, it will be difficult for the Government to have a check on the prices and he predicted that by 1995, the deficit may grow to about Rs. 50,000 crores. He suggested a zero deficit budget. Unless you accept the concept of zero deficit budget

right from now onwards, by 1955 it will be difficult for the Government to reach the state of zero deficit which is the aim of the Eighth Five Year Plan and also the recommendation of the 9th Finance Commission.

Now let me come to the question of mounting inflation and prices. The deficit finance is the direct cause of this. What is the position of the inflation and the prices today? The rate of inflation was limited to 10.6 per cent in 1987-88 as against 21 per cent in 1979-80. The hon. Prime Minister has claimed that 1979-80 was another drought year which was not worse than the last drought year. There is no standard to judge as to which was the worst year. May be both the years were equal in severity. But the point he made was that it was 21 per cent in 1979-80. Now it came down to 10.6 per cent last year and this year it has gone below 5 per cent I am at a loss to understand as to how these figures have been gathered and who gave these figures. The Reserve Bank of India itself says that if you calculate the average deficit of 11 months of this year, the figure is around 9 per cent. That is the calculation of the Reserve Bank of India. Only one month remains. I do not think that one month will make such a difference that the inflation will come down to 5 per cent. The monthly average of 11 months calculated by the RBI, inflation is as high as 9 per cent.

Regarding the average level of rise in whole sale prices, in 1987-88, it is 6.9 per cent and in 1988-89, it is 7.3 per cent. So, it has increased. As far as the consumer prices are concerned, in 1987-88, it is 9.0 per cent and in 1988-89, it is 9.4 per cent. These are the figures given by the Reserve Bank of India. Where is the decrease? The RBI figures for the whole sale price index on point-to-point basis show a rise to 10.6 per cent as against 5.3 per cent in 1986-87. The fast growth of money supply has resulted in an average growth of whole sale price at 8 per cent during the last decade. Money stock during the current year's first eight months (M3) has increased to Rs. 24179 crores as against Rs. 21207 crores in the same period



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last year. There is 15 per cent growth in the money supply. The RBI report says that this increase of 15 per cent plus overhang of the previous excess liquidity will cause further price rise. This being the case what is the effect of this Budget on the prices?

Because of the pre-budget hikes on account of the increase in the administered price of coal, steel etc. the whole sale price index for all commodities rose to 439.3 in the first week of March, 1988-89 as against 417.6 last year in the same period. The average during April 1988-January, 1989 was 432.6 as against 403.1 during the last year.

The trend is very clear. There is no let-up as far as the prices are concerned. The prices are increasing and the hon. Finance Minister himself has expressed concern at the price rise. The foodgrain prices have increased. This is the most alarming thing. In spite of the fact that there is a bumper crop this year, there is a slight increase in the foodgrain prices, particularly the pulses. The prices of pulses are sky-rocketing; that everybody knows and the Economic Survey Report has also admitted it.

The Finance Secretary while briefing the press in his post-budget press interview claimed that the effect of the budget proposals on the prices was not going to be much; it is going to be only 0.3 per cent, because the addition of taxes of Rs. 1200 and odd crores this year are not going to affect much, but the point is that it is not the tax revenue alone, that is going to push up the prices. What will happen to the prices due deficit finance of Rs. 7337 crores which is going to be definitely increased. The deficit will be much more the projected. This is because even today we do not know what is the RBI's credit to than Government of India this year. The real deficit we will come to know when we know the RBI's credit on 31st march and how much we owe to RBI this year. It will be known in the month of April. That is the real deficit. The deficit which is fixed at Rs. 7337

crores, I am sure, is going to rise further. There is no doubt about it because of the past experience. The Cumulative effect of these high deficits are certainly push up the prices further.

Now, I come to the question of non-Plan expenditure, which is again another culprit for distorting the economy of this country.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I am just reminding you that you have already taken forty minutes, while your party is entitled to have 45 minutes in all.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I am initiating the debate. I shall take at least one hour. This does not apply to the initiator.

MR. CHAIRMAN: I just wanted to remind you. That is all.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: You can debit it from the ruling party.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Provided they agree. Why not from your time?

SHRI MADHAV REDDI: In fact, there has been no scarcity at all to the time allotted by the BAC. While the Business Advisory Committee had allotted 15 hours, we have spent 18 hours on Railway Budget.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE: Please transfer the time from the Capital Account to the Revenue Account.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, one of the disquieting features of the Indian Fiscal system is the fast growth of non-plan revenue expenditure, and this has been the subject matter of...

MR. CHAIRMAN: Mr. Reddi would you like to finish it just now or you would like to continue after Lunch?

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Sir, Lunch Hour has been dispensed with from today. According to the Business Advisory Committee's recommendation, which has

been accepted..

MR. CHAIRMAN: The House has no such information.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: Will, Sir, then it is up to you to decide.

MR. CHAIRMAN: So, we shall adjourn for Lunch to meet at 2.00 P.M.

13.00 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch till Fourteen of the Clock.*

*The Lok Sabha re-assembled after Lunch at six minutes past fourteen of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

GENERAL BUDGET, 1989-90 GENERAL DISCUSSION - *CONTD*

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: Shir Madhav Reddi. You may continue your speech.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilahad): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, before I come to some of the structural imbalances which I had been mentioning in the morning in the Budget, I would like to run through the allocations made in the Budget. But even before that I would like to make one comment which I forgot this morning while mentioning about some of the promises and some of the assurances which were given by the Finance Minister and which remain unfulfilled

The Journalist friends just reminded me that there was a scheme which was announced on the floor of the House that the working journalists would be paid pension and that a scheme would be formulated for giving them pension because they felt at that time that the working journalists were contributing to the nation with their intellectual toil. I do not know what happened to that

scheme. It is because we have not seen that scheme at all. perhaps the Government forgot about it or perhaps the Government changed its mind about the intellectual toil of these working journalists because they may not be very useful to the ruling party.

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam): So, you agree that they are useful to you.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I didn't say that.

Coming to the Budget allocations, some of the estimates made with regard to the new taxes and also the additional taxes are going to be Rs. 1287 crores. It is mostly because of some adjustments and new taxes. I will come to that a little later.

Last year, the tax compliance, the Government said, was very good though the increase is only about Rs. 776 crores over the estimated tax receipts.

It is a very meagre increase because in earlier years we had higher increases in the tax receipts. This may be because of the fact that we have slackened our efforts with regard to the realisation of taxes.

There are arrears in the Central excise alone of about Rs. 700 crores locked up; about Rs. 15,000 crores of arrears are locked up in the courts. No efforts were made to collect these arrears. Only raids are being conducted to catch a small fly while a big fish is allowed to escape.

With regard to various measures for simplification of the tax laws, particularly Direct Tax Act, we know that in the name of simplification and rationalisation, we have made Direct Tax Laws more complicated and we had to again amend the Tax Law Act two weeks ago. Similarly, rules and regulations remain, which give a lot of scope for tax evasion; it leaves a lot of scope for officials' satisfaction; and an human element is being allowed to take decisions in the absence of clear rules and regulations with the result there is more harassment and less

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tax collection. This continues to be the picture during the last three years and it has not changed.

I have no objection to 5 per cent increase across the board in almost all the items except some items which have been exempted such as sugar, coffee, tea, etc. I welcome it. The duty hike on the consumer's durables, T.V. etc., certainly is welcome step. Eight per cent surcharge on income above Rs. 50,000, now this surcharge, even though it is meant for a particular purpose for creating employment facilities, in that respect, it is welcome, but in other respects, it is a surcharge in which the States will have no share. So, I object to this. Even the Seventh Finance Commission clearly recommended that surcharge should be done away with; and instead of imposing surcharge, the income tax rate may be suitably adjusted; but that has been accepted by the Finance Ministry two years ago. When the surcharge was abolished, except the drought surcharge of 5 per cent, which was continued last year, now it is being stopped this year, I welcome that. But, again, a new surcharge of 8 per cent has been imposed this year in which we estimate to get about Rs. 500 crores. But the States will be deprived of this; and here I again rely on the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission that this surcharge should not be imposed; instead the rate should be increased so that the States may get their due shares.

As far as raising expenditure tax is concerned, certainly, it is a welcome step. Impost on domestic air travel, I support. The excise increase on steel and aluminium is very steep; it is 30 per cent, which is going to have a cascading effect, because the prices of the commodities are going to be increased. This has to be looked into. The withdrawal of excise exemption facility for many items produced in the small scale sector is a blow to the small scale industry; this requires to be looked into carefully because many small scale units are certainly

going to suffer in competition with the major units. A surcharge of 8 per cent on all assessable income above Rs. 50,000 is a welcome step. I would like to suggest that a separate account may be maintained for this. I am afraid that it is going to be more than Rs. 500 crores and all this amount, whatever additionality is there should be earmarked wholly for employment schemes.

Coming to the question of tax concessions which had been given, I welcome some steps taken by the Government. Particularly, I welcome the reduction of excise duty on cement manufactured by the mini cement units. This is welcome, because many of these mini cement units are closed because of the heavy expenditure, heavy burden, when compared to the major units and these units are going to be rehabilitated because of this step.

Similarly, I welcome the removal of controls on distribution of cement. But the present levy price and the market price in southern India are almost the same and there is no difference. But as far as northern India is concerned the difference is more and here the consumers are likely to suffer. I am happy that a provision has been made that the price of the cement required by the hilly areas is going to be subsidised to some extent; but up to what extent and what would be the scheme and what would be the financial commitment, nothing has been given. I would like to know what is going to be the financial commitment so that we may be prepared for this. In any case, the figures given in this Budget are not going to be final because the budgeting during the last five or six years has shown that considerable additions are made, in the sense that they are going to come with revised estimates. Three times in a year we pass supplementary demands and every time there are increased outlays on the various item of expenditure. We would like to know how much additional subsidy would be required because already there is a heavy burden of subsidies interests and Defence expenditure and this is going to be another subsidy

which we are adding, that is, subsidising the cement to be supplied to the hilly areas.

The Budget indicates various reductions in the import duty on the capital goods and the components to be imported along with the capital goods. I object to this because this is likely to kill the indigenous capital goods industry on the one hand and there is going to be an increase in the import bill on account of this because in the name of importing high technology machines it is possible that the industry might go in for the screw driver technology and ultimately we will be landed with many such machines which may not be required in the name of import substitution.

Coming to the question of outlays, the Plan outlay has been raised to Rs. 34,446 crores as against the revised estimate of Rs. 28,715 crores in 1988-89. There is an increase of 20 per cent. I welcome this—because I also welcome the fact that the financial target of the Seventh Five Year Plan has been increased to 115 per cent. But the point is financially we have exceeded the target and we have now 115 per cent more than what we actually thought when the Plan outlay was sanctioned. But what we have to see is what the physical achievements are. I know that with this outlay the physical results are almost 75 per cent of what we have got. Several projects which were started remain incomplete. We wanted that these projects should be completed. But even today, they are remaining incomplete because of the escalation of prices and several other factors. While the Finance Minister was very proud in saying of that the targets have been achieved to the extent 115 per cent, I felt that the physical targets are much less than what we have actually fixed at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Sir, the budget outlay on agriculture and the rural development has declined when compared to the budget outlay for the year 1988-1989. Sir, While this Budget has been claimed to be a farmers' Budget and the Finance Minister himself is a farmer and he

has got the interests of the farmers in his heart, I am surprised to see that the outlay is going to be less than the outlay of the current year. In 1988-1989, it was Rs. 1507 crores and in 1989-90, it is only Rs. 1408 crores. On Social Services, in 1988-89, it was Rs. 3299 crores and in 1989-90, it is Rs. 3396 crores. There is only a marginal increase. Similarly, on rural development, about which so much has been talked, in 1988-89 it was Rs. 2197 crores and in 1989-90, it is Rs. 2200 crores. Here again, there is only a marginal increase. Virtually it is stagnant. On agrinal farmers, the allocation is still less. In 1988-89, the allocation was Rs. 541 crores and in 1989-90, it is Rs. 431 crores. Non-Plan Expenditure has gone up steeply. In 1989-90, it is projected as Rs. 54,347 crores. This is the only allocation which has gone up more than fifty per cent.

Now, I come to the question of various reliefs to the farmers which have been announced by the Finance Minister. As I already said, I am happy about some of these reliefs which are really meant to benefit the small farmers and others. But it has to be seen whether these reliefs are going to be given effect to or not because as I said earlier, if the promise made last year has not been fulfilled, there is no guarantee that these promises will be fulfilled in the next year. So, Lower rate of interest on crop loans between Rs. 15000 and Rs. 25000—interest is reduced from 4 per cent to 12 per cent—is a welcome step. This has already been reduced for the loans below Rs. 15000/-. But it has now been extended upto Rs. 25000/-. It is a welcome step no doubt and I support it. Similarly, the direct finance to agriculture from Banks has been enhanced from 17 per cent to 18 per cent of their outstanding loans. With this, the total credit available to this sector will increase by Rs. 4000 Crores. It is also a welcome step and it is going to help the agriculturists. I am very happy about it.

With regard to other reliefs, for example, free distribution of sarees to the destitutes, while I welcome this measure I would like to point out that only a sum of Rs. 30 crores has been set apart. This is not

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enough. As a matter of fact, the Government of Andhra Pradesh is spending Rs. 50 crores annually on this alone, on dhotis and sarees. For the whole of India, you want only Rs. 30 crores and you think that it is going to revolutionise the programme for poverty alleviation. For the Child Development Programme, you require only Rs. 20 crores. Sir, anti-poverty programme are made to look very large. But if you go through the allocations, the allocations are much less than what we expected.

The Finance Minister has rightly said once that it is not a populist Budget. If he is going to stick to it I will be very happy. But it was made to be a populist Budget. But with all his efforts, because of the compulsions of the economic situation in the country he had to compromise and he had to balance the political compulsions of an election year with the economic compulsions of a very difficult economic situation.

I do not know whether I should welcome the new policy of gold control because the objective is good. The objective is to help the small goldsmiths, who has been rendered jobless. The objective is also to see that the jewellery is exported. But the point is whether the removal of control is going to have control at the lower level and not at the primary level. At the primary level there is going to be a control, but at the level at which the gold is converted into jewellery, there is not going to be any control. That means, if anybody makes the jewellery, he will not be hauled up before the court to prove where he got the gold from. But this seems to be the concept. The concept is fraught with serious consequences because it is likely to increase smuggling of gold more than what is happening today. Today some estimate that there is smuggling of about Rs. 600 to Rs. 700 crores worth of gold into this country and much of this smuggled gold is being paid in the shape of foreign exchange which again is earned by smuggling out narcotics, etc. Now, this smuggling is going to be increased. Either you scrap the entire gold restrictions and also import gold officially or

you keep the Gold Control Order as it is; otherwise it is likely to create more complications than it is likely to solve.

I now come to the consignment tax about which the hon. Finance Minister has already made an announcement after the meeting of the Chief Ministers. I am happy about it. But I thought that this is going to find a place in the Budget speech. But there is no mention of that in that. I do not know the reasons for that because he wanted to introduce a Bill in the Monsoon Session though there was no need for him to wait till then. There was no universal support for it. Every State wanted that this Bill be introduced immediately in the Budget session itself. But the Finance Minister thought it fit to postpone it to the Monsoon Session.

Nevertheless, since he has made a promise that he is going to introduce it in the Monsoon session, this should have found a place in the Budget itself, so that it might get more sanctity.

Coming to the question of growth of non-plan expenditure, about which I was making a mention earlier, one of the disquieting features of Indian fiscal system is the fast growth of non-plan revenue expenditure. The Economic Survey notes that the Centre's budgetary picture will require strong curbs on the growth of current expenditure. The growth of current Government expenditure is out-stripping the current revenues. This leads to rising rates of "dis-saving" and growing reliance on borrowed funds for financing expenditure. I am quoting this from the Economic Survey.

The Budget figures say that the Non-Plan expenditure will go up much faster than the Plan expenditure and the Revenue expenditure is going up much faster than the Capital expenditure. Plan expenditure, included in the Budget, increased by less than four percent. Similarly, the Capital expenditure increased by five five percent, from 21,618 crores to Rs. 22,519 crores. In contrast, the Revenue expenditure increased by over ten percent, from Rs. 54,165 crores to

Rs. 59,642 crores. The Revenue expenditure is being financed by borrowing capital so, sir, we borrowing very heavily. The borrowings accounted for 48 percent of the expenditure in the Fifth Plan. The borrowings went up to 73 percent in the Sixth Plan, and in the Ninth Plan, the borrowed funds would constitute about ninety percent of the total Plan expenditure. The total liabilities of the Union Government today stand at Rs. 2,80,000 crores. The total interest burden is Rs. 17,000 crores. Now, this is time to prescribe limit on the borrowings under article 292 of the Constitution. To this, the Chakravarthi Committee also recommended and the Public Accounts Committee also has recommended in several of its Reports that there should be a law prohibiting the Government from borrowing more than a particular level so that we may not enter into debt trap. But this has not been done and no effort has been made in this Budget also to see that this expenditure is reduced.

Now I come to the savings and the resources crunch which the State Government is facing. This is the terminal year of the Seventh Plan which is likely to end with all its resources mobilisation programme totally shattered. The Plan projected that the savings ratio would move up but the gross savings to income ratio has been coming down. Currently it stagnated at twenty percent which is a long way from the desired and the projected figure of 24 to 25 percent. This is needed to achieve a growth rates target of six percent for the Eighth Plan. The net savings ratio has fallen to eleven percent. The crux of the problem, repeatedly identified for several years now, is the shrinking of the resources available for investment for the growth of the economy. This is due to stagnation in the savings and more seriously due to continuous and increasing dis-saving by the public sector, which is the villain of the piece. Public savings, as opposed to the private savings, have turned negative due to continuous losses. According to the latest CSO estimates, public sector savings, which were negatived even in 1980-81 at (-) Rs. 241 crores, increased to (-) Rs. 8,700 crores in 1987-88. No wonder there is a serious

resources crunch. The Finance Minister, underlying the importance of savings, has also said: "Our Indian culture of saving and the Indian culture of the virtues of simple living ..." But what is the picture today? The picture today is that the gross savings fell from 21.6 percent of GDP in 1986-87 to 20.2 percent of GDP in 1987-88, and it further came down to twenty percent of GDP in 1988-89. The net savings to income ratio fell from Rs. 34,180 crores to Rs. 33,226 crores and in 1988-89 it further fell to Rs. 33,000 crores. A definite trend of decline is clear by these figures. The aggregate net investment because of this came down from 15.5 percent in 1986-87 to 14.2 percent in 1987-88 and then to 13.8 percent in 1988-89. Thus, there is a decline in the savings and there is also a corresponding decline in the investment. With this, the Budget proposals are too cosmetic to stimulate the savings. Certain measures have been suggested in the Budget to improve the savings.

The new National Saving Certificate series has been introduced. I welcome this because certain tax concessions are going to be granted to this. Then the equity link saving scheme has also been mentioned. But we do not know the details of this scheme. Then the Home Loan account scheme is also not very clear to us. The stoppage of tax reduction at source in respect of dividends and interest income on bonds and debentures has also been proposed. The new savings schemes are for the retiring Government employees. Now, how much of it, at what rate and when you are going to implement it, nothing has been given. Only schemes have been identified and stated that these are the schemes which are likely to improve the saving ratio. But I am afraid that these are all peripheral and they are likely to increase the saving ratio which is likely to remain at gross ratio percentage of about 20% and not more than that. With that position, it is difficult for us to finance our plan and we have got to borrow and there is a limit to the extent we can borrow and we are likely to enter into a debt trap because of this position.



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Sir, I come to the public sector. The public sector is the real culprit in this because it is ultimately this sector which is contributing to the dis-saving in the country. But it is claimed that the public sector is making a fantastic profit. The new Cabinet Secretary—I do not know whether he knows all the facts because he came only recently from Maharashtra, Mr. Deshmukh, I suppose—said that the profits went up to 2183 crores of all the public sector undertakings put together. Well, you can always show profits without showing the interest that you borrow from the Government. If the Government loans bear interest and if it is taken in the account, certainly there are no profits. But these are notional profits which he said that is, Rs. 2183 crores, are the total profits, which these public sector undertakings had made. He has announced this. He said this. It has appeared in the newspapers.

Sir, in the Budget speech, the hon. Finance Minister said that 179 enterprises earned a profit of Rs. 694.19 crores in 1988-89. As against this, last year, that is, 1987-88, the profit was only Rs. 59.97 crores. Sir, this type of bunching certain profit-making companies and showing profits is not very helpful. It will mislead the people and because there are certain companies like oil companies which are making profits, not because of their efficiency but because of the fact that you are going on increasing the administered prices and because of the increase in the administered prices, certain companies are certainly making profits. But it does not mean that you should say that you can only take out profit-making units and say that these are the profits which these 179 companies had made. But the rest of the companies are making huge losses. We have to see what is the cumulative effect of the performances of the public sector units

Now, a promise was made that a White Paper will be presented to this House by Mr. Vengal Rao, the hon. Minister for Industry. The moment he became the Minister, he made a promise that a White Paper will be

presented to the House on the performance of the Public sector. Now, it is more than 11/2 years that the White Paper has not seen the light of the day. It is reported that it was discussed several times in the Cabinet, but we do not know what happened to his promise. It has not come out and we do not know whether the White Paper is going to come at all.

Sir, similarly, the Government launched a programme of signing the Memorandum of Understanding with the public sector companies. I have no dispute with this fact. The Government can certainly bind the public sector to show better performance. It is a good procedure which had been started some 11/2 years ago or two years ago.

But then what is the position? Only 11 companies had signed the Memorandum of Understanding so far and another 7 companies are going to sign it this year. Why? They are your own companies, they are not outside companies like Bofors or some other companies, which are going to higglegaggle with your terms of the Memorandum and it is going to be delayed. Why should you delay signing the Memorandum of Understanding with your own companies which are subservient to the Government and why should you take so much time? Is it because the companies are not ready, are not willing to sign this Memorandum of Understanding? We would like to know this.

Coming to the question of industrial sickness which was mentioned in the speech of the hon. Finance Minister, the Economic Survey report says that the increasing incidence of industrial sickness is one of the most disquieting features of the Indian economy. As per the figures compiled from the RBI there are about 1057 medium and major industries and about 1,58,000 small scale units which are sick as in June 1987, and by now the number might have gone up at least by 15 percent. There are sick units account for a total outstanding bank credit of Rs. 5,737 crores. There has been an on-going debate on this as to what should be done with regard to the sick industries. I

am happy that the hon. Finance Minister has recently taken some initiative and advised the Reserve Bank of India to undertake a further study into the sickness of the small scale units. Several studies are already existing, there is no need to take up another study by the Reserve Bank of India about the sickness of these units and all the facts are known to us. But there are certain steps which had to be taken. Now, we have passed an Act called the Sick Industrial Companies Act, and a Board has been appointed.

After we passed the Act you took one year to frame the rules and then to appoint the Board. Now, this Board has become a toothless tiger. It has no power. Now, since it came into existence one-and-a-half years ago, not a single unit has been rehabilitated.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF ECONOMIC AFFAIRS IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI EDUARDO FALEIRO): No, No.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: You tell me how many have been rehabilitated. Well, may be certain action has been taken I know, but not a single unit to my knowledge has been really rehabilitated and it is because of the fact that this Board has no powers. It has only a recommendatory authority, it can only recommend a certain financial institutions and banks, and it is for the banks as the financial institutions to prepare a package of rehabilitation. It is these institutions which have to provide funds, it is only then that these units are likely to be revived and if the workers' cooperatives are prepared to take over many of these units, why don't you give them to the worker's cooperatives?

And why don't you allow a new cooperative sector to emerge in this country as an adjunct to your public sector? I know that in my own constituency there is a unit which is closed, which has thrown about 5000 workers out of job, and I am very clear that in many of the constituencies of the hon. Members there are a few sick units which are today closed and the workers are jobless. And why should we not take, wher-

ever a proposal comes? And even if the proposal does not come, why not we suggest it to them after preparing a model scheme for giving it to the workers' cooperatives provided it is viable? I am not telling that certain units which are not viable, which are going to be a burden on the workers and also on the Government if Government takes over, should be taken over. I am not in favour of this because often it is generally argued by the Government that we are not for taking over sick units and being overburdened with them. I am not asking the Government to take over the sick units. What I am suggesting is that certain efforts should be made by the Government to see that sick units are revived.

With regard to the small scale units for which the hon. Finance Minister has a soft corner and he wants these units to come up because they are in large numbers there is a scheme which has been prepared by the Industrial Reconstruction Bank of India (IRBI) and that scheme has been there for the last one year, they have asked the Government to contribute a mere Rs. 50 crores to that fund, but this Government has not provided that in the Budget.

I would like the Finance Minister to look into the Reconstruction Assistance Fund of the IRBI. They only wanted Rs. 50 crores. That should be provided so that IRBI can take up rehabilitation of the medium and small sick units.

Lastly I come to the question of unemployment because this Budget has been described as employment-oriented budget. It is said that this Budget is going to provide employment to millions of people and every family will have one member to be employed under this scheme. The NREP AND RLEGP schemes have been merged into a single scheme and a new scheme Jawaharlal Nehru Rojgar Yojana has been initiated. We welcome the new scheme. Then, what is the performance of these schemes? We receive a number of reports about all these schemes and yet we find that there are millions of people who are still today unemployed and



[Sh. C. Madhav Reddi]

these schemes are not able to make a dent in the field of employment. If the live register is an indicator, in 1985, the number of job seekers was 26.27 millions, in spite of the fact that the previous Plan, the 7th Five Year Plan, was employment-oriented. In spite of that, by the end of 1988, the job seekers number increased to 30 millions. From 26 millions to 30 millions, there is an addition of 4 million people. This is in addition to a backlog which is piling up. About 95% of the total unemployed in the country are in the age group of 15-35 years.

With regard to balance of payment and trade deficit, imports and exports, the Finance Minister has said that the balance of payment is another area of concern. But a certain amount of pressure on external payments is unavoidable in a situation where we have urgent needs for investment and modernisation which inevitably require expansion of imports, he said. This maybe underlined because the Government is committed to liberalise imports. Government is not prepared to reconsider the runaway growth of imports which is taking place in this country. The liberalisation scheme is responsible for the increased imports of our country which are going up. The imports this year gave outstripped the exports for the first time. Our imports increase is about 26% but the exports have increased only to 20%. Yesterday, the Minister was at pains to explain how the 20% increase in export is wrong and it should be 21% or 22%. They are trying to explain away this fact and are justifying that by the end of the year, perhaps we may go to 25%. This is against a figure of 26% last year. And the, this year, there is no increase in the invisibles also. So much effort has been made by organising festivals and so on and so forth but what happened? How many tourists have come to India? What is the income we got from them and what is the income we got from the non-resident Indians, the repatriation amount? The growth is nil. The recent study made by the IDBI is very interesting. 315 private companies have been studied by the IDBI

as to what extent they have imported, to what extent they have exported.

This Study reveals —I quote:

Companies assisted by IDBI increased their export dependence for raw material and components from 13.7% in 1984-85 of their total requirements to 20% in 1986-87”

Thus availing all the liberalised imports for making goods but not exporting the goods to the extent they have imported.

I further quote:

“The excess of imports over their exports increased from Rs. 482 crores to Rs. 1,329 crores in the above three years period. The revenue earned from exports by the top ten big houses in the country formed a dismally low percentage of their total revenues. In the public sector, the typical example is that of Maruti Udyog Ltd.,”

Their import bill has gone to about Rs. 350 crores and no exports. They do not want to earn any exports but they want to go on getting imports in the name of new models and they are importing components, and kits, so that the import bill is going to be Rs. 350 crores this year.

India has become one of the five big borrowers of the world because we have to finance the shortage in the import bill. There is a balance of payments which is adverse to us and we are one of the five biggest borrowers in the world. The external debt stood at about Rs. 55,000 crores, according to the Survey report but, according to some other estimates including Reserve Bank of India and other Associations, it is about Rs. 90,000 crores. May be, we do not know.

We have no figures. The payment on account of interest and principal is 24%.

Regarding the three years import policy, it is very strange that a three year export

import policy has been initiated by the Government and we thought that after this, there is going to be stability in the export import policy. But what happened? After three years import export policy was announced, there has been a number of changes in the import policy. A number of modifications had been issued. I find that about 98 notifications have been issued with regard to imports changing the import policy. Similarly, 43 notifications have been issued changing the export policy. What is the fun in having a three-year policy? You are going on changing because you can never have stability in the import export policy, if you go on changing.

Our country is a country of rich government and poor people. The people are poor but our government is very rich, almost filthy rich. There is a growing world-wide realisation of this fact. Thanks to the phenomenal development achieved by Japan, Korea, China and several other Asian countries, today Asia is considered to be the storehouse of energy and today Asia is going to be the leading region in the whole world. But what is the position with regard to our own country? India will lag behind as we have lagged behind in our Olympics Games and India will be named by some future historians as a sick man of Asia, as Turkey was at the time when Europe went for the industrial revolution as a sick man of Europe.

SHRI Y. S. MAHAJAN (Jalgaon): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I rise to congratulate of hon. Minister of Finance on his maiden Budget of 1989-90. In his marathon speech, the hon. Member Shri Madhav Reddi made certain astounding statements. But some of the statements made by him are that the hon. Minister of Finance is not concerned with the economic development; that there is virtually a stagnation of economic growth in this country; the statistics about economic growth and development and other figures are dressed up figures. He is also pessimistic about the rise in prices of commodities. He feels certain that prices will again show a steep rise. Finally, he wound up his speech by saying that India is the sick man of Asia.

His marathon speech remained me of the great politician of this House Shri V.K. Krishna Menon, who was once reported to have made a speech for 16 hours in the United Nations. I hope the hon. Minister will answer most of his points. During my speech, I will try to answer some of the general points mentioned by him.

Sir, the Budget has been framed keeping in view the long-term objectives of our economic policy viz. growth, modernisation, self-reliance and social justice. As a result of the substantial progress made in these fields in the recent years, the economy has reached the take-off stage. The reason is due to our sustained efforts. Even during the year 1987-88 when the country had to face the most serious famine of the century, even during that year, Food grains production was 138 million tonnes, only marginally lower than in the previous years. Our national income registered a growth rate of 3.7 per cent. That shows the great resilience of the economic system. This year, as a result of good monsoons—as the hon. Member has pointed out—and success of developmental efforts such as Special Foodgrains Production Programme in areas where the development could be quickly exploited, the production is expected to go to 166 million tonnes, only slightly less than 170 million tonnes, the production expected during the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

14.58 hrs.

[SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN  
*in the Chair*]

Sir, agriculture is the backbone of our economy. Already, the hon. Finance Minister has stated in his Budget speech, the mainstay of our population for a number of years till now, the average growth of agricultural production could not go beyond 21/2 per cent per year. As a result of the Green Revolution, due the application of high-yielding varieties of seeds, expansion in irrigation facilities, use of chemical fertilizers and pesticides etc. agriculture promises to register now a higher rate of growth in the imme-

[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

diate future. It not only contributes to the resilience of our economy but also gives hope of a rise in the standards of living of million of people of our country. Agriculture has always had the highest priority in our planned development. Maximum possible resources have been allocated. This year more than about Rs. 5000 crores have been set apart for the development of agriculture and spread the Green Revolution to areas for which it had not spread so far, by the usual method of irrigation, the high-yielding varieties of seeds, pesticides and fertilizers. This strategy has yielded results over the last ten years and have built up the strength of our economy which nobody can deny.

15.00 hrs.

There is however, one aspect of agricultural development which, I think, needs greater attention or which has not received the attention it deserves, namely, dry land farming, that is, farming on rain-fed areas. Its significance can be assessed from the fact that 70 per cent of agriculture is under dry land farming and 42 per cent of the total food production comes from this area. Almost the entire production of coarse grains, pulses and most of the cotton and oilseeds are produced in the rain-fed areas. I think, this aspect of agricultural planning needs greater attention. Many of the agricultural development schemes now in operation have a bearing on this subject. I think, the hon. Finance Minister could have mentioned it during the course of his speech. He has sharply increased the allocation for agriculture and fertilizer subsidy to the level of Rs. 5,173 crores. I believe, this will enable us to push the agricultural revolution to new areas, to diversify it and make for better post-harvest technology and processing of agricultural goods.

Industry is the second important base of our economy, the second important leg of our economy. The sustained growth of industrial sector, improved performance of infrastructure have been very encouraging

factors of the economy during the last years. The rate of growth has been about eight per cent continuously for the first four years of the Seventh five Year Plan. This has been reflected in the generally good performance of the corporate sector and buoyant conditions in the capital market also. Particularly helpful in maintaining this high rate of growth were the steady increase in electricity generation and productivity in the power sector, improvement in the performance of the basic materials industries and the load carrying capacity of the railway. In this upward movement, the public sector has its share. It has not lagged behind. During the first six months of this years, the result of the 179 operating undertakings have shown a profit of Rs. 694 crores as against Rs. 59.7 crores during the corresponding period of last year. This does not, however, fulfil our expectations as regards generation of resources. The management of the public sector units must be given free hand and held responsible for the results achieved. Mr. L.K. Jha once said: "they should not be held responsible for compliance with governmental procedures, a multiplicity of guidelines and *ad hoc* instructions written or verbal from the Government department under which the enterprise is placed." Our industrial policy resolution of 1956 made it quite clear that the speedy decisions and willingness to assume responsibility are essential if these enterprises are to succeed. For this, wherever possible, there should be decentralisation of authority and their management should be along business lines.

To achieve this reorientation of our policy, that is greater autonomy and responsibility for results, the Government has adopted the device of entering into memorandum of understanding with the public sector units. This device has been borrowed from countries which have similar experience like ours; that is Pakistan, Bangladesh and South Korea.

I am glad the Government has also decided that the performance of these undertakings should be determined or estimated by committees consisting of outsiders

who are experts in the field; that is Chartered Accounts, Business Management Experts, Professors of Economic or Commerce. These outsiders should be able to gauge the performance of these units.

I, therefore, welcome this step as it is likely to help the enterprises to improve their efficiency and make greater contributions to the exchequer. Our policy to promote both growth and efficiency by stimulating competition, technology acquisition and modernisation has paid rich dividends. The decision to decontrol the pricing and distribution of aluminium and cement is in line with this policy.

There is one point which has been raised by the Hon. Member on the other side viz., decentralisation or the industrialisation of backward areas. This is a hoary subject, we have been discussing in for the last so many years. We have found ultimately that we cannot spread industry because of lack of infrastructure. I remember in Maharashtra, in Aurangabad we could not find a contractor to undertake the job of building offices and laboratories for a new university. We had to bring somebody from Bombay. Therefore it is lack of infrastructure—that is not only hardware, but men also—it is this difficulty which comes in the way. Therefore the Government has rightly decided this year to set up 61 growth centres. They will act as centres for spreading industries round about. Unless we have a large plan of rural industrialisation it is not possible to raise the standard of living of people and provide employment of productive nature to the young men and women of this country.

It is industry which offers unlimited scope of employment. After all, agriculture has limited scope, land is limited. Even if we adopt intensive methods of agriculture there is limit to the number of people who can be absorbed there and we have any amount of surplus population. This population must find employment elsewhere and the only field available is the development of industry. Therefore a revolutionary programme of rural industrialisation will alone solve our

problems of unemployment and poverty within a reasonable period of time.

Another point made by the Hon. Member on the other side is sickness in industry. At the moment, the latest figures which the Hon. Minister concerned gave last week is that we had 1,59,283 sick units as on 1.6.1987. This should be more by now; two years have gone. There are perhaps two lakhs of sick industries. I submit further that this the number of sick industries is increasing by leaps and bounds. A number of committees have studied this matter and given different causes of sickness. They have assessed the qualitative values for different causes which contribute to sickness; for instance, management to the extent of 51%, labour unions to the extent of 4% or 5%. In this way even quantitative values have been fixed for different supposed causes of sickness but one important cause which has not received much attention is that at the moment industry is financed largely by public financial institutions. If I contribute say Rs. 10 lakhs then I can borrow Rs. 90 lakhs from the financial institutions, that is, nationalised institutions or from Government indirectly. This tends to make me reckless in the way I use that money. Sometimes I am dishonest in using it. I concentrate on short-term benefits leaving the industry in a sick condition.

Therefore, though we have passed laws and we have machinery and advised the banks and the Reserve Bank has taken steps to see that sickness is detected in its incipient stage and steps are taken and even rehabilitation programmes have been undertaken, even then we are not succeeding in this matter. I suggest this is one thing which needs to be done. There should be proper inquiry in the matter and if the management is responsible then it should be punished. This should be done first. Secondly if the unit cannot be restored then it should be allowed to die or it should be sold at a very cheap price say for a song so that the next person does not have to carry the burden of excessive over-head capital. In this way we can to a great extent solve the

[Sh. Y.S. Mahajan]

problem of sickness.

Then, Sir, to maintain the momentum, I am glad, the hon. Minister has decided to increase the outlay for power development by 13.6 per cent; for railways by 15.6 per cent and for tele-communications by 35.6 per cent because they represent the infra-structure. They represent the basic industries on which the superstructure of industrial development of our country depends.

Sir, I spoke at length about industry because industry contributes 80 per cent of the tax revenue to the Government, though Agriculture is the backbone of our economy. Now I will come to the fiscal aspects of the budget. The budget has been framed with certain clear-out objectives but its immediate thrust is towards increasing employment opportunities and thus vigorously reducing the poverty in our country. To make this possible, though the schemes which were evolved during the last 10-15 years such as IRDP, Rural Development Scheme, Rural landless employment schemes, etc are all meant to increase employment opportunities of a productive character and to lift people out of poverty line, to give momentum to this process Government has decided to collect 8 per cent surcharge from people with income of more than Rs. 50,000.00 an start and intensive programme of rural development or rural employment called Jawahar Lal Nehru Rozgar Yojana. I compliment the hon. Minister for this innovative approach. The hon. Minister has shown great prudence in the management of fiscal and economic policies as can be seen from four or five instances which I propose to give.

The first is actual outlay in the Central sector for the five year period of Seventh five Year Plan. It will be around 115 per cent more than the original outlay in real terms. This is a very great achievement. Achieving the target in monetary terms is not much but it is 15 per cent more than the original outlay in real terms, which is important. The Finance Minister has also tried to mobilise the

resources for development in a non-inflationary manner by containing the growth of non-plan expenditure. In the vital sector of Defence, for instance, there is a nominal cut. It is something very great in the recent history of this country. Perhaps the relaxation of tensions in the international sphere may have helped our Government in this matter. It is a great step not only as far as fiscal policy is concerned, but also from the point of view of world peace.

The overall deficit in the budget, which was Rs. 7,940 crores according to the revised estimates, has been brought down to Rs. 7,337 crores. It is another great achievement. For nearly a century, it was supposed to be a virtue on the part of the Finance Minister to have a balanced budget. If you consider the literature on public finance in the Last 100 years, you will find that a balanced budget has been regarded as a great virtue. But after the Second World War, budgets have become unbalanced and such unbalance has been increasing recently. In our own case, the deficits have been increasing during the last 8 or 9 years. Fortunately because of the great courage of the Finance Minister, this process has been reversed. It has been brought down from 7,940 crores to Rs. 7,337 crores. The balance of payments position has always been a limiting factor for the development of developing countries. It has been a matter of anxiety for some years in our case also. Such a country has to import capital goods and export consumption goods or agricultural products, the prices of which are variable and demand for which does not increase continuously. Therefore, it has been a difficult problem for developing countries. In our case to deal with the balance of payments headache, the Finance Minister has rightly concentrated on efforts to strengthen and diversify our industrial sector by modernisation and technological upgradation. This will not only encourage our industry to diversify but also go ahead to face international competition with a position of strength. This has been our policy during the last three of four years. Instead of succumbing the temptation of raising tariff walls or

accepting quantitative restrictions, which are destructive in the international trade, we have followed a positive policy of increasing the development of industries and facing international competition. This policy has yielded results during the last two years. Our exports have increased by about 25 per cent in terms of trade this year as well as last year.

I would admit alongwith the Members on the other side that the food imports are more, but that is because of temporary factors. We had drought conditions last year. So, our stock of foodgrains went down. We had to import foodgrains. As a result of the steps we have taken, we have been able to reduce the import of oil by 50 per cent. Then prices outside have increased very fast. Invisible imports have also diminished. As a result of these factors, the balance of payments position became more difficult this year by about Rs. 1,800 crores more than last year. But I compliment the hon. Minister that he has not yielded to the temptation to reduce imports by raising tariff walls.

India is the fastest growing country in the world in absolute number of people. Our population now grows at the rate of 2.12 per cent per annum as reported by an hon. Member only last week. This means that our growing population neutralises the benefits of economic development to this extent. The rate of increase in population was higher when we accepted the family planning programme a few years ago. Now the rate is coming down but the fall in the rate is not likely to accelerate in the near future. Therefore, this has posed a very serious problem for us. Our programme at present is purely of a voluntary character. It depends wholly on persuasion. By the time we stabilise the population which should be the aim and objective of our socio-economic policy, it would have grown to such an enormous size that the rule of democracy will be impossible in this country. Though we have adopted a many-pronged attack on this problem, time has come to think of a policy of strong incentives and disincentives in this matter. Our policy is totally based on persuasion. I hope higher priority will be given to this

subject and the policy streamlined to achieve our objectives within a time frame, which will not make orderly progress and the establishment of a just society impossible in future.

Sir, I would like to summarise. The hon. Minister of Finance has shown great courage in battling with the problems of our fiscal policy. He has succeeded in reversing certain dangerous trends in our fiscal policy such as increasing budget deficits and increasing of non-plan expenditure. In raising revenue to provide productive opportunities of employment, he has put the burden on the shoulders of those who can easily bear it. Finally, by providing ample resources for the development of agriculture, industry and infrastructure, he has ensured the continuance of a higher rate of growth than has been achieved during the Seventh Plan.

With these words, I conclude.

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARESH CHANDRA CHATURVEDI (Kanpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, First of all, I would like to extend my heartfelt congratulations to the hon. Finance Minister, Shri Chavan Sahib for presenting a flexible, balanced and well planned Budget in this House under the present circumstances of the country for which he has won admiration of the whole country. Just now, Shri Madhav Reddy, a Member of the Opposition, has raised many points through his speech of about 2 hours in which he expressed his appreciation for a number of points covered under the budget which itself a testimony of that the opposition has nothing to say much against this Budget. But for political considerations, perhaps he would not have delivered such a speech.

Another thing which has also appeared time and again, in the newspapers as to have been uttered by the leaders of opposition in and outside the house is that it is an election year Budget. I do not think it is an election Budget in any way. Had it been an election Budget no care would have been

[Sh. Naresh Chandra Chaturvedi]

taken of any important programme and it would have been framed as vote mobiliser only. There is no such point in this Budget which may make it an election Budget.

So far as the question of policy is concerned, I would like to mention it that the Budget presented by the Finance Minister has imbibed the visions of the father of nation, Mahatma Gandhi, our first Prime Minister, Pt. Jawahar Lal Nehru, the founder of this democratic country and our late Prime Minister, Shrimati Indira Gandhi who worked with absolute dedication and untiring zeal for the all round development of this country and our present Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I do not know there is any point on which we have not been logical. It is evident from the very fact that the Congress Party has always stood up to its promises for independence during the freedom struggle and later on realised the promises made in regard to the amelioration of the farmers, labourers and the workers, we are still marching ahead on that path. We only had stated that we would present an example before the world by uplifting the poor and the backward of this country. We are moving forward continuously in our quest. I would like to know the points which could attract criticism of the people but it is not proper to say that that is an election Budget. I would like to know what new turn we have taken while initiating the work of poverty alleviation, unemployment eradication, promotion of rural industries, setting up of small scale and big industries in the agriculture sector, modernisation and development of new technology, security of the country, solution of housing problem, effecting increase in the rate of pension for freedom fighters, distribution of saris among the hapless women, resolution regarding the provision of employment for at least one member of each family etc. as we have been going that way since the later half of the century and moreover we have never shown a laxity in this regard. The Congress has never deviated from its programmes, policies and ideology and leadership during the period of more

than 100 years in the past? We have never talked in the terms of an election Budget, we never did it that way because we did not think it in those terms and we never kept the common man in dark on that account. We openly came out with a declaration to strive for the poors and backward people after our independence and to bring an end to the economic pattern based on the injustice with and atrocities on the downtrodden. Moreover we also turned it into a reality. We have banished the kings, have abolished the system of Talukedars and Zamindars, nationalised the banks and initiated a number of economic programmes for the upliftment of the poor, the edowntrodden and the backward people. We may be told of the fields wherein we backed out after making promises during the last one century. As regards, the problem of inflation, and soaring prices arising out of the implementation of the various developmental programmes, everybody having even the basic knowledge of economics knows it that deficit budgeting is but a natural phenomenon with a developing country striving for the realisation of its aspirations with the formulation of a number of programmes to achieve its targets. Nowhere in the world, it could be done without deficit financing. It never happens that we progress with birth of resources, wanting policies and industriousness. Advancing projects do result in inflation. Our constant endeavoring in the field of poverty alleviation brings in the phase of deficit financing and inflation. Even that deficit in this present case has not reached such a mark as to force us to raise that much of hue and cry on it. There is a total deficit of Rs. 8240 crores which includes Rs. 903 crores towards an increase in the taxes, which bring subtracted, the net deficit comes to Rs, 7,337 crores. One thing may be asked here in this regard. I am not just quoting these figures but what I am going to say will not be mentioned here by anybody else. I would like to request you to have a look on the previous budgets, the entire gamut of it shows a tradition of deficit financing even in that period when the opposition too had got opportunities to formulate 2-3 Budgets which were badly lacking in the policies, the mode of implementation of their



programmes. In fact, those budget did not give the impression of any sense of responsibility on the part of the Government with regard to the progress of their country. There were no clear guidelines or clear cut policies in those Budgets. We have been presenting the Budget proposals continuously for the last 40 years and working in accordance with the Budgetary provisions. We have been making all round development of the country through the Five Year Plans and various programmes. Even then could anybody say that we have undermined the interest of the country. It can never be done.

I would like to make one more submission. Our hon. Minister of Finance delivered his Budget speech for two hours. It was a balanced speech and he made his points in brief. Shri Chavan is very popular as a man of few words. He works more. But it is quite the opposite with our opposition who do not believe in work but make long speeches. This is the difference between the two. Shri Chavan spoke for two hours and Shri Madhav Reddi's speech also continued for two hours. If we make a comparison of both the speeches, we can see the difference. While concluding his Budget speech the hon. Minister of Finance said that:

"The journey along the path of development is hard and long. It involves sacrifices. The question is who will make such sacrifices for future growth and prosperity. The answer of these budget proposals is clear and categorical".

I feel that this Budget contains a very clear answer to 3 to 4 points involving questions of polices, the country and the objectives. I would not like to repeat those points on which the hon. Members have already spoken. There are some points that I would like to make. We have been working among the people right from long fought freedom struggle till the achievement of independence and thereafter. People say so many things and ask for various amenities. But I would like to make a couple of submissions.

The income of the Government employees has gone up owing to increase in their scales of pay following implementation of the recommendations of the Fourth pay Commission's Report. Accordingly, the exemption limit should have been raised from Rs. 18,000 to 25,000. I had raised this point last year also and repeating the same now. You have only announced a reduction of 5% in Income Tax. As such, I would request you to raise the exemption limit upto Rs. 25,000 because the middle class is experiencing lot of hardship. If income to the extent of Rs. 25,000 is exempted from income tax, it will benefit lakhs of people and it will not make much difference to the public exchequer.

Secondly, the pension received by the pension holders should not be considered as their income. It is, therefore, requested that the amount of pension in respect of all the pensioners should be exempted from income tax. If this item is exempted from income tax, it will not make much difference to the public exchequer.

Apart from this, I would like to submit that the prices of paper have been increased. The illiteracy and poverty is still high in this country. Therefore, prices of paper should not be increased incessantly so that it may not stand in the way of expansion of education and educational activities of the people.

Fourthly, the housing scheme introduced by the Government is a very nice scheme. A number of steps have been announced in this regard, but I would like to request the Government to reconsider their decision about increasing the prices of steel products which are used in construction of houses. This will provide a lot of relief to middle class people and people in the lower rung of the society in the country. I am not concerned about the taxes on elite classes.

With these words I would like to congratulate Shri Chavan for presenting a nice Budget and also I support the Budget.



[English]

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD (Baroda): Sir, I rise to support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 1989-90. Before I start, I would like to seek your support and request you to allow me a few more minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: No, no please, not more than ten minutes.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Nearly for one year, I have been waiting...*(Interruptions)* Anyway, I request you to keep your hand away from the bill! *(Interruptions)* Sir, in spite of the century's worst drought last year, the kind of which is never seen before, the hon. Finance Minister has presented a very good budget for which he and the Government deserve special congratulations. In spite of the drought, in spite of the deep unrest in several parts of the country, the Government has managed to come up with a budget which is progressive and positive. Its performance has shown features of strength this year.

The Gross Domestic Product has shown an growth rate of 3.6 per cent as against the estimated rate of 1 to 2 per cent.

Inflation remained under control at 5 per cent as measured by whole sale price index which had gone up to 10 per cent during 1987-88.

Foodgrain production is likely to reach an astounding figure of 166 million tonnes against 130 million tonnes achieved during the year 1988-89.

In spite of difficulties and closure of many industries, industrial production too has shown an upward trend. With a little more organised power, I feel the industrial sector whether it be Government-owned or private can definitely give better results.

Sir, I welcome the special economy relief given for coal, power, steel, cement and fertilizers. These are going to help the

central sector to grow. The biggest problem in our country—whether there is a drought or whether there is a flood or whether there is a war—is the population. The population rate has never gone down. We have been very successful in growing our population. Looking to the figures and after listening to Mr. Mahajan about the growing population, there is definitely a need for looking into the whole programme for giving new incentives or thrust towards this and also to pin point a part of society which needs to be made the target sector, namely, the poorer classes. Today, the urban middle class man or family has already taken measures to keep the family small, but it is the poorer people, the uneducated people who still don't understand the responsibility of having a small family and it could work positively towards their own upliftment. I think this point should be glaringly put across to them. Whatever positive figures presented in this Budget are definitely better but were held back because of the haphazard growth of population. The middle class who is also a productive factor in this country in a small way should be also, I feel, looked after or sympathised with. People with Rs. 50,000 as their income have been taxed. That works roughly to about Rs. 4000 per annum. The Government servants and the salaried people come under this class. Looking to the rising prices of every commodity, is it fair to tax the people who are getting Rs. 50,000 per annum? It should be raised a little. And also the exemption limit given should be raised to Rs. 25,000. That pinch is felt by the housewife who has to look after her domestic needs. Consumer has to pay direct tax and also the Sales Tax. They feel that tax should be taken at one point and not at two or three places. I have nothing to say about the increase in the cost of TV sets, Cars and scooters which was necessary under the circumstances.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam): All the higher income group people have got TV sets.

SHRI RANJIT SINGH GAEKWAD: Regarding tax on salaried people, do you not feel that it might lead to more black money

being circulated? It is because the middle income group people have to upkeep a certain standard of living in society. He has to look after the needs of his family, to the education of children of a particular standard. Each parent wants to educate his child in a better way than he himself was educated. Today in a moving world, an educated man wants TV, Car and so on. He wants these things. When he sees that his neighbour has got it and he has not, it pinches him. I feel that this might be counter-productive in generating black money. But this is only my suggestion, after talking to the people and after learning from them.

I will come to my home State, Gujarat now. Ours is a highly developed State, with a lot of resources. I plead for a second refinery in Gujarat, owing to huge finding of oil and gas; refixing of the royalty on gas and oil by ONGC; a coal slurry pipeline from the coal mines of Madhya Pradesh to the thermal power stations of Gujarat; coal gassification to exploit the huge unmineable coal deposits around North Gujarat; tidal power projects in the Gulf of Kutch and Cambay; setting up of gas-based power stations in Gujarat; a ship-building yard at Hajira in Gujarat; declaration of international airport at Ahmedabad; improvement and expansion of telecommunication facilities in Vadodara and Gujarat; and an early execution of the massive Narmada project which is a very great necessity for Gujarat.

Coming back to aviation, the rates have been increased but the facilities are going down. Take the case of the Delhi airport. The bath-rooms are filthy; there are no proper facilities for passengers who are waiting for their flights, to sit properly. The staff do not look after them. This class of passengers want these facilities.

As against this performance of Airlines, the Railways have been very clever in giving good services, and at the same time increasing their rates. So, there are no complaints about the hike in their rates. Why can't Airlines also improve their services? No doubt, they have problems like shortage of aircraft

and all that; but can't they improve their infrastructure without involving financial implications namely improve their facilities and improve their manners, which will go a long way in improving public relations? Maybe their spending a little more on the facilities at the airports will improve the passenger traffic also.

The Printers' Association had approached me with a request. The prices of printing paper keep on fluctuating. The small printers who go in for Government jobs are the sufferers due to this increase in prices, because when they quote, the price of the paper is less; and after a month when the quotation gets passed, the prices of paper are found to have risen. So, they are the people who suffer, because they cannot ask for an additional amount to meet the increase in prices. This is the request that they have made through me.

Now about the 20-point programme. It is a very good programme, but the beneficiaries are not getting the full benefit of it. No doubt, Government has come up with a novel idea of giving one job to one person in a family. I will quote an example. Some years ago, just outside Baroda, when the refineries and the IPCL were to come up, some good farming lands were taken over from the farming families; and they were promised that one member from each family would be employed in these industries. What has happened? That person who got the employment has moved out of the family. So, he is the only who is the beneficiary, and not the family. This aspect also has to be looked into, an necessary steps should be thought of.

SHRI M. R. SAIKIA (Nowgong): Sir, I rise to make some observations on the Budget for the year 1989-90. The budget of a country would have to keep pace with the prevailing economic situation in that country. But the present Budget introduced in Parliament by the hon. Finance Minister for the year 1989-90 does not give any indication about the direction which Government is going to give to the country's economy. The

[Sh. M.R. Saikia]

budget for the year 1989-90 shows a deficit of Rs. 7735 crores. This is nothing but a stop-gap, because the 1988-89 budget had shown a sum of Rs. 9942 crores as the revenue deficit.

But it has increased to Rs. 11030 crores in the revised estimate. Therefore, there is no guarantee that the Supplementary Budget might not be introduced for heavy doses of taxation. The budget for the year 1988-89 had revenue deficit of about Rs. 10,000 crores thereby it means that the Government was swallowing upto 1/7th of our country's saving and consequently more borrowing to fill the saving gap.

The revenue deficit would be Rs. 7012 crores as estimated less than Rs. 4018 crores as compared with revised estimate of Rs. 11070 crores for the year 1988-89. This has been done by transferring of pool account of Oil Coordination Committee logged in Public Account. Whether this action is wise or not time will tell.

Any deficit is a sign of over consumption. It means that Government is spending more than what it receives through revenue. In the last few years, Government has been depreciating our rupee value to encourage export resulting in 24 per cent increase in the volume of export, but at the same time we should not forget the other side of the picture, which is the most important thing, that imports also shot up by 27 per cent. Why does it happen? Depreciation generally encourages exports and discourages imports. Is it not due to over consumption? Therefore, I feel, the Government should take some positive steps to curb over consumption.

Again in the budget you have shown that the national income growth has been sustained because of spurt in income of service sector induced by heavy doses of government expenditure in public administration and defence. As a result of this, government have to do more of foreign bor-

rowing and more and more deficit. Would not all these things lead to more inflation, because, generally it happens that deficit leads to inflation? But what we have found here is that government has been spending more and more on administration and defence.

Then again in the budget 5 per cent general rise in excise duty has been shown on all items of manufacture except a few. This will again lead to more inflation. Thus we find that the deficit budget for the year 1988-89 and for the year 1989-90 would bring galloping inflation.

Again, the Government has raised administered prices of essential commodities such as coal, power from where the government anticipated to get Rs. 400 crores for the ensuing year. Again, the change in railway for eight rate would be Rs. 876 crores and the total additional revenue would be Rs. 1276 crores. Thus it is a prebudget imposition on the poor people, common people. That is why our Finance Minister could come with a budget with low rate of taxation. Is it not a populist budget? It is not a gimmick?

Again, for employment the Government have introduced a scheme known as the Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana. Prior to that many other schemes have been introduced for employment, and for the Nehru Rozgar Yojana the Government have allocated Rs. 500 crores. But for the last four decades what we have seen is that not less than Rs. 40,000 crores have been spent for rural upliftment. But where is the upliftment? Even today what we find from the papers is that there are more than 38 per cent of the people who are below the poverty level. That is the picture. Therefore, I doubt whether the Nehru Rozgar Yojana will remain as a slogan as it happened in the case of 'Garibi Hatao' and 'Bekari Hatao', which were also meant for the weaker sections of the society, whether it will be converted into a reality. The benefits of these schemes announced by the Government have gone to the promoters of the scheme but not to the poorer sections of the society, for whom they were meant.

The Government have also reduced the rate of income-tax on the first slab of the people. I do not understand what will be the benefit to those people in the face of mounting rise in the prices of commodities.

Again, the Government has announced that it has taken some steps to reduce the income-tax by removing the surcharge of 5 per cent which was imposed due to drought, immediately. But they have replaced it by a surcharge of 8 per cent on those whose income is above Rs. 50,000. The benefit of the lower rate of tax at the first stage is not available to the weaker sections. Otherwise, how can this be done? They propose to help the poorer sections but they are not getting anything.

Sir, employment growth is linked with the expansion of industry and agriculture. But the Government did not touch the important aspect of expanding the elastic market which is crucial for the growth of the economy and employment. The employment problem is there not due to any external emergency or exploitation by those who are privileged to have employment but due to the mismanagement of the economy by the Government. Therefore, employment growth, industry and agriculture have failed to keep pace with the growing number of job seekers.

I now come to my last point, the balance of payments position. From the Budget Speech we found that the Finance Minister is not serious about this matter. Today, in India, what we find is that India stands next to Argentina and Mexico in the matter of foreign debt. At the present moment India's foreign debt is reckoned at the rate of exchange, to be about Rs. 55000 crores. According to a Paris-based organisation India's foreign debt stands at Rs. 90000 crores. Whether it is correct or not, the Government alone knows.

And then, our internal debt is about Rs. 1,31,000 crores. As far as payment of interest is concerned, we have to spend 25 per cent of our total resources, of what we re-

ceive as revenue.

16.00 hrs.

At present the total interest payment comes to about Rs. 14,150 crores and towards the end of the year, it will mount up to Rs. 17000 crores. Therefore, the payment of interest and repayment of loan would fall on our children and that would be realised by the imposition of heavy taxation.

The Government should be very careful about the public sector because the public sector absorbs the bulk of national resources. The public sector is partly responsible for creating deficit finance and more and more foreign loans. Therefore, the Government should take steps to improve the productivity of the public sector. There again the Government should not stress only upon export to increase the foreign currency. The Government should also learn how to live within its own means.

With these words, I conclude my speech.

SHRI P. A. ANTONY (Trichur): Sir, I rise to support the Budget.

The hon. Finance Minister deserves compliments for the various budgetary measures that he has suggested, aimed at achieving growth and self-reliance. This Budget is an important step forward in the direction of economic growth and social justice. The Congress party has always stood with the poor and downtrodden in this country and always striven to secure them social and economic justice. The schemes of developmental efforts and taxation proposals fully reflect this concern of the Government and the Congress party.

Any Finance Minister in this country cannot do without resorting to taxation. But the main point is which section of the population is being burdened by the new taxes. Can they afford to bear the increase in taxes? Looking at the Budget from this point of view, I have no hesitation to say that it is

[Sh. P.A. Antony]

the richer sections of the society which will bear the burden of the new tax proposals. Essential commodities like edible oil, petroleum products, etc. have been totally exempted from the excise duties. The scheme behind it is to control the prices of essential items, control the deficit and at the same time find resources for meeting the Plan requirements. I must say that the Finance Minister has succeeded in it. Look at the estimate of excise and customs receipts for 1989-90. Excise receipt will go up to Rs. 22702 crores from Rs. 18548 crores in 1988-89 and the customs receipt will go upto Rs. 17880 crores from Rs. 15812 crores in 1988-89. When the central plan outlay has been raised by twenty per cent, this level of resource mobilisation is very necessary. But while doing so, the Finance Minister has not taxed the poor.

Another important feature of the Budget is that the deficit has been contained at the level of Rs. 7337 crores. Last year also, deficit has increased only by Rs. 456 crores over the original estimate. We must remember that heavy financial commitment due to the drought and other natural calamities had to be made last year. Then our commitment in Shri Lanka also costs us in terms of money. In spite of this budget, the budget deficit has been kept under control. This has been possible due to magnificent improvement in the economy. The performance of agriculture was stupendous with a twenty per cent growth over the previous year.

16.04 hrs.

[SHRI ZAINUL BASHER *in the Chair*]

Industrial production has increased by nine per cent. Export has increased by about twenty five per cent. All this was possible because of the realistic policies of the Government. Increased investment in the agricultural sector and various incentives to farmers helped in raising production to a record level. Liberalisation in the industrial policy led to greater growth in the expansion

of industries as well as production.

The Finance Minister has quite naturally drawn our attention to two major areas of concern. These are unemployment and price rise. The most important feature of this Budget is its emphasis on employment. The Minister has promised to give employment to one member in each family in the 120 selected districts in the country. This is a major attempt being made by the Government to remove unemployment. The Economic Survey has pointed out that although the organised sector has grown, the employment has remained stagnant. This is a matter of high concern. The Government should look into this problem seriously. All of us know that private sector in our country is run on public money. It is the money of the ordinary people. When the society's money is used by this sector, naturally there should be a guarantee of the generation of employment. I hope, the Government will take suitable steps in this direction.

Price rise is a major factor which upsets all calculations. This is responsible for the increase in deficit. Since 1980 the deficit has increased alarmingly. The situation in our country is such that even when there is production, the prices keep rising. There is no effective control over the prices even now. The fair price shops, the cooperative stores, etc. do not reach out to every part of the country. I feel that our strategy in controlling prices has not met with much success. Price rise on one hand erodes the purchasing power of the people and on the other hand, increases the black money. With the decline in purchasing power, people find it difficult to meet their requirements with the same income. It is the middleman, the wholesaler, who benefits by all this. If you look at the prices of vegetables, fruits, vegetable oils, sugar and so on, you will find that the prices of these items have increased so much during the last three years. In the case of vegetables and fruits, normally when there is a good production, prices come down because these are perishable items. But now prices are not coming down because these are kept in cold storage and

released into market bit by bit. The wholesalers go to the farmers, buy these items at a very cheap rate and keep it in cold storage. They do not release these items in the market. By releasing it bit by bit they make huge profits. The producer as well as the consumer gets cheated. It is high time that a different strategy is evolved to control prices because all plan calculations ultimately depend on price stability.

Having said this, I am moving on to some of the problems of my State of Kerala. The most serious problem of my State is the problem of unemployment of the educated persons. There are 30 lakh of educated youths who are unemployed today. Kerala has the highest rate of literacy, particularly my town, Trichur where the literacy percentage is 92.8 per cent. Naturally when the people of Kerala are more literate, the problem of unemployment will be more acute. According to the statistics, the percentage of central investment in Kerala has been coming down over the years. That is why this problem of unemployment has become very serious. So, I have to make a request that when the Government is formulating new schemes for generating employment, Kerala should be given top priority. Similarly, job opportunities in the Gulf countries have declined and a large number of our people are coming back. In their case the question of rehabilitation is necessary and the Government should take up some schemes to get them rehabilitated. After all, they have earned a lot of foreign exchange for the growth of the entire country.

Another important point to which I want to draw the attention of the Minister is about the new immigration rule which is coming in the way of the people getting employment in the Gulf countries. Representation has been made urging the Government to withdraw this new rule. If we are not able to give jobs to the unemployed people, why do we prevent them from going outside and getting some employment there and earn foreign exchange?

I thank the Government for the sanction

of a thermal power plant in Kerala. Proposals for the expansion of certain old industrial units like FACT are pending before the Government. This should be taken up.

I request the Government to set up major undertaking of the railways or defence production unit in Kerala in the Eighth Plan so that some of the uneducated people can be absorbed. With these words, I support the Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Budget presented in the House by the hon. Minister of Finance is a socialistic Budget, a Budget for removing poverty, for providing employment to un-employed, for increasing agricultural production and industrial development.

Today, a number of programmes are being launched in the country under the leadership of Shri Rajiv Gandhi to solve the employment problem and for eradication of poverty. The Central Government will bear 75% of the expenditure to be incurred on National Rural Employment Programme and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme. This will help development in villages. One member in each family would be provided employment under the scheme of eradicating poverty and providing employment under the Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme and 120 districts have been identified under this scheme. A sum to the extent of Rs. 500 crores will be spent on all these schemes. In fact it is a commendable programme. In all a sum of Rs. 1711 crores has been provided for the employment programmes.

The question of distributing sarees free of cost to destitute women has also been taken up. The Child Development Programme will be extended to 500 more blocks in addition to 1700 blocks. Apart from this an amount of Rs. 9500 crores has been earmarked for

[Sh. Shankar Lal]

social service such as assistance in the form of fertiliser and clothes under rural development. It is also a commendable step. Not only that, our hon. Finance Minister has paid special attention towards States in this Budget. It is a special feature as it has been provided in the Budget that in place of 70 percent assistance being made available to States in respect of foreign aided projects meant for anti-poverty and social services programmes, now 100 percent Central assistance will be made available. This will provide great relief to them.

The Central Government enjoys the power to levy royalty on minerals in the States because the royalty can be increased by amending the Central Act. There are many States where royalty on minerals should be increased. The money received from increased royalty should be given to States. The Act provides for the revision of royalty after every 4 years, but the revision is not done in time. I would, therefore, suggest that the States should be made viable by getting the Act amended. The income of the State Governments should be raised through mineral royalty. Suitable amendments may be made in the Act.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is no mention of subsidy scheme for backward areas in the Budget. It is not clear whether this scheme is still applicable to backward areas or not. I would like to request the hon. Minister to clarify this point. This scheme must be implemented in the last year of the Seventh Five Year Plan so that the backward States like Rajasthan and others could avail of this scheme and make progress.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Government spent crores of rupees last year on various works as famine relief measures. Most of these works remain incomplete. If these

works are not completed, the money invested on them will go waste. Money to the tune of not in lakhs but in crores has already been spent on ponds, irrigation schemes and several other utility works and if these works are not completed before the commencement of next rainy season, part of the work already completed will become useless. I would, therefore, like to request the Central Government to collect information from every State as to the amount spent on these works and what are the useful works which remain incomplete and which works, on completion, will improve the economic condition of the States concerned, provide employment to the people, remove poverty and raise production and the works on which the money will be go waste if these are not completed. It is necessary to make provision for these works in the Budget.

I would also like to submit that our hon. Minister of Finance has followed socialistic policy in the Budget. The taxes which have been imposed have to be imposed on the poor. No tax has been imposed on essential commodities consumed by commonman. The commonman has welcomed the Budget because no tax has been imposed on essential commodities like kerosene, diesel, motor spirit etc. On the other hand tax has been imposed on cigarette, liquor and I welcome this step. Similarly more taxes have been imposed on imported luxury goods with a view to save the people from wasteful spending. These goods should actually have been taxed and that is what has been done in the Budget. The hon. Minister has provided relief in milk powder and Khadi and Village Industries Sector. The freedom fighters have been honoured by increasing their pension. They struggled for the independence of the country, so it is also a right step. The industries have been given some concession for the rehabilitation of physically handicapped persons. In this way the Budget deficit of Rs. 7337 crores is not a big deficit.

I would like to make one more submission. There is no doubt that the hon. Minister has followed a socialistic pattern. The proposal to set up a housing bank for housing scheme is also a welcome step. With regard to the National Housing Policy he has stated that Bima Niwas Yojana and Home Loan Account Scheme has been proposed in the Budget. In this connection I would like to inform the hon. Minister of Finance that this would not serve any purpose. The Government propose to extend loan to that person who possess a plot upto 40 square metres and deposits Rs. 30 per months for 5 years. How far it is justified? There are lakhs of people in our country who have no roof above their heads and live on the roads, in slums, footpaths etc. In big cities people live near drains. The Government will have to undertake a major plan for providing houses to the teeming millions. The Government should so arrange that homeless people, whoever they may be, must get a place of shelter. It is not a good thing that the voters of our country who are the bonafide citizens should sleep on footpaths and remain naked and face starvation. I would like to submit to the hon. Minister that the housing schemes prepared by the Government are good, but at the same time the Government will have to prepare housing scheme for these people also.

Similarly, a good step has been taken for the development of industry. Cement and aluminium have been decontrolled. It is also a welcome step. A provision of Rs. 20 crores has been made for 61 growth centres under the Growth Centre Scheme in backward areas. I do agree that it is a commendable step. But Rs. 20 crores will not serve that purpose. Amount for these growth centres will have to be increased. When the Government want industrial development in backward areas, develop villages in rural areas, develop small and cottage industries, then this amount of Rs. 20 crores is too meagre to meet the requirement of the whole country.

This amount should be increased.

Similarly, I also want to request you that you should pay attention to the sick mills as well. The big industrialist pay little attention towards the welfare of the workers. The policy of our Congress Party is oriented towards protecting the interests of the workers and in order to do so there should be some sort of control over the industrialists. In this connection, I want to draw your attention towards my constituency also. Maharaja Umed Mill in my constituency has been lying closed for the last 65 days. The management is responsible for its closure and this matter is subjudice in a Tribunal. Still they have closed the mill and the workers have been rendered jobless. I want to submit that if the States do not take any action under the Industrial Disputes Act, which is a Central Act, the Central Government should intervene in the matter. As the Congress Government at the Centre is committed to the cause of farmers and to the poor, so in a situation like this in which 5 thousand workers have been rendered jobless and the State Government is also not taking any initiative, the Government of India should take action in this matter under sections 30 and 10-K of the Industrial Disputes Act. I hope that Central Government will pay attention to this.

The Government has taken a very good step in simplifying the pension procedures but the retired persons are still facing a lot of inconvenience in reimbursement of medical bills and availing of medical facilities available for them, I, therefore, request that along with increasing the pension amount, some streamlining have to be made in this matter as well. Without going into details, I would also like to make yet another point that the hon. Minister of Finance has kept the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission in mind and an amount of Rs. 612 crores are being extended to the States under it as an additional grants. I appreciate your efforts of strengthening the financial position of the



[Sh. Shankar Lal]

**States.** However, I would also like to submit that the amount allocated for the welfare of the poor for different schemes by the Centre do not reach them. The schemes meant for the poor are implemented properly. Therefore, our hon. Prime Minister has envisaged that these schemes should be implemented by the District Administration and the Panchayati Raj so that corruption by the middlemen is eliminated and the funds reach the beneficiaries. This is a very good step but it is unfortunate that the Government of opposition parties in the States are not cooperative in this matter. Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi convened a Panchayati Raj conference but the States ruled by them did not send their representatives.

We want to strengthen our democracy and we want it to strengthen at the grass-roots level but it is most regrettable that the opposition is not cooperating in this matter. I want to congratulate hon. Shri S.B. Chavan for presenting a socialistic and a balanced Budget for the final year of the Seventh Five Year Plan.

Laudable work has been done in the agricultural sector. Rs. 5,173 crores have been earmarked for agriculture and Rs. 4 thousand crores have been allocated for loans to farmers which is 17 to 18 percent increase over last year. It is also laudable that the interest rate on loans ranging from Rs. 15 to 25 thousand extended to the cultivators has been reduced by 2 percent. It was 14 percent earlier but now it has been reduced to 12 percent. Similarly a new Department was created in 1988 to boost Food Processing Industries. It is a work of vast magnitude. The agricultural waste materials, which go in waste, will be utilised in these units. It is a radical step and I thank you for it.

Finally, I want to submit that the pro-

posal of providing employment to maximum number of people made in the Budget is right. Our target is to establish a socialistic society and in order to do so we need funds for removing poverty and for which ceiling has to be imposed on the capitalists. There are 17 or 18 large industrial houses in the country who are billionaire and therefore, unless a ceiling is imposed on individual property, this work will not be completed. The extent of property which an individual can have should be fixed. This is not desirable that on the one hand a vast majority of people are living in abrupt poverty, on the other a few privileged are having properties worth millions of rupees. The ceiling on property will have to be imposed. I think that one day, the Government will have to levy taxes on capitalists to mobilise resources to spend it for the welfare of the poor. I am very happy about the fact that under the leadership of Hon. Shri Rajiv Gandhi we are moving towards socialism.

With these words, I conclude and support this Budget.

[*English*]

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji): Mr. Chairman, Sir, in fact, in the course of my speech on the last Budget, I had said this. To judge a budget, I have got one criterion, which is a very secret criterion. Whenever Budget is presented, then I go through the newspapers and subsequently I try to find out, what Mr. Palkivala has to say on the Budget. When I find that Mr. Palkivala has criticised the Budget then I come to the conclusion that this must be a good Budget for the people of India. This is my own standard of judging the Budget, because I do not know the intricacies of all the economic aspects of the Budget. But this is the first conclusion I arrive at when Palkivala makes the statement.

In fact, he is an intellectual of this country. But it is very sad that after a Budget is

presented, he holds a show of misinformation, as he held in Bombay. Subsequently, he held another show in New Delhi and consistently he gives misinformation to the people who come to listen to him as an intellectual. This is very sad. It is not that he is not an intellectual. He is one of the intellectual persons of this country. But some-how he utilises his knowledge for this purpose. He is telling everybody today that we are going to become bankrupt, the country is going to dogs and we are going to become insolvent. But the common man sees how in the last 40 years, we have come up. If what Shri Palkhivala says has been correct, this picture of this country, we would not have been able to see. It is also a fact. Maybe that we have erred in many fields. But, intellectuals of this country go on misinforming the people. One of his statements says that the biggest sick industry in the country is the Government of India. This is the sort of statement he has made. So, this is the type of misinformation that an economist, a lawyer and an intellectual makes. Some of the middle-class people may get convinced and are getting convinced somehow. It is sad.

But then immediately after the Budget, it is not sufficient that whenever Finance Minister goes to some places, he tries to show the qualities of the Budget but I feel that we should also have a direct contact with the masses in the sense that at least at four or five big places in the country, we should also address people in lakhs and analyse our Budget in front of them. If there are any demerits, then we should tell them that these are the measures which we have taken. If we have got some taxation measures, we have to tell the people with confidence that because these resources are needed in this area that we have had to impose these taxes. About other misunderstandings which are made by news papers and intellectuals like Mr. Palkhivala, I think, we should clear them in future.

Secondly, when we speak on Budget, we refer to the boycott of the Opposition parties when the Finance Minister was presenting the Budget. The boycott was made by the Opposition parties when they did not attend the House when the Budget was presented by the Finance Minister.

Now, Mr. Madhav Reddiji, you have participated very nicely and you have expressed yourself. But, it would have been very nice and courteous if you had remained when the Finance Minister was addressing the House or presenting the Budget. It is not a question of Finance Minister or Government of India. We belong to this House. Because you have not liked the statement of Prime Minister on certain matters, you have got your ways of opposing the Prime Minister or putting your point of view but just boycotting us on a solemn occasion as presentation of Budget where problems of millions of people are proposed to be solved and solutions are sought to be found, when this document is presented, I think, it is very erroneous on the part of the Opposition to boycott the presentation of the Budget by the Finance Minister.

You must be aware that in the last four-years—I am a Member of Parliament for the last four years; I do not know what was the position ; previously. I have gone through the Rules Book—in fact, there is no parliamentary party except the Indian National Congress. I do not think Telugu Desam is a Group. Of course, you were earlier a Group because you consisted of 30 Members. But when one of your Members resigned, you ceased to be a Parliamentary Group even. As far as the Opposition is concerned, there is not even a parliamentary Group, not to talk of a parliamentary party. But, yet, it must be seen, that Hon. Speaker and the Leader of the Party, have always given respect which is due to a Parliamentary Party when any Parliamentary Party does not exist there. When such a respect and consideration has

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

been shown to the Opposition Members, I think this aspect ought to have been considered whenever such occasions arise. Earlier also, I may point out that on no occasion whenever good Bills were presented, the Opposition had ever cooperated with the Government. All such Bills were presented in the House as a measure of curbing terrorism and in respect of other such aspects. But the Opposition had always criticised such measures despite the fact that those Bills which the Government enacted were required in the present circumstances of the case. So, it is very sad that the Opposition parties are not playing their role which, in fact, they are supposed to play in a parliamentary democracy.

Sir, in this Budget, the Jawaharlal Nehru Rozgar Yojana was presented. The Opposition could have made it very clear that in principle they accepted this Yojana because that is a measure aimed at eradicating unemployment. But most of the Opposition Members who have spoken have attacked the programme like anything.

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI: I would like to make the record clear that we supported this scheme. Please don't say that we have not supported it. I have supported many schemes.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK: This is the thing which is required. In fact, they could say, in principle, they support it; but it must be seen that it is implemented properly, that the amount is not wasted to which we also agree. But to criticise a measure outright—even a beneficial measure is not a healthy sign. It cannot be said as a healthy criticism of any policy or programme of the Government.

Sir, I will not go into the details of the schemes. But one thing I would like to say

very specifically. Sometimes back our Prime Minister had stated that whenever we want to give one rupee, for instance, to a villager or to a citizen, then we have to spend Rs. six for the purpose i.e. five rupees is spent on the administration and other paraphernalia. This wastage has to be stopped. If the benefits of our Budget have to go to the poor in totality or in substantial part because 'totality' is very difficult to reach, then we have to find ways and means to curb the wastage in the route through which this money has been channelised. How to curb this wastage is the moot point. Of course, it is not that easy to curb this. In the administration or in other places, everywhere we have to curb this aspect. If this aspect is curbed, then our Budget would automatically multiply in the sense that supposing we are spending Rs. 100 crores, automatically the investment will multiply because we will be controlling wastage here and there. So, a lot of benefits can be derived in case the wastage is stopped.

Sir, one of the ways of curbing wastage is to control, according to me, corruption which goes on at all levels right from the higher bureaucratic level to the lower level of *tahsildar* etc. We have to admit the fact that at many places this practice is existing. It is not that all the people are corrupt, not every *tahsildar* is corrupt, every Collector is corrupt. But wherever it is existing, it should be curbed. It is not that difficult. We sometimes say that it is very difficult to curb the corrupt elements at the lower levels. It is not so. Once we establish a machinery, it is very easy to curb corruption. We know that under the Prevention of Corruption Act, there are two methods of finding this thing—one is catching hold of a person accepting bribe red-handed which is perhaps difficult and the other is to assess the income of a person whether it is in proportion to his income, etc. Section 5 of the Act is there. This Section is never invoked particularly. If that Section is invoked, in many places we can curb the corrupt elements.

Another aspect which is linked with this is that whenever we see the assessment of the implementation of the 20 Point Programme, the figures basically available with us are the one given by the State Governments mentioning point by point about the targets and the amount spent. And we assess the implementation on the basis of these figures. I doubt whether we have any efficient, independent machinery to assess the implementation of 20 Point Programme. That we have to do as most of these programmes will fall under one or the other point of the 20 Point Programme. In case we want to assess the implementation of the 20 Point Programme in a systematic manner, then we have to have a machinery which will assess the targets in real terms. That will also help us to analyse our achievements.

Another aspect which I would like to stress is about the housing bank. As per the report recently submitted by Mr. Charles Correa on National Commission on Urbanisation, an emphasis has been laid on the establishment of the housing bank. But the Government has already established the housing bank and Government lays lot of stress on this. But the question is, as a result of some of the provisions in the Budget, prices of steel etc., will increase. Now at a time, when housing bank has started functioning and at this time when schemes are being chalked out for the purpose of building houses for poor and weaker sections who approach the bank, at this time, if price of construction material namely, steel gets increased, there will be a bit of contradiction in this. Therefore, kindly see whether something can be done for the purpose of providing cheap material to the weaker sections of society who approach housing bank for the purpose of loan.

Another aspect with reference to 20 Point Programme which I would like to stress is the implementation of land reforms which is a vital point in the 20 Point Programme.

Various points of the 20 point Programme have been implemented by States and the Central Government—some unsuccessfully and some at a lesser degree but—by and large, satisfactorily. But as far as land reforms are concerned, it has remained practically unattended to for the last four or five years. That is because the Government says: "what can we do. Most of the cases of the States are pending in the High Courts or in the Supreme Court." In that regard, I had given a suggestion that we should not be complacent in this matter. Although cases are pending in the High Courts, let us, through our Attorney General, make an application to the court saying that the land reform cases should be given top priority and they should be disposed of within one year. By that speed, if these cases are decided, wherever tenants suffer, we can issue necessary ordinances to give them the benefit and to make them the owners of land. So, in a period of one year, we can implement this land reforms totally. There will be no problem. At the most, it may take one year more. So, let us not be complacent on this aspect just because the cases are pending.

Another vital aspect is that of individual income. Everyone before the presentation of the Budget had hoped—I do not know how the hope came—that this slab of Rs. 18,000 would be increased to Rs. 25,000 for purpose of non-taxation. This was the hope of the middle class. Today, an amount of Rs. 25,000 is nothing. You have, as a measure of small gesture, reduced the tax on this slab only by five per cent. I would humbly request you to consider this aspect in the interest of the large sections of middle class people and total exemption be given up to Rs. 25,000.

Another aspect I would like to stress is regarding consumer protection. No doubt, Opposition would say that the Budget is inflationary and this will increase inflation. But one thing is sure; we have to implement the Consumer Protection Act, the Essential

[Sh. Shantaram Naik]

Commodities Act and the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act strictly so that any artificial increase in prices on account of hoarding or otherwise are curbed. If there is small inflationary aspect in the Budget which is out of hand, that is a different thing. But any increase out of these artificial measures can be curbed provided these three Acts are implemented.

Another aspect which I would like to stress is with respect to a local demand. It is the normal practice while we discuss the General Budget that we make some local demands. I also would like to make one local demand which is very strong. After we became a State, we are now standing on our own feet. For some years any State which is newly born has to be included in the special category for the purpose of finances. The north-eastern States are all included; Son-tosh Mohan Devji is very happy. Whether it is north-eastern States or States in other areas, a newly born State, for a particular period, has to be included in the special category so that when it comes out as a State, within a period of five years, it would become self-sufficient.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM SAMUJHAWAN (Saidpur): Mr. Chairman, Sir, the 1989-90 Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance is a very useful Budget for the country and the common man. If we could go through the Budgets of the past few years, we find that the current Budget has been prepared keeping in mind the interests of the common man, the poor and the people belonging to middle classes of the society for which he deserves to be congratulated. This Budget will provide relief to the common man. They will provide more opportunities of employment which will step up the development of the country. The pressure of inflation will be reduced which

will benefit the people living below the poverty line. The Government has kept the interests of the weaker sections in mind from the very beginning but the funds earmarked for their welfare have not been actually spent for their welfare. If even 25 percent of that amount had reached to them, they would have been considerably benefited. We can cite the example of Indira Awas Yojna in this connection. During the past 3 years, houses were constructed for the weaker sections under this scheme. These houses were constructed at the cost of Rs. 6 thousand each. But in my constituency, I have seen that these houses are made of a very sub-standard materials, for example mud instead of cement and substandard bricks were used in their construction. With the result, they are not able to withstand even one downpour. Therefore, it is not safe for the people to live in such houses. However, I will give an example where the implementation of this scheme has been ideal. The manager of the Degree college in Jaunpur District had got houses constructed under this scheme at Chappa village and these houses are of standard quality. Whatever funds were allocated for this purpose, were fully utilised. These houses are well-constructed and are very durable. Therefore while extending funds for schemes meant for the weaker sections, it has to be ensured that the middlemen do not devour those funds. Stringent action should be taken against such persons.

The Reservation Policy of the Government is meant for the upliftment of the harijans and other weaker sections of society. Under this policy, the Government wants that educated youths belonging to these classes should get protection in matters of employment but in reality it has been seen and about which I have no hesitation to state that nepotism is practised here as well. In spite of being capable, the poor harijans are disqualified on one or the other pretext. If Government is truly interested in their

upliftment, Government should take steps not only to create lucrative job opportunities in the villages itself but a system is required to be developed in which these poor people could be self-reliant by carrying their own profession. It has also been seen that the loans which are extended to the rural people through the banks for self-employment, do not reach them easily. Corruption is rampant in disbursement of loans. The poor people cannot receive any Government financial assistance without bribing bank managers or other concerned employees of the bank. In order to provide opportunities of self-employment to the educated youths of the rural areas through banks, special attention has to be paid to the functioning of the banks. Many hon. Members have made a mention about rampant corruption prevailing in the banks and attention of the House has been invited by them. Stringent measures have to be taken to do away with corruption prevailing in the banks.

I have been elected from the Saidpur-Gazipur constituency which is a reserved constituency. Three assembly seats falling under this constituency also come under reserved category. This proves that a substantial number of harijans and adivasis live in our area. My constituency is a harijan dominated area. I have said it earlier and I want to reiterate that neither any large scale industry nor any small scale industry has been established in my area so far. On account of this the people of my constituency are migrating to big cities such as Calcutta and Bombay in search of livelihood. They take up menial jobs such as rickshaw pullers etc. in order to support themselves. The land holdings of the people in my area are very small and the agricultural labourers are paid very meagre wages. It is on account of this that they have to migrate to cities in search of jobs. In order to check the migration of rural population, the Government must set up a big industry in very Parliamentary constituency. My constituency forms part of territories of three districts because some

parts of all the three districts are included in it. I would like to demand that the Government should set up a large scale industry in the Saidpur reserved constituency at the earliest.

The summers are approaching. My constituency is situated between Gomti and Ganga rivers. Water level is very low. As a result, a water scarcity is created during every summer season. I would like to request that Central Government should direct the State Government to make proper arrangements for drinking water supply in Saidpur constituency. Deep down handpumps should be bored so as to solve drinking water crisis.

So far as agriculture is concerned, our country has made immense progress in the agricultural field and has attained self reliance which is known to everybody. The Government should make arrangements to see that the agricultural labourers, who are dependent on agriculture, get proper wages. At present, in villages they are do not getting proper wages. If they get proper wages there, then they need not migrate to the towns. It is good if the Government fixes minimum wages. I understand that Rs. 10-12 has already been fixed as the minimum wages by the Government. If this is so, then the decision should be implemented so that those people may get wages according to the rates prescribed by the Government. The landlords do not pay reasonable wages because the policy formulated by the Government is not properly implemented. Therefore, this need attention to be paid by the Government.

Regarding the educated unemployed I have submitted that they should be given employment on reservation basis. They should be paid by the Government and absorbed in some jobs. In this regard there should be some Government agency which should give employment to the educated

[Sh. Ram Samujhawan]

youths because they neither possess any land nor do they get any opportunity to work. Moreover they also become somewhat lethargic after getting educated. Employment opportunities should be provided to all the harijans adivasis and the poor, so that they may lead a comfortable life.

The Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister deserves appreciation. With these words I heartily welcome and support this Budget.

SHRI U. H. PATEL (Bulsar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support this Budget. I welcome the tax proposals which has been brought with a view for the uplifting the people living below poverty line. I also congratulate the hon. Prime Minister and the hon. Finance Minister and request Shri Chavan that he should be prepared to take even a higher leap. The hon. Prime Minister has aptly pointed out that the prime aim of the Budget proposals is to help the poor so that the ideal of social justice may be achieved. Therefore, in order to bring these changes the rich class will have to pay these taxes.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, even after forty years of independence, 36 percent people are living below the poverty line. Why is it so despite our best efforts? this is a matter of grave concern. Therefore, Shri Rajiv Gandhi toured the whole of India, he went into the huts of the poor people and found that they do not have even the basic necessities of life. Every provision is made from the Centre but the middlemen swindle it on the way. Therefore the process of planning has been started from lower level. The hon. Prime Minister deserves to be congratulated for this. Unless the poverty alleviation programme is implemented in whole of the country, our dream of complete independence can never be realised and will remain incomplete.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, consumption of liquor and use of narcotics is a matter of grave concern. The poor and the youth are falling prey to this evil. I feel that if this vicious circle goes on this way, our ambition of constructing a new India and a new society will get shattered. Therefore, in order to provide protection against this evil, Government should enforce prohibition and take stringent steps in this direction.

17.00 hrs.

I am happy that a literacy campaign has been started for the illiterate and the old under the New Education Policy. I have written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in which I have explained that I want to be associated with this campaign. Prior to this, I have given education to 150 illiterate people upto third standard. There is nothing like it if everyone gets associated with this campaign. In my opinion if an educated person teaches an illiterate person and can save a person from drinking habits, he earns virtue equivalent to that earned by visiting 68 pilgrim places.

I thank the farmers for the pains they have taken for making the country self-reliant in the field of foodgrains production and the army personnel for the pains they have taken to guard the frontiers of the country. Whatever is done in these two fields is never sufficient and I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister that maximum assistance should be provided in these fields so that there is no problem in making the country self-reliant in defence and foodgrains.

Measures should be taken for the development of the hilly areas. New railway line should be laid in the hilly areas, in Gujarat. I have sent a request to the hon. Railway Minister for laying a new railway line from Nasik to Bulsar. The Government should consider this proposal, so that development may taken place in the hill areas.

The coastal line in Gujarat is very vast and the fishermen here have to suffer heavy losses due to water logging. A wall should be constructed there to save them from this problem and early steps should be also be taken to save them from such a disaster.

The south Gujarat is known as the "King of Mangoes". The hon. Minister also knows that the mangoes grown there are sold in Bombay. This crop gets infested with pests and diseases. The pesticides and fertilizers for them are very expensive. Steps should be taken to solve the problem are to ensure that crop is sold at remunerative prices. We can also earn good foreign exchange from this crop. Therefore, there should be some agency for exporting mangoes to foreign countries.

The mill in Billimora is lying closed and the employees there are jobless. Arrangements should be made to absorb them in some job so that they may earn their livelihood.

I would also like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to the Union Territory Dadra Nagar Haveli. When the people got free from portugese domination, we toured every village and saved the people from exploitation. It is regretting that inspite of the sufficient budget provisions by the Centre, the industrialists, the vested interests and the officers do not make proper use of the budgetary allocating and consequently the poor are deprived of these benefits. At present the condition of the people there is getting even worse. The Central Government should keep a strict walth on the development works there. Strict steps should be taken against people who are found guilty during the special investigations.

The industrialists and other people take away the land of the poor people and sell to it on higher prices to be utilised for other

business purposes. There is no fare distribution and the quota of essential commodities given by the centre is misused. My submission is that at the some proper time the Union Territories Dadra, Nagar Haveli, Daman and Diu should be merged with the adjoining States. What I mean to say is that the poor people should be benefitted. It has been seen that only a few people are enjoying these benefits.

Now I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to a very serious matter. People indulging in smuggling and thefts etc. at the river bank should be heavily penalised. Smuggling is very active there. The Government will have to be very cautious in this regard. Those involved in such activities take themselves to be the virtual rulers there. The Government will have to take strict steps against them. The goods of those who are caught red-handed in such activities should be confiscated. People who are ruining the country should be sentenced to death. The Government should give a serious thought to it.

The 20 point programme meant for the upliftment of the poor should be implemented properly. It is also essential to control inflation. I know that the Government has wide powers and can take any steps at any time very easily. We are prepared to give you full support in this regard. Whoever is caught red-handed in corruption case should be heavily penalised. I once again welcome the Budget. My submission is that our hon. Prime Minister should be empowered to get the programmes meant for the upliftment of the poor implemented.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV (Alwar): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I support the 1989-90 Budget presented by the hon. Minister. The Budget estimates presented in the House by the hon. Finance Minister have been prepared by keeping in view the country's economic and development policy.



[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

This is right that the prime requirement in the developing countries is to accelerate the speed of development and to provide relief to the poor, the exploited and the people ignored so far in the country.

Sir, I would like to submit that in the present Budget, the hon. Minister has first of all increased the plan outlay by 20 per cent under the planned expenditure. This is very significant in itself. Accordingly the present plan outlay is Rs. 34,446 crores which is very much higher than the last year's Budget. During the year 1988-89, this amount was Rs. 28,715 crores only. It is clear that there is an increase of 20 per cent in this. This is a record in itself so far as country's economy is concerned. In the Seventh Five Year Plan it was expected that this target will be achieved at the rate of 5 per cent growth rate every year. However, our hon. Finance Minister has proved that out target is not 100 per cent but 115 per cent and we have even achieved this.

Apart from this our expectation of the average increase in growth rate during the Seventh five Year Plan will, I feel, reach 29 or 30 per cent instead of 28 per cent. This is so because the Economic Survey presented by the hon. Finance Minister last year showed the rate of G.D.P. as 9 per cent. Despite the severe drought and famine in 1986-87 and 1987-88, the rate of growth in our country has been 3.6 per cent which is in itself an indication of the efficient economic system in our country. This also proves that under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi, the Government and the democracy are enjoying stability and strength. Similarly, the economic set up too is very strong and no one can harm it in any way.

I would like to add that the biggest problem in our country is that of unemploy-

ment. In order to find out its solution, the hon. Minister has approved the 20 point programme according to which we will be able to provide employment to 2.5 crore people within five years. This is so because under the 20 point programme 1.5 crore people will be benefitted with employment under the Integrated Rural Development Programme, nearly one crore people will get employment under the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme, TRYSEM and other schemes. You know that India is such a country among the developing nations where even after providing employment to 2.5 crore people, nearly 6.5 or 7 crore people will be added in the next five years. The biggest issue before the hon. Finance Minister is that he prepares certain schemes whether it be the annual plan or Five Year Plan, with a perspective scheme to absorb number of people, but it happens always there are more people claiming the benefits under that scheme than anticipated. I appreciate his efforts to tackle this complex situation and thank him for higher provision made and giving concrete shape to the Jawaharlal Nehru Employment Scheme. An allocation of Rs. 1710 crores has been made for providing employment. This is a very bold and timely step. An amount of Rs. 13000 crores has been allocated for defence, thus curtailing the defence expenditure by Rs. 2,000 crores. This is indicative of his efforts to give a new direction to the country under the leadership of the Hon. Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi to create an atmosphere in the country, which is conducive to and helpful in removing unemployment, accelerate the growth rate and create infrastructure for supply of power, water to the farmers.

17.13 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

I thank the Hon. Prime Minister for his initiative to have peace with China by visiting that country and extending friendship. For a

long time there has not been exchange of views between the two countries in such a cordial atmosphere. He has taken a historic step and has defused the tension between the two countries. This is in itself a big singular achievement. Apart from its political impact, it is significant from the economic point of view also. It has its impact on the country's economy. This has enabled the hon. Minister of Finance to cut down the defence expenditure. It shows a sense of confidence displayed by our Hon. Prime Minister. As the leader of the Asian region, he has made efforts to bring cordiality in our relations with China and Pakistan, which had hitherto not been very cordial. By cutting down the defence expenditure in the Budget, he has proved his sincerity. It is a proof that there is no difference in his profession and practice. He wants from the very core of his heart that there should be friendship, brotherhood and goodwill among the countries of the Asian region. Besides easing tension, all the countries should cut down their defence expenditure to some extent so that basic necessities of life such as food, cloth shelter, employment etc. can be provided to the people. For this purpose, this political step was very necessary and due importance is being attached to this political step in our country. Besides, I would like to submit that while preparing the Budget, the hon. Minister of Finance had to face money difficulties and the biggest among them related to repayment of debt taken to create infrastructure and meet our basic requirements for development and to reduce the burden thereof. I thank the hon. Minister of Finance for his efforts to reduce the balance of payment. I would also like to submit that you should pay special attention to cut down the import bill. Being a very efficient administrator and an expert, you are quite capable of devising means to control it. It is the basic necessity for a Minister of Finance to strike a balance between exports and imports in his exercise of giving a meaningful shape to the Budget. For achieving this balance, a policy is to be

adopted under which imports are monitored on day to day and monthly basis. To control imports, you have to be a miser. Now-a-days, the situation is totally different about the imports made into the country. Countries like Japan, France, America etc. want to lure the developing countries in the Asian region to import their obsolete goods by offering various incentives, attractive gifts etc. in the form of debts or subsidies etc. Sometime back, I read in the newspapers and the hon. Minister of Finance is also aware of it that Japan wanted to advance some loan for the Indira Gandhi Canal. But at the same time, it wants us in turn to purchase its obsolete goods and thus increase its burden of debt on us. Care should be taken not to fall in such traps of foreign countries and take barest minimum amount of loan. Next I want to express my concern over our administrative expenditure.

[English]

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur): Loans for developmental purposes are not bad.

SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV: Yes Sir. They are not bad and I am not against them.

[Translation]

Our expenditure on administration is continuously increasing. Not only at the centre, but in States also this expenditure varies from 40 per cent to 45 per cent. Norms have been laid down by the Administrative reforms Committee to restrict it to 25 per cent only. It is for you to see as to how you can restrict it to this level. I thank the hon. Minister of finance for his thrust on three points in the Seventh Five Year Plan, viz. firstly increases in production, secondly creation of more job opportunities and thirdly providing foodgrains to the countrymen. I thank you for the effective steps taken by you in all these three directions. You had laid down a target that 17 per cent of total loans and advances

[Sh. Ram Singh Yadav]

by commercial banks during the year 1988-89 should be made to farmers. On going through the survey report, I find that this target has been fulfilled. This year you have increased it to 18 per cent. In this regard, I would like to give two suggestions. Firstly, it has been observed that while sanctioning loans to farmers for purchase of engine or electric motor, he is asked to purchase it from a particular firm. The State Governments should be instructed to leave it to the discretion of the farmer to buy diesel engine or the electric motor with the loan provided by the banks from the dealers of his choice. Secondly, farmers should be provided loans on priority basis for installing tube wells or digging of wells for irrigation purposes. You have held the office of Chief Minister. You must be aware that earlier while giving Tac-cavi loans, the Revenue department used to identify the recipient farmers. Now there are no statistics available in the country to identify the people living below the poverty line. So I suggest that a survey may be conducted throughout the country and this work may be entrusted to State Governments, who should be carry out an economic survey of each block to find out the number of families living below the poverty line. Statistics of such families should be prepared and placed at the headquarters of Panchayat Samitis and Development blocks and Panchayat Samitis may be asked to file objection, if any, within a month. Uptil now, no true identification of the poor has been made. There is factionalism in election of every panchayat and the faction of the sarpanch includes his supporters in the list although they may not be other wise qualified. So an economic survey should be conducted in the country. Thus the right person will get grants, loans, houses under I.R.D.P. or from L.I.C. or other agencies. Economic survey will be very helpful in implementing poverty eradication programme. Efforts should be made to increase the foreign exchange reserve,

which had fallen to Rs. 5967 crores in January, 1989.

With these words, I support the Budget and thank you for giving me time to speak.

SHRI BAPULAL MALAVIYA (Shajapur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me time to express my views and I whole-heartedly support the Budget presented by the hon. Minister of Finance. It is a well conceived and balanced Budget. There is a saying that cut your coat according to your cloth. The hon. Minister of Finance has prepared a very good Budget tackling all the requirements with the limited resources available. It is a big achievement. It is a commendable Budget.

There are four-five basic necessities in a human being's life. First is education, second is medicine, third is a house for living and fourth is clothing. In this Budget, the hon. Minister has made adequate provision for education.

I am reminded of an interview held for the post to teacher in 1957. Even middle pass candidates were not available. But today under the Congress Government, thousands of educated Harijan and Adivasi boys are available. They are competing for jobs. Thus, I feel that they will make more progress in future by receiving education.

There was also a time when the farmers and labourers approached the money lenders to know the contents of their letters. But thanks to the work done by this Government, today not only primary and middle schools but also Junior High Schools and High Schools have been opened in the villages. Is it not a sign of progress in the villages? If progress continues to be made in the field of education by educating the citizens including villagers, through various facilities being given by the Government, I am sure, our country will achieve hundred percent literacy

in the near future.

So far as medicines are concerned, these are very essential for life. Man suffers from various ailments in his life and it is very essential to provide treatment for these ailments. I am glad to note that the hon. Minister of Finance has not imposed any tax on medicines. He realised that medicines should be available to the poor at cheap rates. The hon. Minister deserves our congratulations for this. I am sure, this is creating a good environment among the poor.

Shelter too is essential for man. In order to protect us from cold, heat and rain, it is essential that we should have a roof above our heads. Today we find that houses are being constructed for the poor in villages under the 20 point programme. It is a matter of pleasure that the people in village applaud the Congress Government and the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi for providing them shelters to live.

Not only that, there was a time when there was no electricity in the villages. But today electricity connections for one bulb have been provided even in the huts in the villages. They have to pay a nominal amount of one rupee or one rupee and twenty five paise. For this also the jhuggi dwellers praise the Prime Minister. They say that he provided houses and electricity connections to them. The Government has supplied electricity to places where it was remotely possible to do so. In this way, their requirement of electricity has been fulfilled. So far as the question of unemployment is concerned, educated people are being given grants-in-aid and loans to the extent of Rs. 35,000 to Rs. 40,000 and in some cases even upto Rs. 1 lakh for the solution of unemployment problem in villages under the 20 point programme and rural development schemes. This will help them start their own business instead of looking for the jobs. Today, there are lakhs of educated youngmen who do not

prefer to join service and instead choose to start their own business. This is helping these youngmen to start their own work or open their own small factories and make progress after completing their studies.

So far as the question of rural labourer is concerned, they are being given money and subsidy by the Government to start their own occupation, especially carpentry, blacksmiths work, weaving, etc. It is also seen that people that people are leaving their ancestral profession and are taking to new professions. It is a matter of pleasure that impetus is being given to various occupations in this manner. Had the Government not given incentives, advanced loans and provided funds, how was it possible that people made this much of progress. These are the achievements of the Congress Government. If we look at the things in their right perspective, we shall find today that the poor people are making a good living, they are earning their livelihood. It is a very nice thing for the poor.

Not only that, lakhs of acres of land are being distributed among the poor under the 20 point programme. A campaign for giving ownership rights was launched in Madhya Pradesh. There was a complaint that though people received lease deeds, yet they were not given actual possession of the land. For this, the Prime Minister, Shri Rajiv Gandhi issued directions to attend to this work immediately. Accordingly, it was decided that if somebody did not vacate the land, he will have to undergo imprisonment for 3 years. In this way the distribution work was completed successfully and the poor benefited in the process.

Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, if you make a comparison between the achievements made in the States ruled by the Congress Party and those ruled by the regional parties, you will find that the States ruled by the Congress have made a lot of progress

[Sh. Bapulal Malviya ]

whereas the states ruled by the non-Congress Governments have not made any progress. I would, therefore, like to say that money released for a particular work should be utilised for that work only, the work should be undertaken and the benefits should reach the poor. I want that an enquiry should be held in the case of those states which do not make progress, so that the poor could be benefited.

Finally, I would like to submit that scholarships given to Harijan and Adivasi students for training in technical institutions in Delhi, Kanpur etc. are too meagre. The amount of this scholarship should be increased so that these students could receive engineering education without any difficulty.

I would like to make one more suggestion. It is all right that the farmers should get remunerative prices for their produce. But at the same time it is also necessary that the poor should get coarse grains for their consumption at cheap rates. Today, jowar sells at Rs. 15 per 5 kg. bajra Rs. 15 per 5 kg. and wheat Rs. 28 per 5 kg. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to reconsider this issue. The poor should get coarse grains at subsidised rates. If required, necessary amendment may be made in the Budget and benefits provided to the poor. With a view to providing some relief to the farmers, the prices of inputs like fertiliser and seeds used by them should be lowered, but the poor people should get foodgrains for their consumption at subsidised rates. When members belonging to the opposition go to farmers, they tell them that they should get remunerative prices for their produce and when they go to the poor people, they say that the poor should get foodgrains at subsidised rates. This will neither solve the problem of farmers nor the poor people. As such the Government

should adopt a clear-cut policy with regard to prices payable to farmers for their produce and the rates at which foodgrains are to be supplied to poor people. The policy so formulated should clearly provide that the farmers would get remunerative prices and foodgrains would be made available to the poor at subsidised rates.

With these words I express my thanks to you for providing me time to speak.

SHRI MOHD. AYUB KHAN (Udhampur): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I express my thanks to you for providing me an opportunity to speak. I am very grateful to the hon. Minister of Finance and would like to congratulate him for presenting such a nice Budget, which reflects the hopes and aspirations of crores of people in this country. The hon. Minister has also proved that Rajiv Gandhi's Government is for the poor and for those people who did not get any justice so far. The Budget is a good step in the right direction.

While on the one hand, quantum of deficit has been brought down, on the other hand, inflation has been checked from rising further. At the same time the tempo of development has been maintained. A greater emphasis has been laid on the modernisation of industries and raising production. As several of the hon. Members of the congress have already spelt out the salient features of this Budget, I would not like to delve into it any further. But I would like to say that more attention should be paid to speeding up schemes which are run in the States to provide employment and remove poverty. Emphasis should be laid on removing the shortcomings in these schemes.

Not that only money is to be spent. It should also be ensured that money is properly utilised and, if necessary, the method of spending money should be changed. There should be proper monitoring so that funds

released from the Centre are properly and fully spent. India is a country of crores of people and our Constitution guarantees equality of opportunity to all citizens. During the last 40 years, there have been some inequalities at the regional as well as provincial levels. I would, therefore, like to request the hon. Minister of Finance to take stock of the situation and identify the States or regions which are backward and see what effective steps could be taken to develop them. It should not be so that those which are already getting the assistance should continue to get more assistance and those which did not get at all should go empty-handed. There is a need to set right the above state of affair. I would like to submit a few things about my state, Jammu and Kashmir. It has been granted special status by the Government, yet poverty in my state has not been eradicated. Unless the Government makes available necessary resources to the state poverty will continue. Other states, which enjoy special status in our country, are given 90 per cent grant and 10 per cent loan, whereas in case of my state 70 per cent loan and only 30 per cent grant is provided. Whenever we request the Centre to end this discrimination, the Government says that this is merely notional. Had it been notional, it would not have affected our plan. As a result thereof, in the Sixth Five Year Plan, there was non-plan deficit of Rs. 215.24 crore, which rose to Rs. 438 crore during the Seventh Five Year Plan. Due to this, out of an allocation of Rs. 1400 crore made by the Government, Jammu and Kashmir got only Rs. 900 crore and there was a step up of 55 per cent only. This is not the position in the case of other states having special status. I would request that the Central Government should pay attention in this regard and treat Jammu and Kashmir at par with other states which enjoy special status. Again, my state does not get funds for the maintenance of capital assets. We were allocated Rs. 1400 crore during the Seventh Five Year Plan but Rs. 215 crore

spent by us on maintenance, were deducted from the Seventh Five Year Plan allocation. Therefore, how can Jammu and Kashmir progress unless the Centre provides us the infrastructure? The railway line in my state is upto Jammu only. Late Shrimati Indira Gandhi had announced in 1982 that the rail track would be extended upto Udhampur and this work would be completed by 1986. However, Rs. 13 crore only have been spent on it so far and thus I do not think that this is going to be completed even in the 21st century. Similarly the state is lacking far behind in means of communication and transport. How can our state progress without them and how can its economic backwardness be removed? The problem of Srinagar airport should also be solved because we have been repeatedly demanding to make it an international airport, but proper attention is not being paid to it. The assurance given in regard to Vayudoot is also not being fulfilled. Jammu and Kashmir is known for tourism in the whole world but proper attention is not being paid to promotion or Kashmir as a tourist destination at international level. I have already appealed that Srinagar airport should be declared as an international airport so that chartered flights could also operate from there and people could be benefited. Take the case of Public Sector on which the Centre has spent Rs. 7 crores all over the country. But our share in it is only 0.2 per cent. I am only quoting the figures supplied by you. Is it not injustice? Therefore, the Government should pay attention to all these things. Our State has adequate resources, viz. Chenab, Jhelum, etc., to generate 20 thousand megawatt power. But it can be termed as irony of fate that the Environment Ministry has not given clearance to our power projects. I agree that there is a dire need to protect environment in the country but it should not take years to give clearance to the schemes since meeting the needs of electricity is far more important. It may be pleaded that you have sanctioned the Bagmati Project and the

[Sh. Modh. Ayub Khan]

Savalkol Project in our state. But factual position is that pre-construction work is going on for the last two years but negligible progress has been made because these are yet to be given ecological clearance, which is being delayed. Due to this all other works are sliding back. We are in dire need of energy but we are unable to exploit the potential although resources do exist. Tourism, crafts, export of dry fruits etc. should be promoted but no headway is made in this direction since there is only one life line, a sole road link between Jammu and Kashmir, which remains closed for 15 days at a stretch during the rainy season. How will the Government be just to the people of the state? I am not prompted to say all this on account of electoral consideration but we should view the situation from patriotic point of view. Jammu and Kashmir is very much a part of India like other States and we should feel concerned and grieved if lakhs of people living there are in distress. Today the youth are being exploited there because they are unemployed. The secessionist forces and communal organisations are trying to mislead the people. The Government should pay attention to this so that our country may succeed in achieving uniform development. We find today that some places have made good progress while some others are lagging far behind. We must pay serious thought to removing this imbalance.

CH. SUNDER SINGH (Phillaur): Mr Deputy Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to express my views because I never expected that my turn will come today. The Budget presented in the House is well balanced and marvellous one and is good from the point of view of everybody, whether industry or labour. If some of our areas are backward, I feel it is not the fault of the Government but of the representatives who are elected to the respective Legislative Assemblies. During my tenure as

the Labour Minister in Punjab-Punjab and Haryana were part of single State at that time—I met Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru and saw to it that land reforms were introduced there with the result that there is no native labour to be seen in the State today. All the labourers engaged there in road construction, rickshaw pulling, other such jobs in Chandigarh, etc. hail from Rajasthan or Bihar. Therefore, I do not hold the Government responsible for this. We, the Members of Parliament and the M.L.As should jointly take up the cause of the development of our areas and ensure that things move in the proper direction. If the representatives of the areas are sincere, every thing will be in order. The representatives should also fight for industries and other causes so that maximum allocation is secured from the Central Government. If you do not take it someone else will make use of it. If we sitting here go on complaining that we did not get this thing or that thing, it is not going to help. When the people have elected you to represent them, you should fight for safeguarding their rights and make efforts to secure allocations from the Government. If we remain content and sit here nicely dressed up presuming that everything will move in the right direction, it will not serve the purpose.

There is not a single landless person in my constituency. I fought for the case of landless in Jalandhar, Haryana and Punjab single handedly and ensured allotment of land to each and every landless person by zealously pursuing the matter even at the level of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. There is not a single unemployed person there. Whatever shortcomings or grievances of harijans and adivasis are there, their representatives are responsible for that. So far as Punjab is concerned, the problem of law and order is confined to 2 or 3 districts only. We have to ring them up every night to enquire about their welfare. This state of affairs should be improved. Recently Shri Ray visited Patiala and everything was set right

within no time. Similar action should be taken to bring peace in Punjab at all places. Today there is no peace in Punjab. We pass restless nights worrying about the welfare of our friends and relatives in Punjab and read the newspaper early morning in the very first instance to find out as to how many people were killed. The other day some one came from Amritsar, the first thing I asked him if every body was safe there. Such situation should be improved.

So far as the 20 point programme is concerned, commendable work has been done. There is no doubt that excellent work has been done under this programme. I must congratulate the hon. Minister for the balanced Budget. There is no lacuna in this Budget. If at all there is any shortcoming anywhere the representatives of that area are responsible therefore. I can say this with my experience as Minister in Punjab Harijans themselves are to be blamed. They let themselves get exploited. Their condition cannot be improved unless they make their own efforts. They will have to take initiative in this regard. The measures taken by the Government cannot prove effective unless the labour themselves take revolutionary steps. There is no doubt that poor are exploited but they have to improve their conditions themselves.

An hon. Member from Jammu-Kashmir has regretted that the Central Government provides inadequate allocation to that State. He should rather, compel the State Government to provide more. MLA's and MP's of that State should exercise their joint efforts to get more allocation. The Central Government have paid the due share. It is the duty of representatives of that area, now to accelerate their efforts for the increase in the allocation. I did the same thing in Punjab, as a result of which every family owns a piece of land today. Mahatma Gandhi had said that we should neither rest nor eat to our hearts fill till there is peace everywhere. We should

continue our efforts till the basic necessities of life are provided to everybody in our society. So, I feel that the Budget presented in the House is very good. With these words, I extend my thanks to you for giving me an opportunity to speak and to the Minister of Finance for preparing a very good Budget.

SHRI MANKURAM SODI (Bastar): Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I whole-heartedly support the General Budget presented in the House by the hon. Minister of Finance. This Budget would be popular because never before has the Government been so considerate to the requirements of poor people as in this Budget.

Rs. 500 crores have been allocated for the implementation of new scheme named Jawahar Lal *Rozgar Yojna* which is meant to eradicate poverty and provide employment. It would be implemented in 120 most backward districts which are facing acute problem of unemployment. I would urge upon to include those areas in these 120 districts which are totally backward. The cause of their backwardness is illiteracy. The primary cause of their backwardness whether economic, social or political, is lack of education. It is essential to remove illiteracy from there. Education system should therefore be improved.

In the remote areas of Bastar district in Madhya Pradesh students do not even pass the high school level even after 40 years of Independence. People in those areas think that their children who have passed high school education can stake his claim for a job. But as they are third divisioners they fail to compete the candidates possessing first and second class. This is creating an impression in them that education would do no good to their children but force them to join thousands of other educated unemployed in the country. The problem of unemployment thus continues to remain unsolved in spite of their being educated. Besides, the Govern-



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ment finds it difficult to provide employment to the people of those areas in comparison to those of other areas. So selection centres should be set up at division level within a limited area, so that the candidates of those areas might get opportunity to be selected. If State or district is made the unit for this selection, they would never get any opportunity and continue to remain deprived of educational facilities. In the light of this, it has become essential to introduce Ashram system in these areas. Instead of Ashram system we have opened schools in every village. Neither the students nor the teachers attend the school regularly. The country is very much concerned about the education system in these areas. Ashram system would be best in these areas and it would enable us to take the people ahead.

18.00 hrs.

Transport facilities are also inadequate in most of these areas. In order to reach Bhopal Patnam in Bastar from Raipur, one has to cover the distance of 500 km. by road. It will be quite expensive if the essential commodities are carried by road for 500 kilometres. The poor people who have no means of earning livelihood, have to bear the burden of those expenses. The Government will have to take effective measures in order to remove the backwardness and poverty of these areas. The poor people have to suffer due to the lack of means of transport. They find it extremely difficult to carry their commodities to the market. Most of their earnings are consumed in the expenses of taking their produce to a distance of 500 km. The poor man suffers from both sides. The Government should take effective measures in order to challenge of inadequate means of transport in the backward areas. The pace of development in some parts of the country is so fast that facilities of metre gauge line, broadgauge line, double line,

electrified line and even underground lines have been provided, while some areas are so backward that even road facilities do not exist there adequately. If there are roads, there are no culverts. The Government will have to remove this imbalance in development. You may be aware that Naxalites have become active in those areas. So it has become all the more essential to develop these areas in order to check these activities. Adequate attention should be paid to provide adequate means of transport.

The Government is exporting the raw material, and minerals like iron-ore etc. If industries are not set up in these areas the people will feel agitated. They can't tolerate if the mineral wealth of their area is utilised by others. The future generation would not tolerate this. If the Government cannot afford to set up a big industry in that area, they should at least set up a small industry in order to provide means of livelihood.

Facilities of irrigation, too, are inadequate. Environment Act of 1980 is posing hinderance in the construction of dams. Due to this, not even a tank can be constructed. No development is taking place in this regard. The Government had received 5 or 10 schemes but not even a single one has been approved yet. Proposal of Bodhghat Project was rejected. But the Government should approve at least minor or medium irrigation schemes which have been pending for the last five years.

Small dams should be constructed in those forest areas which constitute 65 per cent of the total area of the country. If the Government resist to accomplish this work in the name of environment, the local residents would be forced to fell the forests. Those who are cooperative at present, would start felling the forests. The Government should give immediate clearance to the scheme of public welfare in order to improve the irrigation facilities. Similarly, all

efforts to provide employment to the farmers and educated unemployed people would fail, unless power is supplied to the remotest areas of the country. I would urge upon the Government to remove the shortcomings in the proposed Bodhghat scheme meant for power supply and clear it. The project is estimated to cost about Rs. 600-700 crores at the moment and if it is not cleared now, the cost may rise to Rs. 1000 crores. This scheme should be undertaken now because at a later stage this will have to be taken up at any cost. If the scheme is implemented in time, people would be benefited. It would enable to provide power supply to the remote areas

for development. With these words I thank you for allowing me to speak.

[*English*]

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The House stands adjourned to re-assemble tomorrow at 11.00 a.m.

18.07 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Eleven of the Clock on Tuesday, March 14, 1989/ Phalguna 23, 1910 (Saka).*