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AUGUST 1, 1991

FIRST SESSION



TENTH LOK SABHA

LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT

NEW DELHI

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LOK SABHA DEBATES

LOK SABHA

Thursday, Aug. 1, 1991/Sravana 10,
1913 (Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of the
Clock*

[MR. SPEAKER in the Chair]

ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[English]

Deportation of Sri Lankan Tamil Refugees

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

(a) whether the Government have
taken a decision to deport the Sri
Lankan Tamils who have not register-
ed their arrival on the Indian soil;

(b) the number of Sri Lankan
Tamilians residing in India at present
and the number out of them not reg-
istered; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken
to deport the unregistered Tamilians
from Indian soil?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN
THE MINISTRY OF PARLIA-
MENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINI-
STER OF STATE IN THE MINI-
STRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI
M. M. JACOB): (a) and (c) No
decision has been taken in the matter.

(b) According to the available in-
formation, the number of Sri Lankan
Tamilian refugees residing in India at
present is 2,10,951. Of these, about
75,000 have not registered with the
State authorities.

[Translation]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has
mentioned the number of registered
as well as non-registered Sri Lankan
Tamilian refugees residing in India.
I would like to know how many of
them are involved in terrorist and
smuggling activities and the process
being adopted by the Government to
identify them?

[English]

SHRI M. M. JACOB: Sir, accord-
ing to the information received from
the State of Tamil Nadu, the suspect-
ed militants who are there in the
camps, their number is 1928. But
there are many others who are outside
the camps and efforts are on for the
registration of all the Sri Lankans in
Tamil Nadu. In this process if the
State Government is able to locate or
identify anyone, we may be able to
know.

[Translation]

SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Mr.
Speaker, Sir, in his reply to parts (a)
and (b) of the question the hon. Mini-
ster has stated that no decision has
so far been taken in the matter. I wo-
uld like to know as to why the Gov-
ernment is not taking quick decision
in regard to the Tamilians, who have
been identified as terrorists and
smugglers? Secondly, have they any
links with Naxalites and ULFA ter-
rorists? If so, the steps being taken
by the Government in this regard?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): If we get some evidence about what we call as the suspected refugees who are having some kind of direct or indirect connections with militants—whether they are naxalites or LTTE—then the Government will have to apply its mind to deport them from India.

SHRI DIGVIJAYA SINGH: It is unfortunate that this country has paid for the laxity of the Government of India in coming to a decision regarding the Sri Lankan Tamils by Hon. Rajiv ji's brutal assassination. Sir, how long will the Government take to come to the decision that all unregistered Sri Lankan Tamils would be deported? Secondly, I would like to know how did they come to the figure of 75,000 when the registration has not been done.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: This is the figure supplied by the State Government of Tamil Nadu. Registration was going on for the last few weeks and the dead line is actually closed now. They have found that the figures with regard to the persons who first came and identified themselves at the transit camps and other places vary. That 75,000 is yet to be registered. The Tamil Nadu Government is now conducting a house to house search to identify and find out where these people are and who are these people.

Then comes the question regarding their deportation. If they are really refugees who are covered under some other international norms and standards that we are yet to find out.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I would like to supplement on this. Even if they are refugees and if they have any connection with the militants, then of course, they will be liable for being sent out of India.

SHRI M. RAMANNA RAI: The figures and the answers given by the

Home Minister are in respect of only Tamil Nadu. These particulars are supplied by the Tamil Nadu Government. Tamilians are there throughout India. Sri Lankan Tamilians are also found throughout India. How will you differentiate between the LTTE, Sinhala Tamils and other Tamils? May I know whether there is any machinery for finding out whether the LTTE are found outside Tamil Nadu also and if so what is that machinery?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It would not be in the public interest to divulge as to how we are differentiating between one and the other.

SHRI MUKUL BALKRISHNA WASNIK: Sir, the House is aware that the LTTE is responsible for the brutal assassination of our beloved Leader, Shri Rajiv Gandhi. Everybody knows that LTTE in its operation was assisted by several hundreds of militants staying unauthorisedly in Tamil Nadu and elsewhere in the country.

I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reasons for the delay in deporting the unregistered Sri Lankan Tamils, specially the militants whose number as the hon. Minister of State himself has said is 1928, who have entered into India.

Secondly, during Shri Chandra Shekhar's regime, the DMK Government in Tamil Nadu was sacked, the reason being that the DMK Government or the DMK Leaders were assisting the LTTE in its operations in Tamil Nadu. So, I would like to know from the hon. Minister what action the Government has taken against those DMK Leaders who had been assisting the LTTE in its operations in Tamil Nadu.

SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: It is the Congress Government which has helped the LTTE. At that time, the Congress Government was at the Centre.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The first part of the question is whether the militants are there and whether they are roaming about.

Sir, the militants are located in four camps. The number which I have now given, that is 1928, is of four camps. The Government is aware of their existence and their movements. They are not allowed to move out as such. So, we know where they are.

Regarding the other question whether there is a link between the DMK and the militants, I would say, it is a wider question. Many things are under investigation and I may not be able to reveal everything at this stage in the interest of the security of the country.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to know whether the Government has thought of any project for settling these Tamilians of Indian origin who have come from Sri Lanka.

MR. SPEAKER: It is a good question, do not dilute it.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: For example, now in my constituency Mangalore, in Sulya, they have already taken up a project of rubber plantation. The problem is like this. Only two in a family are provided jobs. The rest are jobless. That is why, according to me, this militancy is spreading. So, I would like to know whether the Government has thought of a project so that all such refugees who would be here are given some sort of jobs.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: At present, those Sri Lankans who have come with valid documents at one stage

whom we have considered as repatriates, have been given facilities to get themselves enrolled for getting employment and so on and so forth.

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR: They are not for all.

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The other people in the camps especially are given other aid. The expenditure on facilities is met by the State Government with the financial support of the Government of India.

[*Translation*]

Modernisation of State Police Forces

*246. **SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance provided to various States for modernisation of the State Police Forces during the last three years, year-wise and State-wise;

(b) whether there is any proposal to give special grants for this purpose to the States where communal disturbances occur frequently; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (**SHRI M. M. JACOB**): (a) A statement is enclosed.

(b) No such proposal is under consideration at present.

(c) Question does not arise.

STATEMENT

(Rupees in lakhs)

Name of State	Amount Released		
	1988-89	1989-90	1990-91
1. Andhra Pradesh	63.76	40.00	63.76
2. Assam	50.91	35.00	120.00
3. Bihar	63.65	30.00	63.65
4. Gujarat	*	48.34	40.50
5. Himachal Pradesh	9.30	17.43	12.80
6. Haryana	50.00	25.83	21.70
7. Jammu & Kashmir	**	21.00	21.80
8. Karnataka	54.34	26.70	33.60
9. Kerala	47.08	44.36	37.60
10. Madhya Pradesh	79.56	50.00	63.60
11. Maharashtra	86.95	54.93	75.28
12. Manipur	10.08	10.08	08.00
13. Meghalaya	11.31	10.74	9.30
14. Nagaland	10.78	9.00	08.00
15. Orissa	46.96	44.60	37.00
16. Punjab	37.38	41.51	28.40
17. Rajasthan	124.19	66.86	70.38
18. Sikkim	4.20	4.00	03.40
19. Tamil Nadu	86.95	63.47	72.97
20. Tripura	12.56	10.28	10.00
21. Uttar Pradesh	90.00	170.00	104.06
22. West Bengal	71.13	67.57	57.00
23. Goa	10.40	18.48	**
24. Arunachal Pradesh	7.00	**	12.00
25. Mizoram	7.00	25.00	19.20

*The Government of Gujarat was allowed to Spend Rs. 25.30 lakhs during 1988-89 from out of earlier years unspent amount lying with them.

**No proposal was received from the concerned State Governments.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Sir, the hon. Minister has stated that no proposal is under consideration for granting additional grants to States which are communally sensitive. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the criteria adopted to sanction grant to a state like Rajasthan, where the terrorists and smuggling activities are increasing and which has a vast desert area along the border and which is communally sensitive?

[English]

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The assistance given to some of the States which were communally sensitive are also included in the statement already furnished. But we have a proposal before the Government to organise a Rapid Action Force especially constituted for the purpose of combating communal trouble in selected areas, identified areas; and a scheme is being worked out with the various details attached to it. And the Government will be able to come very shortly with a proposal for constitution of a Rapid Action Force.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Sir, two years ago when I was in the Directorate, State Police Communications, the then Minister of Home Affairs, Shri Buta Singh visited Rajasthan. He had given assurance to sanction special grant to Rajasthan in view of the situation prevailing there. Two years have passed since then but no special grant has been sanctioned so far. What are the reasons for it?

[English]

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): We will have to verify whether my predecessor, Shri Buta Singh, had said anything about it. Secondly, we will have to look into it. But, so far as the policy is concerned, we do not give any grant to the States which are

communally sensitive. There are some areas in a State; not the entire State is communally sensitive. But a few districts which are communally sensitive, we are helping them to modernise the police force. That does not mean that they are going to get additional grant. Now, we are also thinking in terms of raising about ten battalions in the CRPF which will be available for this kind of a job, if the State Government asks for it. But, there is no proposal to give additional grant for this purpose.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: There is a communication gap. The hon. Member wanted to know whether Centre will give special consideration to Rajasthan in view of the fact that it is a border State.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: If it is a border State, it is a different matter. For a border State, how much has to be given from what source will have to be considered by the concerned Ministry. But we are now considering special grants which are under the purview of the Central Government for communally sensitive areas. That is a different question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: That is only a part of the question.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: No, no; that is totally a different question.

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE: His question relates to the modernisation of the police force in the case of a border State. Will a border State get some special consideration?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: The border State will definitely be looked after not by modernisation programme for police, but it will have to be looked after by para military forces, by the armed forces. There are other forces. But I would require a notice for it.

[Translation]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon'ble Minister has laid a statement showing the amount released under the scheme of modernisation of the State police forces to various states. As per the statement, Uttar Pradesh has been given a sum of Rs. 90 lakh in 1988-89, Rs. 170 lakh in 1989-90 and only Rs. 104 in 1990-91. I would like to know from the hon. Minister why the amount has been reduced from Rs. 170 lakh to Rs. 104 lakh whereas there is a significant increase in terrorism and incidents of communal riots in the state during the last three years?

[English]

SHRI M. M. JACOB: The Government of India do not deliberately reduce the grant to any State. There is always a component of the State Government in it. The State Government will have to come up with a proposal and indicate how much expenditure it can meet. It is all done on a fifty-fifty basis. Fifty per cent is raised by the State Government and the Government of India gives it 50 per cent. Actually if the States come and say that they have earmarked more money, we will be able to give more to them.

SHRI VENKATESWARLU UMAREDDY: We are very glad that additional funds are being provided to States. But now as the black-money is overpowering the currency in circulation in the country, causing inflation, sophisticated weapons like the AK-47 are surfacing and overpowering police force in this country. Has this Government got any assessment as to what exactly is the strength of the unauthorised weapons which are handled by the anti-social forces? Unless we have that assessment we cannot equip ourselves to fight them out. What is the assessment? Have we got any assessment as to how much strength is there with the militant forces and unauthorised forces in the country?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: We have to depend on the State Governments for this information, as to how much strength the militant forces are having. We will try to collect it from them, if they have.

[Translation]

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to ask a small question. Does the Government propose to amend the Indian Penal Code in order to modernise the police forces and also to make it agile, active and effective?

MR. SPEAKER: Though small, yet the question is good.

[English]

Are you thinking of changing the Indian Penal Code also?

SHRI M. M. JACOB: There is no proposal at the present moment.

[Translation]

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: I would like to submit to the Minister of Home Affairs that there is a scheme under which financial aid is provided to the border states. Two years ago Shri Buta Singh, the then Minister of Home Affairs had visited the border areas of Himachal Pradesh and had given an assurance to provide two battalions to the State, the expenses of which were to be borne by the Government of India. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether any provision is being made to provide financial aid to Himachal Pradesh which is a border State and surrounded by the militants of Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir, whether there is any proposal to increase the Police Force?

[English]

SHRI M. M. JACOB: All these border States are also having protection from the para-military forces, the Border Security Force and all that.

This question concerns the modernisation of the Police force in a particular direction. The other things are already there. Just now, as my senior colleague replied to Shri Ram Narain Barwa, about the other states, the same thing applies and there is nothing new in the case of Himachal Pradesh also.

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Home Affairs whether he has paid attention to the statement in which the Defence Minister has advised not to call army to control communal riots. He has also stated that in case of need army will be sent on the responsibility of State Government and it will have to bear the whole expenditure. I would like to submit to the Minister of Home Affairs that State Governments are usually in a state of indigence (*phakkor*). (*Interruptions*) I would like to know what steps are being taken to curb communal riots.....(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

AN HON. MEMBER: Is it a parliamentary word? (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RABI RAY: Yes, it is a parliamentary word. This word means indigent. You know Hindi very well. (*Interruptions*) Both you and myself want the police force to be called. But would the Minister of Home Affairs assure the House that the constitution of the proposed National Police Force would be sufficient to control the situation. I would also like to know his views in regard to the statement of the Defence Minister that the State Government will have to bear the expenses in case army is called by them.

[*English*]

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I am in full agreement with what the hon. Defence Minister has stated. Calling the army too frequently is not

correct. But it does not rule out the possibility of army being deployed in certain areas and this is the regular thing which has been going on. When the army is called, they have to take up the work.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Naxalite problem is becoming more and more intricate despite our utmost efforts to control it, particularly in three states—Andhra Pradesh, Madhya Pradesh and Maharashtra to which the Minister of Home Affairs belongs. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Government have chalked out a scheme to solve the Naxalite problem effectively? What measures are being taken in this regard?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have convened a meeting of the concerned Chief Ministers on 3rd August for this purpose. We would be able to take a decision after discussing the issue in that meeting.

SHRI SOBHANA DRESWARA RAO VADDE: Sir, I would like to know whether the hon. Minister is aware that in several districts of Telengana area in Andhra Pradesh, the writ of naxalites is running rather than that of the State Government. And in view of the fact that these naxalites are getting sophisticated arms from the LTTE people, as well as Punjab militants, will the Government help the State Government to modernise their police force with latest weapons to boost the morale of the police force to effectively combat the naxalites in Andhra Pradesh?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: This will not come under the modernisation programme. But where we find that the militants have sophisticated arms with them and because the police is having out-dated arms with them, we will definitely provide them with more sophisticated weapons. Wherever we find that militancy is there and they have to combat with that

kind of situation, we will provide them with more sophisticated weapons.

[Translation]

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, whenever there are riots in a State, army is called because people have more confidence in the army than the State police, because they feel that army would bring the situation under control in an unbiased manner. There are many forces in the State which comprise personnel drawn from a particular community or religion. And it is pointed out again and again particularly about Uttar Pradesh. There has been a long standing demand for an anti-communal riot Force and this demand has been made repeatedly within the House and outside. When the Central Government provides aid to the State Government does it direct the latter to set up such a Force which may have men drawn from every religion and every caste so that during the communal riots one sided action could be prevented.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: At the outset I would like to clarify that if battallions are raised in the name of particular castes, that is not good. There are no two opinions that people from all castes and creed should be drawn to this Force. Here I would like to point out that if a particular Force has lost the confidence of the people it should be transferred to some other part of the country and the Force Serving there should be transferred in its place. If there is exchange of para military Forces between the States, there is a possibility that we may not need assistance of Army anymore. But if the situation is beyond the control of the other Force also, then the Collector has every right under the Act to seek assistance of the Army.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: I had asked whether Government propose to set up an anti-communal riot Force?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I have clearly stated that we are trying to raise ten battallions of the CRPF for this purpose.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Home Minister to the fact that when we talk about State boundaries, there are some states whose boundaries touch with neighbouring countries also, like Himachal Pradesh. While replying to a question of Shri Sultanpuri the hon. Home Minister had stated that BSF and Army would take care of these States but the question is about the boundaries touching Punjab and J&K. Hon. Shri Buta Singh had given an assurance during his tenure that two battallions of Police would be specially raised for Himachal Pradesh and necessary funds would be made available by the Central Government. That was because....

MR. SPEAKER: This question has already been replied.

PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Where has the reply been given. I have a simple question. Will the Government provide necessary funds to raise two battallions of Police in Himachal Pradesh keeping in view the assurance given by the former Minister?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: I would see the record. If the Government had given any assurance I would look into it. In case changes are being contemplated in the policy matter, or policy decision, it will also have to be looked into afresh.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRAJIT YADAV: I think, the hon. Home Minister will agree with me that modernisation of the police force does not mean only the latest modern weapons and equipment but they should also have a modern approach. Particularly when the communal riots are increasing we often find this kind of a complaint that police itself in many cases

and not everywhere, becomes a party to that. Keeping that in mind, will the Central Government while formulating a new policy have a common approach of recruitment and educational policy to the police from time to time so that they can be made an effective secular force?

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: It is a very wide question covering different Ministries. But at the same time, when these forces are being deployed in communally sensitive areas, merely modernisation of the weapons is not enough. The greater mobility will have to be there. They will have to be provided with communication facilities. At the same time, they must also get in-service training wherein a new kind of approach will be one of the factors which the Government will have to bear in mind.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA: In continuation of the question asked by hon. Shri Chandrajit Yadav I would also like to say that where there are specific allegations against the State Police during communal riots and other violent incidents one feels that the protectors of law and order are themselves taking law in their own hands. So modernisation, I think, should include an ideological re-orientation of the police as well. We have cases of such allegations against the police in Bhagalpur, Maliana, the more recent incident in Pilibhit and in Tripura where the police force are being used to beat up their political opponents. In all these cases there is a need for change of approach in the police force. I would like to know whether the Government is contemplating any programme whereby such allegations can be immediately investigated by the Government and action taken thereon.

SHRI S. B. CHAVAN: Sir, I have replied to Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav's question, and the same reply

will also be applicable in the case of the question asked by the hon. lady Member. Definitely there is no doubt about it, but when you give in-service training to the officers, approach to the entire problem is one of the subjects which in fact will have to be taught to them.

[*Translation*]

Irrigation projects of Bihar

*247. **SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of the major and medium irrigation projects of Bihar pending with the Union Government;

(b) since when those are pending;

(c) whether any scheme for construction of embankments on both sides of the river Phalgu in Nalanda district of Bihar has also been received by the Union Government; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(c) and (d) No, Sir. The State Government has informed that this scheme for repair of embankments is a scheme of the State's Relief Department costing about Rs. 23 lakhs.

STATEMENT

Sl. No.	Name of the Project	Date of receipt in Central Water Commission
1	2	3

A. MAJOR SCHEMES

I. *Techno-economic appraisal completed—considered and accepted by Advisory Committee subject to compliance of its observations by the State Government:*

1. Punasi Reservoir Scheme	10/89
2. Subarnarekha Multipurpose Project	7/89
3. Siktia Barrage Project	1/88
4. Repair of Kosi Barrage	2/86
5. Sone Canal Modernisation	8/83
6. North Koel Reservoir Project	3/86

II. *Techno-economic appraisal completed. Advisory Committee deferred consideration due to non-resolution of inter-State issues :*

1. Kolar Irrigation	7/71
	8/88
	(Updated estimate)
2. Tilaiya Dhadhar	10/74

III. *Techno-economic appraisal not completed. State Government has to comply with the observations of Central Water Commission :*

1. Sukhsenaghat Pump Canal	11/89
2. Kosi Project Phase -II	2/88
3. Gandak Project Phase II	1/89
4. Zamania Pump Canal	11/90
5. Burhai Reservoir	10/90

B. MEDIUM SCHEMES

I. *Techno-economic appraisal completed—Considered and accepted by Advisory Committee subject to compliance of its observations by the State Government:*

1. Salaiya Reservoir Scheme	8/83
2. Ramrekha Reservoir Scheme	8/88
3. Dhansinghtoli Reservoir Scheme	8/88
4. Satpotka Reservoir Scheme	8/88

1	2	3
5. Katri Reservoir Scheme		8/88
6. Kundghat Reservoir Scheme		11/82
7. Keso Reservoir Scheme		8/88
8. Bhairwa Reservoir Scheme		8/88
9. Panchkhero Reservoir Scheme		5/87
II. Techno-economic appraisal not completed. State Government has to comply with the observations of Central Water Commission:		
1. Suali Reservoir Scheme		2/89
2. Amanat Reservoir Scheme		3/90
3. Sarjamhatu Reservoir Scheme		9/88
4. Gorkho Reservoir Scheme		9/88
5. Barari Pump Canal		12/90

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, so far as irrigation facilities are concerned, Bihar lags behind in this regard and as far as the all India average of irrigation is concerned, it is also at the lowest rung. In his reply the hon. Minister has stated that about 27 irrigation schemes are pending and out of these 27 schemes, one of the schemes viz., Punasi Reservoir scheme has been pending since 1971 and the Tilaiya Dhadhar scheme has been pending since 1974. It has been stated that the schemes are pending because some inter-states issues could not be resolved and that the State Government has not complied with the observations made by the Advisory Committee. I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what steps the Central Government have taken to resolve the inter state issues regarding the Punasi Reservoir Scheme and what suggestions and observations have been made by the State Government in this connection?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, about the inter-state issues which the hon. Member has mentioned, I would like to point out that the concerned officials

and engineers from both the states had a number of meetings in this connection but unfortunately they have not arrived at a consensus. Unless the concerned State Governments adopt a positive approach, these complex problems cannot be resolved. One of the reasons, Mr. Speaker, Sir, is that some times these agreements have political repercussions and because of these political repercussions the problems are never resolved. That is the reason why these schemes have been pending for so long. We try our level best to complete these schemes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Member has also asked about the points to which the State Governments have not replied. Most of the points relate to financial matters or technical matters about which clarification has been sought. Since the clarification has not been received so far, the schemes are pending.

SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, with regard to technical points I would like to mention here that the techno-economic appraisal has been completed.

Sir, my second supplementary question is that it has been stated regarding Phalgu river of Nalanda district that the scheme is under the State Government and the estimated cost of repair of embankments is Rs. 23 lakh. Since this river passes through my Constituency, I think it would cost over Rs. One crore and not merely Rs. 23 lakh to repair embankments on both sides. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether a Central team would be sent to survey the area, as this river affects many districts and get a final estimate. The State Government is not in a position to complete it. Will the Central Government take over this scheme to complete it?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: About Phalgu river the Bihar Government have informed that the scheme of repair of embankments would cost Rs. 23 lakhs. According to the existing policy, if the cost is over Rs. 60 lakh then it is the responsibility of the Central Government and if the cost is less than Rs. 60 lakh then it is the responsibility of the State Government. Since the hon. Member so desires, I shall arrange to send a Central team to look into the matter so that the work is expedited.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Sir, the century-old Sone Canal System irrigates 23 lakh acres of land in nearly six districts of Central Bihar and more than one crore people are dependent on it for their livelihood. Now the canal is in a state of disrepair. Apart from this, a reservoir project in Garhoh on the main stream of Sone river in Palamau district for supply of water to this canal is pending since 1983. I request the hon. Minister to include this project in the Eighth Five Year Plan and sanction more funds for the same. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the time by which the modernisation work of the Sone river will be complete?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: As the hon. Member said this is a very important project. The cost of the project estimated at that time is no longer valid. We have sent the proposal to the State Government for a current cost appraisal so that the work can be completed. The Bihar Government has not communicated anything to us and when we get a report from them we shall proceed further.

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: The Subarnarekha Project in Bihar has been pending for a long time. This project was started in 1978. Today the work is not even half way through. It is said that there were many irregularities in the implementation of this project because of which the World Bank has stopped giving the financial assistance which it was providing earlier. Is the hon. Minister aware of this? If the aid has been stopped then what steps are being contemplated and if aid is still being given then upto when will this work be completed?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: The proposal for the Subarnarekha multi-purpose project was sent to the centre by the Bihar Government. The Central Water Commission, which is the Consultative Committee for this project, put forward a few suggestions on which the opinion of the Bihar Government was sought. The Bihar Government communicated its view to the Centre and the Planning Commission in July, 1989. Subsequently the Central Water Commission started work towards completion of the project. Some more information, crucial to the completion of the project, was sought from the Bihar Government in December 1989. We have not received it so far. On receipt of the information we will have to seek permission from the Ministry of Environment and Forests. After that the work can be started.

Multi-Purpose river valley projects on Kosi, Kamla and Bagmati river

*248. **SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA:** Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of the estimated cost, flood control, irrigation and power-generation potentialities of the proposed multi-purpose river valley projects at Barakhashetra, Shishapani and Noonther on Kosi, Kamla and Bagmati rivers respectively?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): Details of these projects located in Nepal have not yet been settled.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, I never expected such an answer from a Union Minister particularly from someone like Shri Shukla. May I know if the Central Government sent a proposal for a multi-purpose project to the Nepalese Government in 1981? Were Secretary level discussions held between the two countries in 1988, seven years after the proposal was sent? Earlier a proposal for the Sheeshapani project on river Kamla was prepared on similar lines. The Central Government had plans for a project on river Bagmati in Ramnagar but the Nepalese Government included that land as part of the national highway. Due to this the plan cannot be implemented and Nepal will also be deprived of benefits. In a situation like this, such a reply creates bitterness between the two countries, loss of precious money ..

(Interruptions)....

MR. SPEAKER: Please come to your question.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You know what the reply is. I want to refresh his memory.

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: You are aware of the current position of

the projects. Are you going to initiate any discussion at the political level?

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, the information given by me is true. For a long time we have been making efforts to reach an agreement on all rivers which flow into Bihar and Uttar Pradesh from Nepal. Two agreements signed before 1962 are still valid. After that a lot of difficulties arose. At times it was a technical hitch and at other times there were political hindrances. In 1977-78 our hon. Prime Minister visited Nepal. That led to some progress. And later on whenever any political leader went there or any of their political leaders came to our country, some progress was made. But some or the other obstacle came in the way. I think these obstacles are being created deliberately to put both India and Nepal at a disadvantage. This point has been repeated many times. Many Commissions and sub-commissions were set up as Shri Bhogendra Jha knows. These commissions have been meeting annually between 1980 and 1988. One particular point to be noted by hon. Members is that all these dams are to be built on Nepalese territory. The source of all these rivers is in Nepal and we cannot take any action without Nepal's support. Since this matter involves the territory of both countries, their support is necessary. I need not go into the details of the problems involved. The hon. Member knows that a lot of effort was made from India's side. Perhaps the over-eagerness on India's part made the Nepalese people suspect that it was India which had more to gain than Nepal. If we can make the Nepalese people rid themselves of their wrong notions, we can move forward with these projects.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, this is mine as well as other Members' problem but you should not say this. The question was that the projects...*(Interruptions)...*

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question. No commentary, please.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Sir, the question is regarding the estimated cost and the benefit expected to accrue from the flood control cum irrigation cum power generation project? You are ignoring that. My first question was whether there is any substance in the complaint made by Nepal. There are rumours in Nepal that secret orders were given to block the embankment constructed for the Kamla till Murchaiya. In this situation both India and Nepal are at a disadvantage. Sir, Nepal's complaint is not baseless. I think this deserves a discussion at the political level but there is no time to do that now. I can give an example to substantiate the complaint made by Nepal.

MR. SPEAKER: Now this is turning into a speech.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will there be a discussion at the political level or not? Secondly, what will be the benefits of the multipurpose project? Kindly reply to the main question.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: Sir, only when there is agreement on certain basic issues like the amount of water to be used, the sharing of the power and the area of land required can we estimate the cost... (Interruptions)... the two countries are not able to arrive at a consensus because there is difference of opinion regarding the basis for estimating the cost and profit. Nothing can be done unless there is agreement on basic issues.

Regarding the secret order mentioned by the hon. Member, no such orders were issued from our side. Everything was done after taking both countries into confidence.

In reply to the third question I would like to say that efforts are on

to find a political solution to this problem.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: Sir, Saharsa and Nirmali lie on the Indo-Nepal border. May I know from the hon. Minister whether Nepal clearly asked India during the Indo-Nepal talks to give it the cost of power generation with which it is ready to construct the dam.

SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA: A number of points were raised by Nepal. Later on they changed their stand. I shall look into what the hon. Member has said regarding this matter. If both the countries can reach an agreement we shall make efforts to implement it immediately.

[English]

Electronic Telephone Exchange at Jalpaiguri

*249. SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to replace the manually operated telephone exchange at Jalpaiguri town in West Bengal by a modern electronic exchange with indigenous equipments of ILT 2048 by the end of 1991;

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

(c) the time by which it is likely to be operative?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Manually operated exchange at Jalpaiguri is planned to be replaced by a modern electronic exchange with indigenous equipment of ILT-2048 during 1991-92.

(b) The exchange building has been constructed. Out-door plant is being upgraded. Instructions have been issued for supply of the equipment on top priority.

(c) As in (a) above.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
I am satisfied with the answer to the question given by the hon. Minister. Hoping the hon. Minister will keep his word I like to put another question.

Are there any more schemes of this kind in the various districts of West Bengal and, if so, please give me details.

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):
Sir, there is a continuous scheme to modernise the Telecommunication System in the country. We have the plan chalked out for the Eighth Five Year Plan and we will find out whether we can do it with the Electronic Exchange or whatever modern equipment is necessary at that place.

SHRI JITENDRA NATH DAS:
Now I put my next question. It is found that ghost calls—ISD and STD are recorded in many telephone numbers. I have got my record in my pocket. Is there any scheme chalked out by the Government to curb this problem? Here, I would like to state that 20,000—30,000 such calls have been recorded in telephone number 3/82514, Delhi during two-three months. It has already been reported to the office. It is a funny thing because during this period of two/three months the receiver was kept under lock and key. I would, therefore, request the Minister to explain.

SHRI RAJESH PILOT: Some such problems have been projected in various forums. Because of this problem, I am told that some excess billing is also done. We are reviewing all these things to find out whether we can find a solution to this problem whereby it could be traced immediately. We have given this task to our technicians and technical people. We are looking into this matter.

Mining Lease for Soap Stones and Bauxite

*250. **SHRI KARIYA MUNDA:**
Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) the companies which are holding mining lease for soap stones and bauxite in different parts of the country; and

(b) whether the Government propose to review the policy of granting mining lease in the near future?

[Translation]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Mining leases are granted to individuals, partnership firms as well as Companies. As on 1-1-90 the total number of mining lease holders in the country for soap stone was 648 and for bauxite was 381.

(b) No, Sir.

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, in reply to part (b) of the question, the hon. Minister has stated—"No". May be he is not aware that mines and mineral deposits exist in forests. The contractors cut down the forests for mining purposes. With the result heavy damage is done to environment and forests in that area. It also effects the winds and the monsoon. He has said that no change will be brought about in the policy. May be he is not aware of the fact that the area where soap stone deposits exist.....

MR. SPEAKER: Please ask your question.

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, he has said "No" straightway. It should have been in his knowledge that the contractors leave the dug up earth with the result water is filled in the fields when it rains. It is very bad from many angles. Therefore, with a view to protecting the environment and forests, whether any change will be brought about in the

policy and any new scheme will be implemented to do away with this type of mining by contractors, no matter if Government agencies are involved in it?

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, mining leases are granted in accordance with the provisions of the Mining Act. There is no such shortcoming in it nor is there any need to bring about changes in it. So far as the suggestions and the complaint of the hon. Member is concerned, if he can give some specific information about the irregularities that are taking place in mining in some particular area, I can get it investigated and action can be taken.

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Mr. Speaker, Sir, Bauxite deposits are found in small area in Andhra Pradesh, Orissa and Bihar. He may get it verified by the mining departments of these three states. My second question is whether the hon. Minister is aware that there is illegal mining of Bauxite and soap stone and these minerals are being clandestinely sold. Has the hon. Minister some information in this regard and if so, whether he would like to have an inquiry conducted in this regard?

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, we have no such complaint. But as I have said, if the hon. Member has any information and if he gives some specific information, it can be certainly investigated and action can also be taken.

[English]

SHRI A. CHARLES: Illegal mining is a problem not only in the forest areas but also almost everywhere. In Trivandrum, at Arevikara which is ten kilometres away from Trivandrum, there is often complaint of illegal mining and precious stones have been taken away from there. May I know from the hon. Minister whether a proper study will be conducted at least in Trivandrum to know about these deposits as also steps taken for stopping this illegal mining.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, these stones come under minor mining and this is a State subject. But so far as the suggestion by the hon. Member that every state has a different set of rules and there is no uniformity in them is concerned, I would like to assure him that the Government is considering the issue and efforts are being made to bring about some changes in this Act and to take necessary action in this regard.

SHRI DAU DAYAL JOSHI: Sir, I would like to know the maximum and minimum area for which mining leases are granted. Is it not a fact that some leases are granted for an area covering miles while some are granted to the poor in square feet area. I would like to know whether a fixed limit for the mining leases will be prescribed by changing the rules, so that uniform mining leases can be granted.

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Sir, so far as mining is concerned, the leases for major mines are granted by the Government of India and the leases for minor mines are granted by the State Government. The State Government grants these leases in accordance with its own rules...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Forest Act of the Central Government covers such forests of the Forest Department where plantation is not possible because of existence of stone quarries there. Clandestine mining of stone and its sale are going on there. This question does not relate to the State Government but it relates to the Central Government. I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether the Act will be amended to provide that mining lease will be granted for such forest areas of the Forest Department where plantation is not possible?...*(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: Reply to this question has already been given.

SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to submit for the sake of information that in 1988 the Central Government had sent a Committee to Adhora in Rohitas district of Bihar which is surrounded by the Camoor hill range to find out whether there were any indications of existence of adequate coal and bauxite deposits there. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the findings of the fact finding committee?

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no information in this regard, but on the basis of the information given by the hon. Member, I will get it investigated and necessary action will be taken.

[English]

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: Sir, I would like to know from the hon. Minister. Way back in 1970, the Geological Survey of India and the AP Mining Corporation have identified the existence of bauxite deposits in Andhra Pradesh which amounts to 800 million tonnes.

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be brief, if you want a reply.

SHRI RAMA KRISHNA KONATHALA: The Indo-Soviet Joint Commission has also identified it. They

wanted to commission a project there. But due to unknown reasons it is being delayed. I would like to know from the hon. Minister the reason for the delay and also whether they are making any decision to open this project to the private sector.

[Translation]

SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV: Mr. Speaker, Sir, I have no information about it but I will inform the hon. Member after collecting the information.

WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

[Translation]

Dams and Irrigation Projects

*251. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the number of proposals for construction of dams and irrigation projects in various states pending with the Union Government;

(b) whether some of those proposals pertain to Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Hamirpur districts of Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

Status of Projects with the Centre

<i>Stage of investment clearance</i>	<i>No. of New Projects</i>		
	<i>Major and multi-purpose</i>	<i>Medium</i>	<i>Total</i>
1	2	3	4
1. Techno-economic appraisal completed and found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to compliance of the observations by the State Governments.	44	39	83

	1	2	3	4
2. Techno-economic appraisal completed for consideration of the Advisory Committee.		11	3	14
3. State Governments to comply with the observations of Central Appraising Agencies.		50	30	80
Total		105	72	177

Out of the above, 2 major and 1 medium irrigation projects pertain to Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Hamirpur Districts. The details of these projects are given in the Annexure to this Statement.

ANNEXURE

Status for irrigation proposals in respect of Jhansi, Lalitpur, Banda and Hamirpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh which are under appraisal at the centre as on 30-6-1991

Sl. No.	Name of the project	District benefited	Estimated Cost Rs. in Crores (Year)	Benefits in Thousand Hectares	Date of Receipt in CWC	Status of appraisal
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
(A) Major Schemes						
1.	Rajghat Canal	Jhansi, Lalitpur, Jalaun, Hamirpur.	78.28 (87)	109.05 (net)	9.88	State Government is to comply with the comments on Irrigation planning, cost, construction machinery, Canal Design, conjunctive use.
2.	Maudaha Dam	Hamirpur	66.82 (89)	27.70	3/90	Considered by Advisory Committee in its meeting held on 21-11-1979 for Rs. 2675.40 lakhs and found acceptable subject to certain observations. The project was returned to the State Government in 3/89 as the compliance to

1	2	4	5	6	7
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the TAC observations and the updated estimate was not submitted by the State Government to Central Water Commission for appraisal. Updated estimate was received in 3/90. State Government is to comply with the comments on irrigation aspects. The project is also to be cleared from environment and forest angle.

(B) Medium Schemes

1. Pathrai	Jhansi	12.54	2.80	12/90	Techno-economic consideration completed and the project is ready for consideration of the Advisory Committee.
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[English]

Foundation-Laying Ceremonies of Projects in Delhi

*252. SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) the names of projects for which foundation-laying ceremonies were held in the Union Territory of Delhi during November, 1990 to May, 1991;
- (b) the dates on which such ceremonies were held, by whom and the es-

timated cost of the project in each case;

(c) whether financial approval and clearance from the concerned authorities were obtained in each case; if not, the reasons thereof; and

(d) the present position of each such project?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

(a) to (d) The Delhi Administration and the Delhi Development Authority have reported that 10 foundation laying ceremonies of projects were held in the Union Territory of Delhi during November, 1990 to May, 1991. A statement indicating the details is attached.

STATEMENT

Names of the projects for which foundation laying ceremonies were held	Date of foundation laying ceremonies	Names of the persons performing the foundation ceremonies	Estimated cost of the projects	Financial approval and clearance from the competent authority in respect of the projects	Present position of the projects
1	2	3	4	5	6
1. Construction of 100 bedded hospital at Raghbir Nagar, Delhi.	29-1-91	Shri Markandey Singh, Lt. Governor, Delhi	Rs. 115.00 crores	Expenditure sanction for the project is awaited.	The project is in planning stage.
2. Lok Nayak Setu over River Jamuna, near ITO.	25-3-91	Shri Chandra Shekhar, the then Prime Minister	Rs. 22.00 crores	Expenditure sanction for the project is awaited	Work has not yet started.
3. Guest House, Chitrakut.	17-5-91	Shri K.C. Bhatti, Director, West East Command	Rs. 0.22 crores	Financial approval and expenditure sanction accorded.	5% to 10% work completed.
4. Dev. of Children park at Vinobha Puri, Lajpat Nagar.	6-3-91	Shri L.K. Advani, M.P.	Rs. 3,30,950	Financial approval accorded	90% work completed.
5. Construction of MCD Office Building at Rohini.	14-4-91	Shri P.P. Chauhan, Commr. (MCD)	Rs. 298.02 lakhs.	Financial approval accorded	Work is in initial stage.
6. Construction of Sub-District cum-Community Centre, Gole Market, New Delhi.	13-4-91	Administrator, N.D.M.C.	Rs. 4.01 crores	Expenditure sanction approved by NDMC. Approval of L.G. is awaited.	Work is in progress
7. Construction of Home for aged persons at Nethaji Nagar, New Delhi.	24-1-91	Administrator, N.D.M.C.	Rs. 0.46 crores	Expenditure sanction of the approved by N.D.M.C. Approval of L.G. awaited.	Work is in progress.

1	2	3	4	5	6
8. Construction of sub-way at Inter-section of K.G. Marg, and Connaught Place at crossing of Outer-Circle, Connaught place.	1-5-91	Shri Markandey Singh, Lt. Governor, Delhi.	Rs. 1.00 crores	Expenditure sanction of the project approved by N.D.M.C. Approval of L.G. is awaited.	Work is in the initial stage.
9. Ind ISBT at Anand Vihar in East Delhi.	18-3-91	Shri Markandey Singh, Lt. Governor, Delhi.	Rs. 3.07 (1st phase)	Administrative approval and expenditure sanction is awaited.	Work has not yet started.
10. Laying of foundation stone of Narela Housing Project.	21-3-91	Shri D.R. Saran, the then Minister of Urban Development.	Rs.1,75,03,431/-	Administrative approval and financial sanction accorded by the competent authority.	15% work completed.

Demand and production of steel

*253. SHRI LOKANATH CHOU-DHURY: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated requirement and production of steel in the country at present;

(b) whether the production of steel insufficient to meet the requirement; and

(c) if not, the steps proposed to be taken to meet the requirement?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEB): (a) Production of finished steel in 1990-91 was about 13.4 million tonnes against the assessed demand of about 15.5 million tonnes.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Steps taken to increase domestic production of steel include—

Modernisation of steel plants and improved maintenance of plant and equipment for achieving increased productivity;

Monitoring of supply of inputs, particularly coal and power, to the steel plants for ensuring uninterrupted production;

Increase in captive power generation;

Adoption of better technological and manpower discipline in SAIL plants;

Delicensing of the steel sector, with certain conditions where substantial foreign exchange is involved so as to allow establishment of new plants in the private sector.

The domestic availability is supplemented with imports, to the extent possible within the overall constraints of the availability of foreign exchange.

Bifurcation of Cuttack Postal Division in Orissa

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

(a) whether there is any proposal for bifurcation of the existing Cuttack North Postal Division into two separate Postal Divisions;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which these two separate Postal Divisions are likely to start functioning independently?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A proposal for bifurcating Cuttack North Postal Division into two separate Postal Divisions namely, Jajpur and Kendrapara has been received.

(c) It has been decided not to bifurcate Cuttack North Division on considerations of economy and in administrative interest.

[*Translation*]

Return of Indians to Gulf Countries

*255. SHRI MOHAN SINGH:
SHRI VIJAY NAVAL
PATIL:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indians who have returned to Kuwait, Iraq and other Gulf countries after the end of the Gulf war, country-wise;

(b) whether the Government have assessed the assets left behind by Indians in Gulf countries during the war; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) According

to information available it is estimated that approximately 25,000 Indian nationals have returned to Kuwait. Our nationals who left Iraq have not as yet returned. These are the only two Gulf states from which our nationals had to be evacuated.

(b) and (c) In pursuance of the United Nations Security Council Resolution 687 information in respect of loss, damage or injury suffered by Indians in Kuwait and Iraq is in the process of being collected through a form circulated to the affected Indian nationals.

[English]

Expansion of Telephone Exchanges in Kerala

*256. SHRI P. C. THOMAS:

SHRI KODIKKUNIL
SURESH:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to expand the capacity of the existing telephone exchanges in the country;

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

(c) the progress made so far with regard to expansion and conversion

of various telephone exchanges into electronic ones in various districts of Kerala, District-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) In the year 1990-91, 8.77 lakh lines (Gross) and 5.52 lakh lines (Net) have been commissioned in the network. In the year 1991-92, plans are to commission 14.4 lakh lines (Gross) and 9.5 lakh lines (Net) switching capacity and 7 lakh lines (Net) connections in the country. In the entire Eighth Five Year Plan (1990-91 to 1994-95) it is proposed to commission 73 lakh lines (Gross) and 59 lakh lines (Net) of switching capacity in the country.

(c) In Kerala 77 numbers of telephone exchanges were expanded during 1990-91 and 4 numbers of telephone exchanges were expanded during the period 1-4-91 to 30-6-91. 104 numbers of telephone exchanges were converted into electronic during 1990-91 and 9 numbers of telephone exchanges were converted during the period 1-4-91 to 30-6-91. District-wise numbers are given in the enclosed Statement.

STATEMENT

District wise Nos. of Telephone Exchanges, expanded and Converted into Electronic in Kerala State

Sl. No.	Name of Districts	No. of Exchanges Converted into Electronic		No. of Exchanges Expanded	
		1990-91	1-4-91 to 30-6-91	1990-91	1-4-91 to 30-6-91
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Alleppey	6	..	4	..
2.	Calicut	4	..	5	..
3.	Cannanore	5	..	4	..

1	2	3	4	5	6
4.	Ernakulam	14	2	12	1
5.	Idukki	15	2	2	..
6.	Kasaragod	5	..	2	1
7.	Kottayam	6	1	9	..
8.	Mallapuram	3	..	2	..
9.	Palghat	14	1	6	1
10.	Pathanamthitta	2	1	7	..
11.	Quilon	10	..	8	1
12.	Trichur	9	..	10	..
13.	Trivandrum	8	2	5	..
14.	Wynad	3	..	1	..
		104	9	77	4

[*Translation*]**Foodgrains Production**

*257. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total production of foodgrains during the rabi season of 1990-91;

(b) the total production of wheat in the country; and

(c) whether the present production is sufficient to meet the demand in the country?

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (DR. BALRAM JAKHAR):

(a) The final estimate of production of foodgrains during rabi 1990-91 are yet to be received from some of the States. However, according to the present assessment, the production of rabi foodgrains during 1990-91 is likely to be in the range of 75.6 to 76.1 million tonnes in the country.

(b) The total production of wheat in the country during 1990-91 is expected to be in the range of 54.0 to 54.5 million tonnes.

(c) Yes. Sir.

[*English*]**Pakistan's Abetment to Terrorism in India**

*258. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to discuss with Pakistan the matters relating to continuation of training camps in Pakistan Occupied Kashmir which are reported to have been taken over by the Pakistan Government, supply of arms and ammunition to terrorists and their intrusion into Indian side of the border with Punjab and Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) if so, the action proposed to be taken by the Government in this regard;

(c) whether any other effective measures are being contemplated by the Government for the security of these States;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the action proposed to be taken by the Government at diplomatic and

international levels to expose Pakistan's open abetment of terrorism in India?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) to (d) The Confidence Building Package proposed by India to Pakistan on 28 May, 1990, inter-alia, calls for the closure of all training camps for terrorists, stoppage of supply of arms, ammunition and explosives, arrest of potential intruders and seizure of arms, denial of transit facilities to terrorists, handing over of fugitives from law etc. Pursuant to this, four rounds of Foreign Secretary level talks have been held between India and Pakistan. It has been also conveyed to Pakistan in clear and categorical terms that its support to terrorism is unacceptable, and is in violation of the Simla Agreement and the universally accepted norms of inter State conduct. Further discussions on these aspects will be held at the fifth round of talks between the Foreign Secretaries scheduled for September 1991.

(e) Government have apprised the international community of the fact that the present situation has been created by Pakistan's arming, funding, training and indoctrination of terrorists, secessionists and subversives. There is increasing international appreciation of the dangers implicit in Pakistan's approach.

[Translation]

Opening of a Foreign Post Office in Bareilly, Uttar Pradesh

***259. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH:** Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal for opening of a Foreign Post Office in Bareilly district of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the time by which such an office is likely to start functioning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): (a) No, Sir.

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

Law and order situation in Capital

***260. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH:** Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the incidents of looting, robberies and terrorist attacks etc. have been on the increase in the Capital during the last six months;

(b) if so, the number of such incidents which took place during that period;

(c) the number of persons/terrorists arrested during that period; and

(d) the steps taken to check such incidents and the activities of the terrorists in the Capital?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN): (a) and (b) The cases registered under dacoity, robbery and terrorist attacks in Delhi during the last six months (i.e. 1-1-91 to 30-6-91) and during the corresponding period of 1990 are as under:—

<i>Period</i>	<i>Dacoity</i>	<i>Robbery</i>	<i>Bomb blast/ Other terrorist activities</i>
1990 (1-1-90 to 30-6-91)	12	116	12
1991 (1-1-91 to 30-6-91)	18	135	14

(c) 277 persons including 14 terrorists were arrested in these cases during the period from 1-1-91 to 30-6-91.

(d) The steps taken by the Government to check crime of dacoity, robbery etc. and the activities of the terrorists in the Capital include increased patrolling; posting of pickets at strategic points; strengthening of intelligence; close watch on and frequent raids at the hide-out of criminals increased surveillance; coordination meetings with the officials of the neighbouring states; modernised communication network, and formation of an anti-terrorist cell in each police district.

[English]

S.T.D. facility at Contai in West Bengal

*251. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be please to state:

(a) the steps taken so far to provide S.T.D. facility at Contai in Midnapur district of West Bengal;

(b) the reasons for delay in providing this facility; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT).

(a) The existing 360 lines Manual exchange will be automatised by electronic exchange. This exchange will be linked to Calcutta by a reliable media to facilitate STD from Contai.

(b) This could not be done earlier due to shortage of equipment.

(c) By 1992-93.

Smuggling on Indo-Burma Border

*262. DR. A. K. PATEL:
SHRI SHANKERSINH
VAGHELA:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "Haven of smuggling on Burma border" appearing in the Times of India dated March 3, 1991;

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

(c) the number of persons arrested for involvement in smuggling and insurgent activities and estimated value of contraband recovered from them; and

(d) the action taken or proposed to be taken to check such activities on the Indo-Burma border?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

(a) to (d) The Government have seen the news item. Government have taken following steps to check smuggling in the area:

(1) The Border Security Force have been authorised under the Customs Act to check smuggling.

(2) The Government of Manipur have set up a special Unit under a Superintendent of Police for dealing with smuggling.

(3) Special Courts have been set up by the Government of Manipur to try smuggling cases.

(4) Close coordination is being maintained between various agencies connected with the checking of smuggling.

(5) The Forensic Science Laboratory at Imphal has been supplied with latest equipment for testing samples of seized drugs.

(6) A Regional Office of the Narcotics Control Bureau has been set up at Imphal.

1690 persons have been arrested since 1988 for involvement in smuggling activities. The estimated value of

ST
 contraband recovered from them since 1989 upto the end of June, 1991 is Rs. 10.61 crores.

Census Operations in Jammu and Kashmir

*263. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the 1991 Census has been completed by March, 1991 in all parts of the country except in Jammu and Kashmir;

(b) whether Census operations in Jammu and Kashmir have since commenced; if so, the details thereof;

(c) if not, when are these likely to be taken up and completed;

(d) whether lakhs of persons who migrated from the Kashmir Valley since early 1989 and are now living either in refugee camps or with friends or relatives in Jammu region will be enumerated as residing in Jammu region; and

(e) whether such persons who have had their houses, land, properties and business in the Kashmir Valley but are now living either in Jammu or in other parts of the country after their recent migration from the Valley will be shown as residents of the Kashmir Valley?

THE MINISTER OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI S. B. CHAVAN):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The field situation does not permit holding of the 1991 Census. However, in the case of J&K, in 1986-87 itself a house to house enumeration was done on the lines of decennial census. Data was collected from each individual household concerning name, relationship to head of household, sex, age, religion, traditional and present occupation etc. It is proposed to use this data for preparing the projected population of J&K State in 1991.

(d) and (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Installation of public call offices at Pali, Rajasthan

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

(a) whether sanction has been accorded for installation of Public Call Offices at Pali in Rajasthan;

(b) if so, whether necessary funds have been allocated therefor; and

(c) if so, the details of the Public Call Office already installed and to be installed there, area-wise and place-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) (i) *Installed*

LDPTs—64 (Statement I)

Local Public Telephones —108 (Statement II)

(ii) *To be Installed*

LDPTs — 167 (Statement III)

Local Public

Telephones— These are provided generally on suitability of location and technical feasibility.

STATEMENT I

Long Distance Public Telephone working in Pali District as on 30th June 1991

<i>S. Tehsil No.</i>	<i>Name of LDPTs</i>
1. Bali	1. Dudani 2. Dhani

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Tehsil</i>	<i>Name of LDPTs</i>
		3. Palri
		4. Pawa
		5. Mukampura
		6. Chamundari
		7. Bhandar
		8. Kothar
		9. Bijowa
		10. Sindroo
		11. Basant
2.	Desuri	12. Daylan Kalan
		13. Dadai
		14. Ranakpur
		15. Kisanpura
		16. Narlai
		17. Sindarli
		18. Magartalab
3.	Jataran	19. Baloonda
		20. Banja Khuri
		21. Lambia
		22. Nimbol
		23. Ras
		24. Digarna
		25. Asarlai
		26. Phalka
		27. Sangawas
4.	Marwar Jn.	28. Saward
		29. Gudha Pamsingh
		30. Dudur
		31. Isali
		32. Kantaliya
		33. Manda
		34. Sooriyali
		35. Bhimaliya
		36. Kanwaliya
		37. Khardi
		38. Sinla
		39. Sehbaj
5.	Pali	40. Bhakriwala
		41. Boonai
		42. Jeetra
		43. Hamawas

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Tehsil</i>	<i>Name of LDPTs</i>
		44. Manihari
		45. Artiya
		46. Giradara
		47. Dayalpura
		48. Deengai
		49. Mandia
6.	Raipur	50. Giri
		51. Kalab Kalan
		52. Kelwad
		53. Nimphera Kalan
		54. Bansiya
		55. Jhuntha
		56. Sumel
7.	Sojat	57. Bhaisana
		58. Khakhara
		59. Rayra Kalan & Khurd
		60. Shivpura
		61. Dheegnawas
		62. Dhakri
		63. Gudhakalan
		64. Hariya Mali

STATEMENT II

The details of the local Public Tele-phones already installed

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt/Location</i>	
1.	Anandpurkaloo	1
2.	Auwa	1
3.	Babra	1
4.	Bagol	1
5.	Bansi	1
6.	Bagri Nagar	2
7.	Basant	1
8.	Bali	3
9.	Bankli	1
10.	Bar	3
11.	Beelawas	3
12.	Beesalpur	1
13.	Bera	2

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt/Location</i>	
14.	Bhatoond	1
15.	Chanmumdri	1
16.	Chanod	1
17.	Deoli	1
18.	Deoli Auwa	1
19.	Deoli Kalan	1
20.	Desuri	1
21.	Dhamli	1
22.	Dhanla	1
23.	Ghanerao	1
24.	Gundoj	2
25.	Jaitaram	1
26.	Jawali	1
27.	Jojawar	1
28.	Kerala	1
29.	Khirwa	1
30.	Khiwara	1
31.	Khod	1
32.	Koselao	1
33.	Kushalpura	1
34.	Latada	1
35.	Lunawa	1
36.	Mandar	1
37.	Marwar Junction	1
38.	Mundri	1
39.	Nodol	1
40.	Nana	1
41.	Nemberotala	1
42.	Nimaj	1
43.	Peepaliya Kalan	1
44.	Pali City	30
45.	Phalna	2
46.	Raipur	2
47.	Ranawas	2
48.	Rani	3
49.	Roht	1
50.	Sadri	1
51.	Sanderao	1
52.	Sangwas	1
53.	Sendra	1
54.	Sewari	1
55.	Sendawal	1

<i>S.No.</i>	<i>Name of Distt/Location</i>	
56.	Sithla	1
57.	Sinduri	1
58.	Sojat City	2
59.	Sojat Road	1
60.	Someesar	1
61.	Sumerpur	3
62.	Takhatgarh	1
Total		108

STATEMENT III

*Name of proposed LDPTs in Pali district
planned for 8th Five Year Plan*

<i>S.No. Tehsil</i>	<i>Name of proposed LDPTs</i>
1. Bali	1. Kumtiya
	2. Bheemana
	3. Guriya
	4. Kakardi
	5. Padarla
	6. Ambliya
	7. Malnoo
	8. Sena
	9. Koyalbao
	10. Boya
	11. Sesli
	12. Khudala
	13. Kheemel
	14. Lunawa
	15. Barwa
	16. Mirgesar
	17. Porwa
	18. Panchalwao
	19. Bheetwara
	20. Shiv Talab
	21. Koliwara
	22. Balana
	23. Gogra
	24. Balupura
	25. Dhana

<i>S.No. Tehsil</i>	<i>Name of proposed LDPTs</i>	<i>S.No. Tehsil</i>	<i>Name of proposed LDPTs</i>
	26. Dootara		66. Kurki
	27. Kheemara		67. Kokindara
	28. Salodariya		68. Bhoombaliya
	29. Bamnera		69. Balara
	30. Anoppura		70. Rabariwas
	31. Netra		71. Toonkra
	32. Pomawa		72. Phoolmal
	33. Khiwandi		73. Deoriya
2. Desuri	34. Kotra		74. Carniya
	35. Ana		75. Birol
	36. Mada		76. Ghorawar
	37. Morkha		77. Lotati
	38. Sindarli	4. Marwar Jn.	78. Bhagora
	39. Barod		79. Chaukariya
	40. Dhalop		80. Fhulad
	41. Dudapura		81. Malsa Baori
	42. Mandigar		82. Chirpaliya
	43. Kesooli		83. Nimlimanda
	44. Sumer		84. Saran
	45. Panota		85. Borimala
	46. Kot Solankiyan		86. Bopari
	47. Beejowa		87. Shokhawar
	48. Barkana		88. Bernari
	49. Ranikalan		89. Musaliya
	50. Kerli		90. Gadhana
	51. Indarwara		91. Chawadiya
	52. Itadara Chanan		92. Barsa
	53. Itdaramertiyan		93. Hingolakhurd
	54. Bhadarlau		94. Bithorakalan
	55. Wandar		95. Pancholiya
	56. Dhariya		96. Gurha Kesharsingh
	57. Jeewandkalan		97. Basni Jojawar
	58. Neopal		98. Radawas
	59. Ghenri (Already Provided)		99. Dhundhala
	60. Peelowani		100. Dhanla
	61. Siwas		101. Hamaliyawas Khurd
	62. Bajnipura	5. Pali	102. Mandal
3. Jaitaran	63. Patwa		103. Nadana Bhatan
	64. Agowa		104. Neembara
	65. Swewariya		105. Sanwalta
			106. Gadwara

<i>S.No. Tehsil</i>	<i>Name of proposed LDPTs</i>	<i>S.No. Tehsil</i>	<i>Name of proposed LDPTs</i>
	107. Sodariya		148. Hingawas
	108. Boethoo		149. Sojat Road
	109. Diwandi		150. Gurha Beeja
	110. Golawas		151. Khoriya
	111. Chonda		152. Rupawas
	112. Khanri		153. Reprawas
	113. Mandawas		154. Charwas
	114. Kulthana		155. Chopra
	115. Kalali		156. Rajolakalan
	116. Choteela		157. Sardar Samand
	117. Neembliuran		158. Rondari
	118. Sonai Manji		159. Khariyasoda
	119. Sarawas		160. Sanriya
	120. Tewalikhurd		161. Basna
	121. Danda		162. Mandla
	122. Dari		163. Karmawas
	123. Kurna		164. Chandawal Rly. Station
	124. Bhagesar		165. Khariyaneco
	125. Baniyawas		166. Meo
	126. Bhaori		167. Dheenawas
	127. Boomadra		168. Surayta
6. Raipur	128. Rampurakalan		
	129. Mohrakalan		
	130. Sabalpura		
	131. Leelamba		
	132. Jhoontha		
	133. Hajiwas		
	134. Sumel		
	135. Bootewas		
	136. Nanana		
	137. Relra		
	138. Birantiya Khurd		
	139. Kotkirana		
	140. Kalaliya		
	141. Deepawas		
	142. Pachanpura		
	143. Chang		
	144. Amarpura		
	145. Chitar		
7. Sojat	146. Siyat		
	147. Gurha Pamsingh		

[English]

Telex Facility in Thane District of Maharashtra

*265. SHRI RAM KAPSE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the places in Thane District of Maharashtra which are having Telex facility; and

(b) the towns in that District which are proposed to be covered by Telex facility and likely dates by which these are to be commissioned?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT):

(a) Following places in Thane District of Maharashtra are having Telex exchanges.

1. Kalyan

2. Tarapur

Area covered by Thane Municipal Corporation is served by Telex Exchange at Bombay.

(b) Telex exchanges are proposed to be opened in the following towns of Thane District in 1991-92.

1. Palghar
2. Dahanu
3. Verar
4. Bhiwandi

Review of Indo-Bangladesh Agreement on Ganga Waters

1210. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to review the agreement between India and Bangladesh on the sharing of Ganga waters at Farakka; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) At present there is no agreement between India and Bangladesh for sharing of Ganga Waters at Farakka and talks with Bangladesh on this issue have not been completed.

[Translation]

Shifting of Sadar Bazar Slaughter House Delhi

1211. SHRI KALKA DASS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether slaughter house in Sadar Bazar area of Delhi is located in the midst of densely populated area;

(b) whether several complaints have been received regarding unhygienic conditions prevailing in this slaughter house;

(c) if so, the action taken thereon;

(d) whether the Government propose to shift this slaughter house to some other place in Delhi; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA) : (a) Yes Sir.

(b) Yes Sir.

(c) The Municipal Corporation of Delhi have taken several steps to improve environmental and sanitary conditions in the Slaughter House. Some of these are augmenting water supply, improvement of flooring, arrangements for proper disposal of waste, provision of lairage with high compound wall to segregate slaughter house from neighbouring congested area and improvement of approach road to slaughter house.

(d) There is no such proposal at present.

(e) A scheme for improvement of existing slaughter house with Hungarian Collaboration has been framed by Municipal Corporation of Delhi. The Scheme will be taken up for execution after obtaining necessary clearance.

[English]

Protection of Government Buildings from Fire Hazards

1212. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the steps taken by the Government to protect the Government buildings in Delhi from fire hazards;

(b) whether use of fire protection doors and windows has been made compulsory in Government buildings and other public places; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to ensure compliance of such provisions?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) CPWD has taken up works of augmentation and provision of fire safety arrangements, to conform to the requirements of the Delhi Fire Safety Act, 1986 and the rules framed thereunder, in high-rise buildings maintained by them which have deficiencies. In addition, departments/offices occupying buildings have been advised to ensure fire safety through periodic inspections, paying particular attention to areas which are potential fire hazards and through proper house keeping.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Delhi fire service is ensuring this aspect before issue of No Objection Certificate for occupation of Government buildings and other public places.

Floor Price for Pepper

1213. SHRI PALA K. M. MA-THEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the longstanding demand from the farmers to fix the floor price for Pepper;

(b) whether the Government propose to fix the floor price for Pepper;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) Since major part of the production of pepper is exported, its price stabilisation programme will have to

be considered taking into consideration both domestic and international prices as well as production and internal demand. Already, prevailing domestic prices of pepper are not very competitive in the international market. Any kind of price support operation would further increase the FOB cost of our pepper, making it further uncompetitive and may result in fall in exports.

Production of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi, Orissa

1214. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the production of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi in Orissa is not upto the target this year;

(b) if so, the reasons for the short-fall; and

(c) the measures proposed to be taken to increase the production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) During April-June quarter of 1991, the production of Alumina from the Alumina Plant of National Aluminium Company Limited (NALCO) at Damanjodi has been 95.88% of the target of 1,80,000 tonnes.

(b) and (c) The marginal shortfall of 7,400 tonnes is due to one of the calciners being down for routine maintenance during this period. The shortfall is expected to be made good in the July-September quarter of 1991.

Telephone Facilities to Gram Panchayats in Marathwada District of Maharashtra

1215. SHRI ASHOK ANAND-RAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any scheme to provide one telephone

in each Gram Panchayats by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan; and

(b) the number of Gram Panchayats in Marathwada District of Maharashtra which have been provided with telephone facility during the Seventh Plan period?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) 600.

[Translation]

Issue of Prospecting Licences

1216. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether for the issue of prospecting licences, prospecting is conducted only in a limited area instead of the areas applied for and the report is also prepared on that basis;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the approval of the landlord of the area other than the area required for the prospecting is essential;

(d) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(e) whether the Union Government propose to make provisions that approval of only that landlord is essential whose land is required for this purpose?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) For grant of prospecting licence, no prior prospecting is required.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) As per the existing provision of Mineral Concession Rules, 1960, the applicant has to furnish the written consent of the owner of only the private land covered by the prospecting licence.

[English]

Water Resources Projects of Orissa

1217. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the details of Water Resources Projects of Orissa pending with the Union Government;

(b) the reasons for delay in according clearance to them; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached.

(c) The time for clearance of these schemes depends mainly on the prompt submission of satisfactory replies to the observations of the Central Water Commission, resolution of inter-State issues and obtaining clearance of the Ministry of Environment and Forests, wherever necessary.

STATEMENT

As on 24-7-1991

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>District benefitted</i>	<i>Latest Estimated Cost (Rs. Lakhs)</i>	<i>Benefits (Thousand Hectares)</i>	<i>Present Status</i>
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I. *Techno Economic appraisal completed and found acceptable by the advisory Committee subject to compliance of observations by the State.*

(A) *Major Schemes*

1.	Subarnarekha Irrigation Project	Baleswar Mayurbhanj	71460.00	155.07	The State is to obtain forest clearance and comply with observations on updated estimate received in 9/90 regarding irrigation, project planning and financial aspects.
2.	Kanupur Irrigation Project	Keonjhan	26802.00	47.71	Updated estimate after compliance has been received recently in July, 1990.

(B) *Medium Projects*

1.	Baghalati	Ganjam	1852.16	5.68	The State Government is required to finalise updated cost estimate and cost-benefit ratio.
2.	Deo	Keonjhar Mayurbhanj	5222.73	15.64	The State Government is required to obtain clearance from Department of Social Welfare on Rehabilitation Aspects.

II. *Projects on which State Government is required to comply with the observations of Central Appraising Agencies.*

(A) *Major Project*

1.	Ong Dam Project	Bolangir	8033.56	34.50	State Government is required to finalised cropping pattern, crop water requirement, Ground water and water management aspects. Clearance from Environment and forest angle is also to be obtained by the State.
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Sl. No.	Name of the Project	District Benefitted	Latest Estimated Cost (Rs. lakhs)	Benefits (Thousand Hectares)	Present Status
2.	Naraj Barrage	Cuttack Puri	9030.00	Replace-ment of old structures	Hydrological, Irrigation, flood control plants planning, cost estimates and design aspects are to be finalised by the State in consultation with Central Water Commission.
3.	Lower Suktel Irrigation Project	Bolangir	10248.64	33.65	The State Government is required to settle hydrological and other aspects.

(B) Medium Schemes

1.	Upper Lanth	Bolangir	1949.69	6.11	In addition to compliance to observations of Central Water Commission, State is also to obtain forest clearance.
2.	Telengir	Koraput	3625.47	23.83	—dc—
3.	Katra	Mayurbhanj	2922.95	11.44	—dc—
4.	Kutulisingha	Dhankanal	953.74	3.81	—do—
5.	Dhauragoth	Dhankanal	938.43	3.61	—dc—
6.	Bagh Barrage Project	Phulbani	2877.08	12.42	The project has been received recently in 3/91.

Public Call Offices in Alapuzha District in Kerala

1218. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE : Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide more public call offices in Alapuzha District in Kerala;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which the facility is likely to be provided?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) and (c) 14 STD Public Telephones and 6 local Public telephones have already been provided upto now during the current year.

20 Public telephones with STD and 10 local public telephones are proposed to be provided during the remaining part of the current financial year.

Telephone Advisory Committee for Orissa

1219. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to re-constitute the Telephone Advisory Committee for Orissa;

(b) if so, the time by which such committee is likely to be re-constituted; and

(c) when the last Telecom/Telephone Advisory Committee for Orissa was constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) The Telecom Advisory Committee for Orissa was constituted on 29-3-1991 and is under review.

[Translation]

New Cross Bar Telephone Exchange at Dombivali in Maharashtra

1220. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a new Cross Bar Telephone Exchange of ten thousand lines capacity is being set up at Dombivali in Maharashtra; and

(b) if so, the time by which it is likely to be set up?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) A seven thousand lines new Crossbar telephone exchange is being set up at Dombivali in Maharashtra.

(b) This exchange is planned to be commissioned in 1991-92.

[English]

Visit of Haj Delegation to Saudi Arabia

1221. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the composition and the criteria of selection of the official delegation to Saudi Arabia on the occasion of Haj, 1991;

(b) the estimated or actual expenditure incurred on the visit of the delegation, in rupees and in foreign exchange separately;

(c) the purpose, activities and achievements of the delegation;

(d) the details of the recommendations made by the delegation; and

(e) the details of the recommendations made by the Haj delegations of 1989 and 1990 and the present status of their implementation?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) The composition of Haj Goodwill Delegation, 1991 is given in Statement-I. There are no specific criteria laid down for selection of members. However, Government selects eminent Muslims as members taking into account the principle of regional representation and the interest taken by the individual in the welfare of our Haj pilgrims.

(b) The details of expenditure are given in Statement-II.

(c) The purpose is to promote goodwill between the two countries, to convey our gratitude to the Saudi authorities for the arrangements for Haj and to look into the arrangements for our pilgrims with a view to further improvement. The delegation called on a number of Saudi dignitaries and the leader carried a letter from Prime Minister to King Fahd.

(d) Details of recommendations made by the delegation, 1991 are given in Statement-III.

(e) Necessary details are given in Statement-IV and V.

STATEMENT I*Haj Goodwill Delegation for 1991*

1. Shri Farooq Abdullah, Former Chief Minister, Jammu & Kashmir.	Leader
2. Shri M. A. Lari, Minister of Tourism, Government of U.P.	Member
3. Shri Salim Zakaria, Chairman, Central Haj Committee, Bombay.	..
4. Prof. Isthiaque Abidi, Ex-M.P. & Ex-Chairman, Modern Food Industries.	..
5. Shri Mohammed Ajmal, Social Worker, Industrialist, 34, Chatnarm Line, Allahabad.	..
6. Shri Abdul Khayoom Ansari, Social Worker from Bihar.	..
7. Shri Sarwar Hussain, Ex-Minister of State for Food & Civil Supplies Government of India.	..
8. Dr. M. Wali, Physician to the President.	..
9. Shri Mohammed Afzal, Member of Parliament (Rajya Sabha), 95, South Avenue, New Delhi-110001.	..
10. Shri Salamutullah, Vice Chairman, Haj Committee, Bombay.	..
11. Shri K. M. Sultan, Director, Ministry of Finance.	Member Secretary

STATEMENT II*Details of actual expenditure incurred on Haj Goodwill Delegation, 1991.*

		Rs.
Air Passage	..	1,86,000.00
Accommodation	.SRLs 4,56,923.00	20,65,658.00
Transportation charges in Saudi Arabia	.SRLs 1,14,675.00	5,18,422.00
Daily Allowance	SRLs 65,000.00	2,93,851.00
Total	.SRLs 6,36,598.00	30,63,931.00

STATEMENT IIIS. No. *Recommendations**Recommendations made by Haj Goodwill Delegation, 1991*S. No. *Recommendations*

1. As many more units as possible should be selected from category I of accommodation.
2. Since most pilgrims are old, care should be taken to see that, as far as possible, the building selected have elevators.
3. The ratio of pilgrims to toilet should be reduced from 15 at present to no more than 10 pilgrims per toilet. Buildings should be selected taking this into account. Even if this means slightly higher rent, the delegation feels that the pilgrims will prefer this for the sake of better sanitary conditions.
4. Agreements in respect of hiring of buildings should be undertaken at the earliest possible preferably in November to avoid competition from other countries.
5. Buildings, in respect of which repeated complaints have been received, should not be hired in future.
6. Indian Pilgrims should be provided with identification bracelets containing details similar to those mentioned in the stickers. The identity card provided to pilgrims should be laminated to ensure durability.
7. Our pilgrims are quite poorly informed about the religious rituals. Each Moallim has about 5000 pilgrims with him and, therefore, it is impossible

for him to help the pilgrims in this respect. Most pilgrims are also not aware of the weather conditions nor of the living conditions at Makkah, Madina, Mina, Arafat and Muzdalifah nor about the formalities regarding travel documents, inoculation requirements etc. It is, therefore, imperative that Orientation programmes should be held for the pilgrims a few days before they leave the country. These programmes can be conducted by the Haj Committees at the point of departure—viz, Delhi, Bombay, Madras and Calcutta. Video films should be screened for them and experienced persons should explain to the pilgrims the religious rituals, about living conditions as well as about precautions to be taken to prevent heat stroke and about steps to be taken if he falls ill or is lost. Air India should also be requested to screen such films during Haj flights.

8. In order to make Indian pilgrims more informed about the formalities regarding the application for Haj, Doordarshan and All India Radio should carry half an hour programme for a few days during the period when the applications are invited for Haj. In these programmes the various parameters and requirements for Haj should be explained so that a prospective pilgrim is aware about the formalities before he submits his application to the Haj Committee.
9. The Delegation noted that the Khudamul Hujjaj have not performed the duty as efficiently as they should. It is, therefore, suggested that Khadim-ul-Hujjaj should be selected only from

S. No. Recommendations

amongst persons who have been members of the Building Selection Team. This will ensure that the Khaddim-ul-Hujjaj are well aware of the location of the building and the problems which a pilgrim is likely to face. The Khadim-ul-Hujjaj should work directly under the Consulate Officer in Makkah which should supervise their work. The Khadim-ul-Hujjaj should note down specific complaints regarding pilgrims, misbehaviour of the Moallims or bus drivers etc. They should also go round inform the medical mission about any pilgrim who is ill. The name of the person selected as Khadim-ul-Hujjaj should be informed to the Central Haj Committee well in time.

10. The delegator felt that the number of persons employed as building supervisors is not sufficient for inspecting buildings and looking into the redressal of complaints. The delegation recommends that the number of building supervisors should be increased from 14 to 20.

11. After the house allotment and flight allotment is made by the Consulate, copies containing all the information about the pilgrims including the phone numbers of the buildings where the Hajis are to be accommodated should be sent to the State Government and State Haj Committee. This will ensure that the relatives of the pilgrims are informed about the whereabouts of their near ones who have come to perform the Haj.

12. Considering the number of pilgrims coming from India and

S. No. Recommendations

the fact that most of them are in a fairly advanced age, the number of doctors in the medical mission should be increased from 22 to 30. In order to ensure efficient functioning of the medical team, messing facilities should be arranged for them on payment. The roster duty of the doctor should ensure that each doctor should get two days off.

13. The staff deputed from India including the medical team should be treated as on tour.

14. The Government should undertake to computerise certain functions of the Central Haj Committee and selected State Haj Committees so that they can have detailed information about the pilgrims.

15. The delegation noted that it takes over 10 days to complete the sea journey. Because of this and the fact that only one ship is utilised for sailing to and fro, pilgrims coming by sea spend about 30 days more in the Kingdom than pilgrims travelling by air. If the travelling time is also included a sea pilgrim spends over a month more than an air pilgrim. As a result, Indian pilgrims are the first to reach and the last to leave the Kingdom after Haj. The delegation recommends that the Government of India should explore the possibility of chartering two or three ships during the Haj season so that the pilgrims can return to India much earlier. These ships can better be diverted from the Andamans sector or private liners can be engaged for this purpose.

STATEMENT IV

Statement showing recommendations made by the Haj Goodwill Delegation, 1989 and Action taken thereon

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Recommendation made by the Delegation</i>	<i>Action taken by the Government</i>
1	2	3
1.	Renting of accommodation for our pilgrims for Haj 1990 should be done in January/February, 1990.	Renting delegation was sent to Saudi Arabia in February, 1990 to select buildings.
2.	Embassy should allot accommodation first after which flight/ sailings should be allotted to pilgrims Maktabwise/ building wise to ensure that pilgrims from a particular area arriving by the same flight are accommodated in the same or nearby Buildings.	This is being done.
3.	Space entitlement of 2 Sq. metre per pilgrim is inadequate. Govt. should examine whether after renting building the number of pilgrims accommodated in a building could be less than the capacity of the building prescribed under the Saudi Regulation.	The space entitlement of 2 Square metre which was the case in 1989 has been revised to 2.5 Square metre per pilgrim from Haj 1991 onwards.
4.	Attempt should be made to select better accommodation closer to the Haram as Indian Pilgrim attaches greatest importance to proximity to Haram Sharief.	There are three categories of accommodation depending upon distance from Haram Sharief. The first category is the closest and the most expensive. All those who wanted the first category have been given.
5.	Embassy should closely monitor the work of all Moallims handling Indian pilgrims and to urge the Saudi Haj Ministry to expel them from the Moassassa in case of serious complaint.	Our Mission in Jeddah does the needful.
6.	To handle the cases of cancellations and substitutions of waitlisted pilgrims smoothly, Haj Committee Bombay should prescribe and enforce certain deadlines for those seeking exemption from the accommodation scheme.	Haj Committee, Bombay handled cases of cancellation and substitutions by and large satisfactorily by adopting the method suggested.
7.	Renting Delegation should include 1-2 members of Central Haj Committee and 1-2 members of State Haj Committee besides Executive Officer or State Officer.	For reasons of economy we have to restrict the size of such delegation. Renting delegation team sent in Haj 1990 included 2 members of Central Haj Committee and a representative each of 7 Major State Haj Committees. In

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1991, Building selection team consisting of a representative each of 4 major State Haj Committees had visited Saudi Arabia. The strength of the delegation was adequate.

8. Delegation recommended strengthening of Haj Section of the Consulate in Jeddah by providing following additional posts:—

(i) Posting of two vice consuls, one of these to look after Haj work and the other, the accommodation scheme.

Govt. has agreed in principle to provide an additional post of Vice Consul. However, it has not been possible to locate a post in Jeddah as there is shortage.

(ii) Posting of an additional India based or local Assistant to handle the computers utilised for the Reserved accommodation scheme.

(iii) Suitable increase the strength of seasonal staff.

Strength of seasonal staff was increased from 247 in 1989 to 260 manmonths in 1990.

9. Payment of compulsory dues (amount payable by each pilgrim to Saudi Authorities for providing transportation etc.) to Saudi Authorities in a consolidated form should continue.

It continues.

10. Saudi Govt. has proposed to do away with the practice of deputation of foreign Medical Mission in Saudi Arabia from Haj 1990. Delegation recommended this matter be pursued by Govt. of India with Saudi Govt. to ensure that our dispensaries continue to function normally at Makkah, Medina, Mina and Arafat.

Medical Mission was sent as usual during Haj 1990.

11. Foreign exchange entitlement of the pilgrims may be raised to Saudi Riyals 5000 from Haj 1990 keeping in view the cost of living in the Kingdom.

Foreign exchange entitlement at present is Saudi Riyals 4600 per pilgrim. Recommendation for increase was not agreed to due to foreign exchange constraints.

12. Haj Charter air fare for Haj 1990 should be kept at the same level as in 1989.

With the increase in airfare, it is not feasible to freeze the Haj fare at the 1989 level when it was Rs. 7700/- ex-Bombay. The commercial air fare for 1990 was Rs. 10146/- while the Government kept Haj airfare at Rs. 8085/- ex-Bombay.

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13. Umbrellas with characteristic tricolour should be supplied to Indian pilgrims.		Umbrellas are now provided to our pilgrims.
14. Ship MV Akbar should be replaced by a new ship.		M.V. Akbar is doing the last Haj sailing this year.
15. Haj pilgrims should be guided through film on how to conduct themselves in the Kingdom and about the religious rituals required to be performed during Haj. Govt. could also itself produce such film through films division/Door-darshan.		Necessary guidance is being given to pilgrims by means of books and also personally by Haj guides.
16. Since most of the buildings hired for our pilgrims have poor kitchen facilities, question of providing catering centrally should be examined.		Has been examined and not found feasible.
17. Haj Goodwill Delegation should visit Saudi Arabia on visit visa.		Delegation visits on visit visa.
18. Delegation should come 7-10 days in advance of the arrival of the last Haj Charter flight i.e. 12-15 days in advance of Haj day so as to complete the Ziarat to Madina before Haj.		Often, the composition of the delegation is decided too late for it to reach as early as proposed.

STATEMENT V

Annexure E referred to in reply to part (e) of the Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 1221 due for Answer on 1-8-1991

Statement showing recommendations made by Haj Goodwill Delegation, 1990 and action taken thereon

S. No.	Recommendation made by the Delegation	Action taken by the Government
1	2	3
1.	The delegation developed a model Action Plan indicating deadlines by which various actions by the Haj Committee and the Embassy have to be completed. This model action plan should be implemented efficiently by the Haj Committee and the Embassy.	The action plan has been implemented smoothly notwithstanding the uncertainty caused by the Gulf crisis.

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| <p>2. Greater publicity should be given to the facility available to pilgrims to inform the Haj Committee/Embassy the details of their friends/relatives who they would like to be accommodated in the same building as themselves.</p> <p>3. There should not be a limit on the number of pilgrims who can perform Haj in any given year.</p> <p>4. Haj sailings should be terminated in view of the inconvenience suffered by the pilgrims on sea journey as also the additional expenditure borne by them on account of a longer stay in the Kingdom. In order to moderate the impact of increase in Haj charter fares, the subsidy provided by the Government to sea pilgrims should be made available to air pilgrims.</p> <p>5. Uncertainty regarding the final number of pilgrims to be included in the Reserved accommodation scheme cause final losses to the Haj Committee. Deadlines should be prescribed and enforced by which Rubat allotments and pilgrims included in the without foreign exchange category are finalised well in time, in order to reduce uncertainty. With regard to the pilgrims included in the Central Govt. Quota the pilgrims should be placed in one category.</p> <p>6. Buildings where certain major shortcomings have been noted should be identified and not rented next year.</p> <p>7. Building supervision work for the redressal of the pilgrims grievances should be made more effective by appointing more supervisors.</p> <p>8. Khuddamul Hujjaj should be carefully selected for their dedication and sincerity; the Embassy should utilise their services effectively for building supervision work and redressal of grievances of pilgrims.</p> | <p>Done.</p> <p>This could not be implemented as the number of pilgrims is fixed keeping in view the availability of foreign exchange.</p> <p>There has been demand from various quarters for the continuance of Haj sailings. Therefore this recommendation could not be implemented.</p> <p>Haj Committee, Bombay has prescribed and enforced the deadlines in question to a large extent. With regard to pilgrims included in the Central Govt. quota it is not possible to place them in one category for the reason that there are three categories of accommodation at three different rates and a pilgrim has the right to choose.</p> <p>This recommendation was kept in mind while making arrangements for Haj 1991.</p> <p>Our Mission in Jeddah deployed adequate staff to do building supervision work effectively.</p> <p>Selection of Khuddamul Hujjaj is made by the respective State Haj Committees. Central Govt. impresses upon the State Haj Committees to select them keeping in view certain guidelines prescribed by the Central Govt. and, also taking into account the individual's dedication and sincerity.</p> |
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9.	The Embassy should utilise the newly appointed Rubat Officer in the Consulate to vigorously pursue retrieval/revival of Rubats.	This is being done.
10.	The flight and accommodation arrangements of sponsored pilgrims should be more closely supervised by the Govt. These pilgrims should be given the option to include them in the reserved accommodation on a voluntary basis.	This is not feasible. "Sponsored pilgrims" means those who are going on their own. They should be left to make their own arrangements and giving them the option will complicate matters.
11.	Govt. should provide a mobile medical van to the Consulate so that medical services could be provided to pilgrims at their buildings in Makkah and in the Indian camps at Mina/Arafat.	No mobile medical van has been provided. But our Mission in Jeddah maintains three branch dispensaries at Makkah besides a permanent dispensary and also puts up medical camps at Mina/Arafat and these arrangements are adequate.
12.	It should be ensured that medicines intended by the Consulate are sent strictly as per requirements of the Medical Mission.	Needful is being done.
13.	The Indian Dispensary in Madina should function throughout the year in order to take care of thousands of Indian pilgrims who visit Madina for Ziarat.	Adequate arrangements for medical care exist. There is no need for a permanent dispensary at Madina.
14.	Staff requirements of the Consulate:	
	(i) Additional staff should be provided for building supervision work.	Seasonal staff was approved for Haj 1991 at the level of Haj 1990. Request for additional staff was not agreed to keeping in view the financial situation.
	(ii) A Vice Consul (Haj) should be deployed at the Consulate as soon as possible.	Govt. has approved the proposal in principle but it is yet to be implemented for want of a post to spare.
	(iii) In view of difficulties faced in recruiting qualified computer operators locally for seasonal work, four India based computer operators should be deputed to the Consulate during the Haj Season.	Computer system of the Consulate is working properly and there is no need to send personnel from India.
	(iv) A Doctor should be posted at the Indian dispensary at Madina.	Two doctors are in position during the season.

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15. It should be ensured that our pilgrims travel in air-conditioned buses between Jeddah and the Holy cities by charging an additional amount in the compulsory dues.
- AC system of the buses seldom works during the peak of the Haj season because of the heavy congestion. Hence it is not considered worth while to arrange these buses by paying additional SRLs 90/- per pilgrim.
16. A formal invitation to visit India should be extended by the External Affairs Minister to the Saudi Haj Minister, Dr. Abdul Wahab Aboul Wasie.
- The delegation has proposed that the External Affairs Minister should extend an invitation to the Saudi Haj Minister, Doctor Abdul Wasie at the time of inauguration of Haj House at Bombay. Date of the inauguration is yet to be fixed.

[Translation]

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges in Kanpur and Fatehpur Districts of Uttar Pradesh

1222. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in the rural area of Kanpur and Fatehpur districts of U.P. proposed to be converted into electronic exchanges; and

(b) the time by which the said work is likely to be completed?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Four telephone exchanges in Kanpur district and two in Fatehpur district are planned to be converted into Electronic Exchanges during 1991-92.

[English]

Illegal stay of Bangladeshis

1223. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Bangladeshi National living in various parts of the country unauthorisedly, State-wise;

(b) whether some of them have been provided with ration cards and have also been registered in voters list;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) whether the issue has been taken up with the Government of Bangladesh; and

(e) the steps taken by the Government to prevent the infiltration and repatriation of those Bangladeshi Nationals who are living in India unauthorisedly?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M.M. JACOB): (a) Since most of the Bangladeshi Nationals enter surreptitiously and go underground, it is not possible to determine how many such persons are living in India.

(b) No definite information is available.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The matter has been taken up with the Bangladesh Government on various occasions.

(e) Various measures have been taken to tackle the problem including intensification of patrolling by B.S.F. and other agencies. As and when infiltrators are intercepted, they are pushed back to Bangladesh. Border roads are being constructed for better communications. Mobile Task Force have been constituted for detection of infiltrators. Moreover, the State Governments have standing instructions to expel/push back Bangladeshi infiltrators as soon as they are detected. The State Governments have also powers to prosecute them under the Foreigners Act 1946.

Research for Evolving New Cropping Pattern

1224. DR. JAYANTA RONGPI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether research is being undertaken to evolve a new cropping pattern to withstand vagaries of floods in Assam;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the Universities involved in that research?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Under the All India Coordinated Research Project on Diaraland, a centre is located at North Lakhimpur (Assam). The Centre has developed cropping patterns and varieties of rice, toria, potato and green gram suitable for diara areas affected by flood vagaries.

(c) The Project is being implemented by the Assam Agricultural University, Jorhat (Assam).

[Translation]

Conversion of Telephone Exchanges into Electronics in Bihar

1225. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to convert Hirnpur and Pankur Telephone Exchanges of Santhal Pargana into electronic exchanges;

(b) if so, the time by which the work in this connection is likely to be started and if not, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number and names of telephone exchanges which have so far been converted into electronic exchanges in Bihar, district-wise and the number of those where this work is in progress; and

(d) the names of Telephone Exchanges which are likely to be converted into electronic exchanges in Bihar, district-wise during current financial year and the amount of expenditure likely to be incurred on each of them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes Sir.

(b) (i) Hirnpur will be converted into electronic exchange during 8th Five Year Plan.

(ii) Pankur is likely to be converted into electronic exchange during 1991-92.

(c) 101 telephone exchanges have been converted into electronic exchanges in Bihar upto 31st March 1991 as per details given in Statement I.

The work of conversion of 16 telephone exchanges into electronic exchanges is in progress.

(d) The details of 39 telephone exchanges which are planned to be converted into electronic exchanges in Bihar during current financial year are given in Statement II. Total expenditure of Rs. 25 crores approximately will be incurred on this account.

STATEMENT I

District-wise list of Electronic Exchanges in Bihar Circle upto 31-3-91

<i>District</i>	<i>Electronic Exchange</i>
1. Bhojpur	NIL
2. Rohtas	1. Bikramganj 2. Ramgarh 3. Mohania
3. Bhagalpur	1. Pirapainti 2. Puraini
4. Sahebganj	1. Sahebganj
5. Chapra	1. Garkha 2. Marhowrah 3. Sonapur
6. Goplaganj	1. Gopalganj
7. Siwan	1. Maharajganj
8. Begusarai	1. Barauni 2. Bihat
9. Darbhanga	1. Kantaul
10. Khagaria	1. Khagaria 2. Mansi
11. Madhubani	1. Nonipatti 2. Madhubani 3. Rajnagar 4. Sakri
12. Samastipur	1. Pusa 2. Rosera 3. Tajpur
13. Deoghar	1. Jasidih
14. Dumka	1. Dumka 2. Jamtara
15. Dhanbad	1. Govindpur 2. Nirsa
16. Palamu	1. Latehar
17. Aurangabad	1. Aurangabad 2. Jamhore

<i>District</i>	<i>Electronic Exchange</i>
18. Gaya	1. Bodhgaya 2. Chakand 3. Gaya
19. Jahanabad	1. Jahanabad
20. Nawadah	1. Nawadah
21. Giridih	1. IsriBazar 2. Koderna 3. Rajdhanwar 4. Tundi
22. Hasaribagh	1. Barhi 2. Bhurkunda 3. Chatra 4. Chauparan 5. Ghotatand 6. Gomia 7. Jhumaritilaiya 8. Kuju 9. Patratu
23. Singhbhum	1. Jadugoda 2. Barajanda 3. Chhundil 4. Saraikala 5. Jhinkpani
24. Araria	1. Jogbani
25. Kathihar	1. Guru Bazar
26. Purnea	1. Banmankhi 2. Kasba 3. Purnea
27. Monghyr	1. Bariapur
28. E.Champaran	1. Barachakia 2. Dhaka
29. W.Champaran	1. Chanpatia
30. Muzaffarpur	1. Dholi 2. Kanti
31. Sitamarhi	1. Janakpur Road 2. Runisaidpur 3. Sitamarhi

District	Electronic Exchange
32. Vaishali	1. Bhagwanpur 2. Hajipur 3. Xahua 4. Sarai
33. Nalanda	1. Nalanda 2. Rajgir
34. Patna	1. Bihata 2. Bikram 3. Fatwa 4. Manor 5. Patna Central 6. Patna City 7. Patliputra
35. Gumla	1. Gumla
36. Lehardaga	1. Kuru 2. Lehardaga
37. Ranchi	1. Bundu 2. Kanke 3. Khunti 4. Muri 5. Ranchi Unit II 6. Dhurwa 7. Tatisilwai
38. Madhopura	1. Madhopura 2. Singheshwar Asthana
39. Seharsa	1. Nirmali 2. Saharsa 3. Simri Bakhat- inrpur 4. Sonbarsaraj
40. Kishanganj	NIL
41. Barh	1. Barh 2. Hathidah 3. Mokamah
42. Jamui	NIL
43. Godda	1. Godda

STATEMENT II

District-wise List of Exchanges likely to be converted into Electronic Exchanges in Bihar during the financial year 90-91

Bhojpur	1. Dumraon 2. Arrah 3. Buxer
Bhagalpur	1. Banka 2. Kahalgaon 3. Naugachia 4. Sultanganj
Sahebganj	1. Barharwa 2. Pakur
Gopalganj	1. Hathwa
Madhubani	1. Jainagar 2. Jhanjiharpur
Samastipur	1. Dalsinghsarai 2. Samastipur
Deoghar	1. Madhupur
Palamu	1. Garhwa
Giridih	1. Bormo 2. Suriya
Hazaribagh	1. Ramgarh
Singhbhum	1. Ghatsila 2. Chakradharpur 3. Manoharpur
Araria	1. Araria Court
Nalanda	1. Hilsa 2. Pawapuri
Monghyr	1. Jumui 2. Jhajha 3. Lakhisarai 4. Sheikhpura
Champaran	1. Areraj 2. Baghsa 3. Raxaul
Madhopura	1. Behariganj
Saharsa	1. Birpur 2. Supaul
Rohtas	1. Dalmianagar 2. Sasaram 3. Bhabua
Patna	1. Kankarbagh

[English]

Ex-employees of Akbar Hotel

1226. SHRI ROSHAN LAL: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) The total number of ex-employees of Akbar Hotel, category-wise, absorbed in the Ministry, after the Hotel was closed down in 1986;

(b) whether pay-scales and other pecuniary benefits like annual increment, LTC, pension and confirmation; and regularisation of service etc. being given to the employees of the Ministry are applicable to all such employees absorbed from the Akbar Hotel;

(c) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the steps being taken by the Government to bring them at par with the employees of the Ministry?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) Two telephone Operators in the erstwhile Akbar Hotel were absorbed in the Ministry in December 1988 after qualifying the Staff Selection Commission examination.

(b) Their pay-scales have not yet been fixed. However, in pursuance of the assurance given to the Supreme Court, they are being paid last pay drawn before the closing of the Hotel in addition to the interim relief @ Rs. 120 or Rs. 100 as the case

may be as also ad-hoc DA @ Rs. 30, Rs. 40, Rs. 50, per instalment released from time to time as admissible and usual ad-hoc bonus at par with other Government employees.

(c) and (d) The question of pay-scales and other pecuniary benefits can be taken up only after the creation of new posts. A proposal was mooted to the Cabinet for creation of new posts but as per latest developments the Ministry of Tourism is interested in taking over the building of Akbar Hotel back for conversion into a hotel again. In that case, all the ex-ITDC employees will revert to their parent Department.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in the Country

1227. SHRI RAM NARESH SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges in the country as on June 30, 1991 State and Union Territories-wise; and

(b) the number of electronic exchanges likely to be installed in the country, during 1991 State and Union Territories-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) The information is given in the attached statement.

STATEMENT

Electronic Telephone Exchanges in the Country

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State/Union Territory</i>	<i>No. of electronic exchanges as on 30-6-91</i>	<i>No. of electronic exchange units (Main + extensions inclusive) planned to be installed during 1991-92</i>
1	2	3	4
STATES			
1.	Andhra Pradesh	236	375
2.	Assam	84	91
3.	Bihar	111	238
4.	Gujarat	182	243
5.	Haryana	172	134
6.	Himachal Pradesh	92	97
7.	Jammu & Kashmir	17	37
8.	Karnataka	384	383
9.	Kerala	154	249
10.	Maharashtra	346	391
11.	Goa	27	19
12.	Madhya Pradesh	475	634
13.	Orissa	189	97
14.	Punjab	166	181
15.	Rajasthan	220	204
16.	Tamil Nadu	252	374
17.	Uttar Pradesh	393	223
18.	West Bengal	67	169
19.	Sikkim	4	7
20.	Arunachal Pradesh	24	19
21.	Manipur	7	24
22.	Tripura	21	11

1	2	3	4
23. Meghalaya		19	10
24. Mizoram		9	9
25. Nagaland		6	17
UNION TERRITORIES			
1. Dadra & Nagar Haveli		3	Nil
2. Daman & Diu		2	Nil
3. Lakshadweep		8	Nil
4. Mahe		Nil	Nil
5. Chandigarh		2	2
6. Pondicherry		3	2
7. Andaman & Nicobar		7	8
8. Delhi.		49	21

[*Translation*]**Smuggling of Beef**

1228. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether smuggling of beef is going on in the country;

(b) the number of persons apprehended in this respect and the quantity of beef seized during the last one year; and

(c) the action taken against the guilty persons and the steps taken to prevent it in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) No case of smuggling of beef has come to the notice of the Border Security Force during the last one year.

(c) Does not arise.

[*English*]**Shortfall in Production of Steel**

1229. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the production of steel during 1989-90 and 1990-91 till date:

(b) whether there has been shortfall in the production of steel due to short supply of coking coal during the last twelve months;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to increase the steel production and ensure adequate supply of coking coal to the steel plants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Production of finished steel has been:

1989-90—13.0 million tonnes

1990-91—13.4 million tonnes

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) There has been a loss of production of crude steel by about 3.9

lakh tonnes in 1990-91 in SAIL plants due to coking coal shortage, poor quality and blend fluctuations.

(d) Steps taken to improve coking coal supply include constant interaction with Coal India Limited, import of coking coal and its better management and constant monitoring of railway movement of coal.

The steps taken for increasing steel production include:

Modernisation of steel plants and improved maintenance of plant and equipment for achieving increased productivity.

Monitoring of supply of inputs, particularly coal and power, to the steel plants for ensuring uninterrupted production.

Increase in captive power generation.

Adoption of better technological and manpower discipline in SAIL plants.

Delicensing of the steel sector, with certain conditions where substantial foreign exchange is involved, so as to allow establishment of new plants in the private sector.

Security of Passengers on Trains in Punjab

1230. SHRI UDAYSING RAO GAIKWAD: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the mass killings of the railway passengers in Punjab during June, 1991, and

(b) if no, the steps being taken by the Union Government for the safety of passengers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS

(SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. Security has been provided to the running trains and at Railway stations and patrolling of railway-tracks has been intensified.

Expansion of Indian Telephone Industries Unit at Palakkad

1231. SHRI V. S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have plans to expand or modernise the Indian Telephone Industries Unit at Palakkad in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The work for expansion of capacity from 1.5 lakh lines to 2.6 lakh lines is in progress. Also it is proposed to modernise the plant to produce E10B Electronic Switching Equipment to latest technology during the Eighth Five Year Plan.

Parity in the rates of Sales Tax

1232. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to refer to the statement implementing the assurance given to Unstarred Question No. 2389 on August 23, 1990 and state:

(a) the details of the progress made in the matter of bringing about parity in the rates of sales tax on vehicles such as cars, buses and trucks;

(b) whether the Delhi Administration propose to take up the matter of bringing about parity in the rates of sales tax in the North Zone as a whole in respect of all the items to check the evasion of sales tax; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (c) The Delhi Administration has reported that the matter has been taken up for inclusion in the agenda of the next meeting of the Regional Council for North Zone. Consistent with the need to maintain the distributive character of Delhi's trade, the Delhi Administration is inclined to have uniformity in sales tax rates in the North Zone to the extent possible.

Increase in Prices of Edible oils

1233. SHRI HARIN PATHAK :
SHRI ARVIND TRIVEDI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the National Dairy Development Board have increased the prices of edible oils;

(b) if so, the number of time the prices were increased during the last one year, brand-wise;

(c) the financial assistance/subsidy given to NDDDB by the Union Government during the last year;

(d) whether the Union Government exercise any control over NDDDB with regard to fixation of prices of edible oils; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Details of the number of times the prices were increased during the last one year are enclosed in the statement.

(c) No financial assistance/subsidy was given to NDDDB by the Union Government during the last year for NDDDB's activities in the oilseeds/ edible oil sector.

(d) and (e) NDDDB has been given full functional autonomy under the terms and conditions of market intervention operations approved by Government of India in April, 1989.

STATEMENT

1 Litre Dhara Refined Mustard Oil

<i>Date of Revision</i>	<i>Previous Price (Rs.)</i>	<i>Revised Price (Rs.)</i>
29-10-90	24.50	26.00
01-01-91	26.00	28.00
13-06-91	28.00	31.00

200 ml Dhara Refined Mustard Oil

The 200 ml pack was launched in September, 1990. The first price revision was on 13-6-91, when the launch price of Rs. 5.50 was revised to Rs. 6.00 per pack.

5 Kg. Refined Mustard Oil

<i>Date of Revision</i>	<i>Previous Price (Rs.)</i>	<i>Revised Price (Rs.)</i>
29-10-90	133.00	150.00
25-3-91	150.00	165.00

1 Litre Dhara Double Filtered Groundnut Oil

<i>Date of Revision</i>	<i>Previous Price (Rs.)</i>	<i>Revised Price (Rs.)</i>
29-10-90	27.00	29.00
01-01-91	29.00	32.00
18-2-91	32.00	35.00
13-6-91	35.00	39.00

5 Kg. Dhara Double Filtered Groundnut Oil

<i>Date of Revision</i>	<i>Previous Price (Rs.)</i>	<i>Revised Price (Rs.)</i>
29-10-90	155.00	170.00*
01-01-91	170.00	190.00*
25-3-91	190.00	220.00*

*Maximum retail price in Maharashtra was Rs. 5.00 more per pack than the indicated Gujarat maximum retail price.

1 Litre Dhara Refined Groundnut Oil

<i>Date of Revision</i>	<i>Previous Price (Rs.)</i>	<i>Revised Price (Rs.)</i>
29-10-90	31.50	34.00
01-01-91	31.50	34.00
15-5-91	38.00	47.00

500 ml. Dhara Double Filtered Mustard Oil

500 ml. Dhara Double Filtered Mustard Oil was launched in Calcutta in December, 1990 with the maximum retail price of Rs. 14.00 per pack. This price has not been revised.

Agricultural Production in Eastern States

1234. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI:

SHRI BHAGEY GOBAR-DHAN:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the per acre yield of paddy during 1990-91 State-wise;

(b) whether the foodgrains yield in the Eastern States has been stagnant as compared to the Western States during the last decade; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to reduce the disparity between the States?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) A statement giving per hectare yield of rice (in kgs.) during 1990-91 State-wise is enclosed.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) For increasing production and productivity of rice in the Eastern States which is a major foodgrains crop

of the area, a unified scheme of Special Rice Production Programme and Special Foodgrain Production Programme—Rice is being implemented as integrated programme for rice development in Eastern States.

STATEMENT

*Per Hectare Yield of Rice (in kgs)
During 1990-91 (Prov.) State-wise*

Andhra Pradesh	2502
Assam	1293
Bihar	1254
Gujarat	1490
Haryana	2778
Himachal Pradesh	1247
Jammu & Kashmir	2431
Karnataka	1836
Kerala	1837
Madhya Pradesh	1176
Maharashtra	1413
Orissa	1207
Punjab	3229
Rajasthan	1183
Tamil Nadu	3075
Uttar Pradesh	1826
West Bengal	1768
All India	1751

Financial Assistance to Apple Growers of Himachal Pradesh

1235. SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether any memorandum has been received by the Union Government from the apple growers of Himachal Pradesh for providing financial assistance to them;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the action taken by the Union Government thereon?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c) The main demands enumerated in the memorandum relate to support price for fruits, arrangement of cartons for packaging apples and cold storage facilities and markets. The Government have introduced the market intervention scheme for procurement of apple in Himachal Pradesh during 1990. The price for Grade 'A' apple was kept at Rs. 4 per kg. and for culled grade apple at Rs. 1.30 per kg. A quantity of 4587 metric tonnes of culled apple fruits were procured @ Rs. 1.30 per kg. For 1991 season, the procurement price for 'A' Grade apple is kept at Rs. 5 per kg and for processable culled fruits at Rs. 2.75 per kg. About 20% of the total procurement of 40,000 metric tonnes would be processable culled fruits. Regarding supply of corrugated cartons, the Central Government has provided financial assistance for setting up a Corrugated Fibre Board (CFB) Carton factory in Himachal Pradesh which was commissioned during 1990-91. The Government have also waived excise duty on kraft paper used for manufacture of these cartons.

This Department also provides technical guidance for the scientific use of cold storage facilities of which there are 14 with a capacity of 9.412 tonnes.

Flood Assistance to Bihar

1236. SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual loss of crop, life and property caused to Bihar on account of floods; and

(b) the programme/strategy contemplated by the Government to solve the problem including the nature and the quantum of the Central assistance proposed to be given therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated annual average damage to life and property due to flood in Bihar is as under:—

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Item</i>	<i>Extent of damage</i>
1.	Area affected (million hec.)	1.445
2.	Population affected (million)	6.468
3.	Cropped area affected (million hec.)	0.657
4.	Houses damaged (No.)	1,49,790
5.	Cattle lost (No.) . . .	981
6.	Human lives lost (No.) . . .	84
7.	Damage to Public Utilities (Rs. in crores) . . .	30.49
8.	Estimated total damage to crop, houses and Public Utilities (Rs. in crores) . . .	97.44

(b) Execution of the relief operations in the wake of natural calamities is primarily the responsibility of the State Government. On the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been created for each State with an allocated amount, 75% of which is contributed by the Central Government as a non-plan grant in four equal quarterly instalments. The balance amount is arranged by the State Government from its own resources. Annual allocation to Bihar under State Calamity Relief Fund is Rs. 35.00 crores of which Rs. 26.25 crores is contributed by the Central Government as a non-plan grant in four equal quarterly instalments. The balance amount is arranged by the State Government from its own resources. Annual allocation to Bihar under State Calamity Relief Fund is Rs. 35.00 crores of which Rs. 26.25 crores is contributed by the Central Government for meeting the expenditure on management of natural calamities including floods.

[*Translation*]

Telephone Connections in Gujarat

1257. SHRI KASHIRAM RANA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting lists for new telephone connections in Surat, Rajkot, Ahmedabad and Baroda as on June 30, 1991;

(b) the time by which the said lists are likely to be cleared; and

(c) the number of telephone connections likely to be released to the above four cities upto December, 1991?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The no. of persons on the waiting list for new telephone connections as on 30-6-91 are as follows:—

Surat	43434
Rajkot	6712
Ahmedabad	32109
Baroda	27227

(b) The 8th Plan has been formulated with an objective to provide (by the end of eighth five year plan) telephones practically on demand in telephone exchanges of capacities below 5000 lines and to contain the waiting period, on an average, to one year in exchanges of capacities of 5000 lines and above subject to availability of equipment. With this objective expansion plans are drawn for clearing the waiting list progressively during the 8th Plan period.

(c) The no. of telephone connections likely to be released upto December, 1991 are as follows:

Surat	3000
Rajkot	500
Ahmedabad	3000
Baroda	Nil

Linking Manali by S.T.D. Service

1238. PROF. PREM DHUMAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether Manali has been linked with other parts of the country by S.T.D. service;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which it is likely to be linked?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Reliable transmission media for STD from Manali to the trunk automatic exchange at New Delhi is not available.

(c) It is planned to provide STD to Manali in 93-94.

[English]

Production of Steel by Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1239. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Visakhapatnam Steel Plant has commenced production;

(b) if so, the installed capacity of the plant and actual production achieved;

(c) whether any financial assistance is required to make the Plant to sustain itself; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Yes, Sir. All the Production units, except Bar Mill, under Stage-I were commissioned, in stages, during the year 1990-91.

(b) The installed capacities of Hot Metal, Crude Steel and finished products under Stage-I are respectively 1.7 million tonnes, 1.5 million tonnes and 0.6 million tonnes. The production during 1990-91 of Hot Metal, Crude Steel and finished products was 0.68 million tonnes, 0.112 million tonnes and 0.02 million tonnes respectively. The commissioned units are still in the process of stabilisation.

(c) and (d) The Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is still under construction and necessary funds are being arranged by Government for its completion.

American Flights over Indo-Bangladesh Border

1240. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGARAHAI:

SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any information about the flights of American Army personnel over Indo-Bangladesh border recently;

(b) if so, whether any protest has been lodged with U.S. and Government of Bangladesh in this regard;

(c) whether any U.S. Aircraft crashed in Tripura while on the above mission; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) No, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

[*Translation*]

Computerisation of Dak Sorting in Bihar

1241. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have taken steps to computerise dak sorting in some cities of Bihar;

(b) if so, the names of those cities;

(c) whether it is proposed to extend the said facility to some more cities during the current year and if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the names of the cities in Bihar where dak sorting is likely to be computerised during the Eighth Five Year Plan?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

Strengthening of Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Kerala

1242. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the steps taken to strengthen the Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Kerala;

(b) whether any complaint has been received regarding the functioning of the Fishermen Co-operative Societies in Kerala;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the action taken on this complaint?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The State Government of Kerala have organised

the marine and inland fishermen into 104 Fishermen Development Welfare Co-operative Societies, besides organising 50 Co-operative Societies for Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes, in tribal areas etc, for rehabilitating them in reservoir fishing, etc.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The complaint received by the State Government is that the eligible fishermen were not given membership in the co-operative societies.

(d) The State Government of Kerala have issued strict instructions to the societies to give membership to all eligible fishermen who apply for membership.

[*Translation*]

Establishment of Development Boards in Maharashtra

1243. SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE:

SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the process of establishment of separate Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and Konkan regions of Maharashtra has started;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (c) The Government of Maharashtra have sent proposals at different points of time for setting up of Development Boards for Vidarbha, Marathwada and the rest of Maharashtra in terms of article 371(2) of the

Constitution and a separate Development Board for Konkan after amending this article for this purpose. They require in-depth examination from different angles, including legal and constitutional, before a final decision is taken.

[English]

Asian Development Bank Aid for Development of Agriculture in Hindu-kush Himalayan Region

1244. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Asian Development Bank has given any aid for the development of sustainable agriculture in the Hindu-kush Himalayan Region Phase Two;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Asian Development Bank has assisted similar projects in other parts of the country;

(d) if so, the details thereof including the places selected therefor; and

(e) the terms and conditions of the Asian Development Bank for giving this aid?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) There is no project either existing or in the pipeline for ADB assistance for the development of sustainable agriculture in the Hindu-kush Himalayan Region Phase Two. ADB assistance has not at all been sought so far in the Agriculture Sector.

(c) to (e) Do not arise.

[Translation]

Display of Portraits of National Leaders in Official Premises

1245. SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have issued any guidelines to various Ministries and Departments as well as to the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations on the display of portraits of national leaders in official premises;

(b) if so, the names of the national leaders selected therefor;

(c) whether the Government have issued instructions for the display of the portrait of the President of India in the official premises;

(d) whether the Government have taken notice of the display of various religious emblems, pictures and portraits as well as the installation of small shrines in official premises; and

(e) if so, the action taken or proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (e) No instructions/guidelines have been issued regarding display of portraits/photographs of national leaders including the President and the Prime Minister of India. The matter has been left to the Heads of Departments to decide whether they should at all exhibit any portraits/photographs in the office premises/rooms and, if so, of which particular leader, ensuring that no controversy arises out of the display of any portrait.

Non-Registration of cases at Police Stations

1246. SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether cases of crimes are not registered at Police Stations of Union Territories;

(b) if so, the number of cases pending in courts against Police Officials as on date for non-registration of

cases and since when these are pending; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to check such negligence on the part of the police?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB) (a) to (c) The Pondicherry Administration has reported that two Sub-Inspectors and 5 Head Constables were found to have failed to register cases on complaints received in the police stations. Departmental action has been initiated against them. The other Union Territories have reported that the cases of crime are being registered. No cases are pending in the courts against police officials as on date for non-registration of cases.

Persons permitted to visit South Africa

1247. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons/groups permitted to visit South Africa during last year;

(b) the grounds on which the permissions were granted; and

(c) whether the Government have taken any decision to review its relations with South Africa?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVASINH SOLANKI): (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

(b) A statement is attached.

(c) The Indian Government is monitoring the developments in South Africa very closely. For the moment, there is no change in our policy towards South Africa. A decision to review relations with South Africa will be taken after we are convinced

that the process of dismantling apartheid has become irreversible.

STATEMENT

(b) Indian nationals are allowed endorsement for South Africa on their passports in the following cases:

- (i) In emergency cases, like the death on terminal sickness of an immediate relative.
- (ii) If the request is from a relative in the Republic of South Africa and the African National Congress, the Transvaal Indian Congress or the Natal Indian Congress has verified the genuineness of the sponsorship certificate/invitation.
- (iii) If they are invitees meeting specific religious or cultural need of bonafide community organisations of people of Indian origin in South Africa.
- (iv) Indian nationals working in Lesotho and Swaziland are given endorsements for the purpose of medical treatment or transit. Indian nationals working in Botswana and Mozambique are allowed endorsements for emergency medical treatment only.
- (v) Media personnel are granted endorsement on a case by case basis to enable the media to play its role against apartheid.
- (vi) Individuals or representatives of organisations specifically invited by the African National Congress and its affiliates are also permitted to visit South Africa.

[English]

World Bank Assistance for Cyclone Hit Areas in Andhra Pradesh

1248. SHRI DAATATRAYA BANDARU: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the World Bank team visited the cyclone hit areas in Andhra Pradesh during 1990;

(b) if so, the details of the reconstruction works financed by the World Bank and the amount of assistance given so far;

(c) whether the progress of the reconstruction works are satisfactory; if not, the reasons therefor; and

(d) the agencies involved in monitoring the progress of these reconstruction works?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The reconstruction works financed by the World Bank, Inter alia, relate to:

- (i) Irrigation and drainage system in delta areas and up-land portion of the distts. in the affected areas, irrigation and drainage channels tidal and flood protection embankments,
- (ii) About 13,000 Kms. of State and 12,000 Kms. of rural roads, about 100 Kms. of road embankments and related road bridges and culverts damaged during cyclone,
- (iii) Cyclone shelters in the most vulnerable areas,
- (iv) Electricity transmission system,
- (v) Municipal roads, drains and water supply,
- (vi) School buildings and Medical buildings,
- (vii) and Dwellings in coastal areas.

World Bank has, so far, reimbursed an amount of Rs. 29.24 crores to the State.

(c) and (d) The progress of the World Bank Project is monitored by a Cabinet Committee of the State Govt., headed by the Chief Minister, which is assisted by an Official Level Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary, and a Project Management

Unit located in the Finance Department of the State Govt. Having regard to the fact that the project is in the initial stage of implementation and the nature of the project, the State Govt. considers the progress reasonably satisfactory.

Desiltation of Veeranam Lake (Tamil Nadu)

1249. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to desilt the Veeranam Lake in South Arcot District of Tamil Nadu;

(b) if so, whether necessary funds have been allocated, and

(c) if not, the time by which the Government propose to take up that project?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) This matter essentially falls within the purview of the State Government. The Government of Tamil Nadu has no such proposal under consideration.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

Indian Fishermen in Pakistan Jails

1250. SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT:

SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI:

Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a large number of Indian fishermen are in Pakistan jails;

(b) if so, how many of them are in jails at present and since when; and

(c) the steps taken or proposed to be taken by the Union Government for their early release?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) According to

available information no Indian fishermen are in Pakistani jails at present.

Use of Pesticides

1251. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Workshop on Safe and Judicious use of pesticides was organised in Delhi during March, 1991;

(b) if so, the recommendations made at the Workshop;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a standing committee on pesticides;

(d) if so, the details thereof; and

(e) the steps taken to declare next year as the 'year for judicious use of pesticides'?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The National workshop on Safe and Judicious use of pesticides was held on January 29-30, 1991 at Delhi.

(b) The major Recommendations cover giving greater emphasis to need based and judicious use of pesticides, integrated pest Management and biological control of pests and diseases.

(c) and (d) Government has already constituted a Standing Committee on Pesticides, under the Chairmanship of additional Secretary, Department of Agriculture & cooperation with representation from all the concerned Ministries and Agencies of the Government. Its objectives are;

(a) The identification and use of of hazardous pesticides and steps for monitoring pesticides residues in common articles of consumption and consequent remedial action proposed to be initiated.

(b) The status of environmental pollution caused by use of pesticide residus.

(c) The need for regulation of industrial processes for the manufacture and formulation of pesticides.

(e) Since the Government are already implementing the promotion of safe and judicious use of pesticides through adoption of integrated pest Management strategy there is no need for declaring any particular year as the year for judicious use of pesticides.

[Translation]

Financial Assistance for Development of Fisheries in Bihar

1253. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN:

SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide financial assistance for the development of fisheries in Bihar;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the amount of financial assistance given by the Union Government for the development of fisheries during the last three years, State-wise?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The financial assistance for development of fisheries is provided to Government of Bihar under the Centrally Sponsored Schemes of Fish Farmers' Development Agency, National Welfare Fund, Fisheries Statistics and setting up of Pilot Sewage Farms. The funds released to Government of Bihar during 1988-89, 1989-90 and 1990-91 were Rs.

42.22.002; Rs. 52,66,371 and Rs. 40,68,968 respectively.

(c) Question does not arise in view of reply at (b) above.

[*English*]

Expenditure on Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala

1254. SHRIMATI SUSEELA GOPALAN: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total expenditure incurred on the Vamanapuram Irrigation Project in Kerala so far and the amount spent thereon during the last three years-year-wise;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to make more allocations for the expeditious completion of the project; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Expenditure upto end of March, 1991 is at Rs. 3.06 crores. Year-wise expenditure during the last three years is as under:—

<i>Year</i>	<i>Rs. Crores</i>
1990-91	0.35
1989-90	0.48
1988-89	0.31

The latest estimated cost of the project indicated by the State Government is Rs. 36.4 crores.

(b) and (c) The irrigation projects are planned, funded and executed by the State Governments and Central assistance is provided in the form of block loans and grants not tied to any particular development sector or the project.

Export Order for Telephone Instruments

1255. SHRI YASHWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received massive export order for telephone instruments;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to secure more export order for such instruments; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) and (d) The Government has set up a Steering Committee consisting of Members drawn from Telecom Directorate, Department of Electronics, Telecom Manufacturers Association, ITI, C-DOT, Ministry of Commerce, etc. to assist manufacturers in export promotion of telecom equipment.

[*Translation*]

Steel Plants in Orissa

1256. SHRI GOVINDA CHANDRA MUNDA: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the total number of steel plants in Orissa and the locations thereof;

(b) whether the Union Government propose to set up new steel plants in Orissa; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) There is one integrated steel plant at Rourkela and two mini-steel plants, one at Dhenkanal and one at Titilagarh.

(b) and (c) Government had proposed to set up a steel plant at Daitari in Orissa, but no effective steps could be taken in this direction due to resource constraints. An application

had also been received from the Industrial Promotion & Investment Corporation of Orissa Ltd., a State Government Undertaking, for an Industrial Licence to set up a steel plant at this location in collaboration with a private entrepreneur. However, under the new Industrial Licensing provisions, such a Licence is no longer required.

[English]

Assistance to Tackle Drought in Rajasthan

1257. SHRIMATI MAHENDRA KUMARI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the financial assistance given to Rajasthan during the last three years to tackle the situation arising out of the drought;

(b) whether the Government of Rajasthan has sought additional financial assistance during 1990-91; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Ceilings of expenditure of Rs. 216.26 and Rs. 31.82 crores were approved to the Rajasthan Govt. during the years 1988-89 and 1989-90 respectively for meeting the expenditure on management of drought. Since 1st April, 1990, a Calamity Relief Fund has been created for each State for meeting the expenditure on management of natural calamities including drought. Rajasthan State had been allocated Rs. 124.00 crores on annual basis under State CRF, 75% of which is contributed by the Central Government as non-plan grant in four quarterly instalments. For 1990-91, the Central Government had released Rs. 93.000 crores as Centre's contribution to the State CRF.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

Telecom Centres with STD and Telex Facilities in Kerala

1258. SHRI K. MURLEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to start Telecom Centres in Kerala with S.T.D. and Telex Facilities; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) 29 Telecom Centres with both Subscriber Trunk Dialling facility and Telex facilities are already functioning in Kerala Circle and during the year 1991-92, seven more Telecom Centres having Subscriber Trunk Dialling and Telex facilities are proposed to be opened.

[Translation]

Telephone Facility in Rural Post Offices of Uttar Pradesh

1259. SHRI RAM BADAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the post offices in Azamgarh and Mau Districts of Uttar Pradesh where telephone facility is not available; and

(b) the time by which the Government propose to install telephones in all the rural post offices?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) (i) Azamgarh District—276

(ii) Mau District—138.

(b) There is no proposal to install telephones in all the rural post offices. Department has planned to provide telephone facility in all village panchayats during the Eighth Five Year Plan. Such telephones can be located at—

(i) Post Offices

(ii) Panchayat offices

(iii) Grocer's shop or other suitable places with public access.

Deaths due to Insecticide Poisoning

1260. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the number of deaths occurred due to insecticide poisoning during the last three years, State-wise; and

(b) the steps taken by the Government to reduce the use of insecticides?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY

RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Available information on the number of deaths due to insecticides poisoning for the years 1987-1990 is given in the statement. The information for the year 1990-91 is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House.

(b) The Government is advocating the adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) techniques as a main thrust of plant protection studies. The IPM approach emphasises on pest surveillance, use of chemical pesticides only after economic threshold level (ETL) of pest attack, cultural, chemical and biological practices for pest control. The adoption of this approach leads only to the judicious and need based application of pesticides.

STATEMENT

Number of Deaths due to Insecticides Poisoning (State-wise) during the years 1987-1990

Sl. No.	Name of State/UTs	1987-88	1988-89	1989-90	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Nil	..	34	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	-----	Nil	-----	
3.	Assam	-----	Nil	-----	
4.	Bihar	-----	Nil	-----	
5.	Goa	-----	Nil	-----	
6.	Gujarat	-----	Nil	-----	
7.	Haryana	3 (animal)	6	10	
8.	Himachal Pradesh	..	..	..
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	..	..	..
10.	Karnataka	..	..	..
11.	Kerala	Nil	..	237	
12.	Madhya Pradesh.	772 cases of pesticide poisoning including no. of deaths were reported from 1986-88 in the zonal conference. Figures of 89-90 is not available.			
13.	Maharashtra	-----	Nil	-----	
14.	Manipur	-----	Nil	-----	
15.	Meghalaya	-----	Nil	-----	

1	2	3	4	5	6
16.	Mizoram		Nil		
17.	Nagaland		Nil		
18.	Orissa	2	Nil	2	
19.	Punjab	126	..	149	
20.	Rajasthan		Nil		
21.	Sikkim		Nil		
22.	Tamil Nadu	4 (animal)	..	1	
23.	Tripura		Nil		
24.	Uttar Pradesh	54	78	100	
25.	West Bengal		Nil		
26.	Andaman & Nicobar		Nil		
27.	Chandigarh		Nil		
28.	Lakshadweep		Nil		
29.	Pondicherry	Nil	108	131	

[English]

Discussion on Non-Proliferation Treaty with Pakistan

1261. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan have held any discussion on non-proliferation treaty during the recent SAARC meet in Maldives; and

(b) if so, the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) The Foreign Secretaries of India and Pakistan, in their meeting on the occasion of the meeting of the SAARC Council of Ministers in Male in early July, generally touched upon but did not discuss in any substantive detail, the Pakistan Prime Minister's recent proposal for a five nation conference to discuss nuclear non-proliferation in South Asia.

[Translation]

Irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh

1262. SHRI ARVIND NETAM: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the names of irrigation projects of Madhya Pradesh, pending with Union Government for clearance;

(b) since when those are pending and the reasons for the delay in according clearance; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) A statement is attached:

(c) Time required for clearance of projects mainly depends on prompt compliance of the observations of the Central Water Commission, resolution of inter-State aspects and clearance from environment and forest angles, wherever necessary.

STATEMENT

(A) *Status of Projects whose techno-economic appraisal has been completed & considered by Advisory Committee*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of receipt</i>	<i>Date of completion of techno-economic appraisal</i>	<i>Status</i>
1	2	3	4	5
I. Major Projects				
1.	Bargi Multi purpose	6/83 1/89	9/89	State to arrange environment clearance & furnish concurrence of finance Department.
2.	Pench Diversion	8/85 8/88	10/88	Referred in 2/19 to the Planning Commission for investment, clearance.
3.	Mahan	7/82 6/83	6/83	State is required to reverse the estimate and submit catchment, treatment plan.
4.	Man	11/82 1/84	12/86	State is required to submit updated cost estimates with the concurrence of State Finance Department.
5.	Omkarashwar Multipurpose	4/86 5/88	10/88	Deferred for want of submission of environment and forest clearance case to Centre.
6.	Thanwar Tank	12/89 12/90	3/91	Found acceptable by the Advisory Committee subject to evaluation of socio-economic status of rehabilitation.
II. Medium Projects				
1.	Gej	6/84	9/84	State is required to submit updated cost estimate and arrange concurrence of State Finance Department.
2.	Mahuar	7/84 2/91	9/84	The State Government is to comply with the observations on updated cost estimates and is required to obtain Forest clearance.
3.	Bah	5/87	4/88	State is required to submit updated cost estimate, concurrence of State Finance Department & copy of the forest clearance.

1	2	3	4	5
4.	Barchar	10/84 1/91	11/85	Updated cost estimate received recently & comments forwarded to State.
5.	Sutiapat Tank	6/89	11/89	Deferred due to non-submission of detailed Rehabilitation and Resettlement plans, revised Benefit Cost ratio etc.

(B) *Status of remaining projects with the Centre*

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the Project</i>	<i>Date of receipt</i>	<i>Status</i>
I. Major Projects			
1.	Bansagar Unit-II	7/88 1/91	Modified report has been recently received and observations on cost estimates and plant planning have been sent to the State for compliance.
2.	Bargi Diversion	4/85 11/90	The project is in advanced stage of appraisal. The State is required to arrange environment and forest clearance.
3.	Kelo Irrigation	5/88 4/90	State is required to sort out dam design and obtain clearance from Department of Coal regarding submergence of coal mines and is also required to obtain environmental and forest clearance.
4.	Mongra Irrigation	5/89	State is required to sort out technical issues and arrange environment and forest clearance.
5.	Mahanadi	10/83 2/90	The State is required to sort out technical issues and arrange environment and forest clearance.
6.	Singh Phase-II	6/79 12/90	Modified report has been recently received. The State is required to arrange environment and forest clearance.
7.	Rajghat Canal	1/89 11/90	Concurrence of State Finance Department and clearance form Environmental & Forest angles is also to be obtained. Concurrence of State Government of Uttar Pradesh is required for construction of Head Regulator.
II. Medium Projects			
1.	Pareuch Project	3/91	Modified report received and comments furnished to State Government.

[English]

Jamrani Dam Project

1263. SHRI BALRAJ PASSI: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated cost of the Jamrani Dam Project and the expenditure incurred thereon so far;

(b) whether the construction of the Project has been stopped;

(c) if so, the reasons therefor and the steps being taken to resume the construction work on the Project; and

(d) the time by which it is likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The estimated cost of the Jamrani Dam Project of Uttar Pradesh is Rs. 144.84 crores at 1987 price level and an expenditure of Rs. 16.97 crores has been incurred on the project upto June, 1991.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The project is scheduled to spill over to IX Plan.

Applications for Telephone Connections in Rural Areas of Chandigarh

1264. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of applications for telephone connections pending in rural areas of Chandigarh; and

(b) the time by which the applicants are likely to be provided with telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Number of applications pending for telephone connections is 459.

(b) Progressively by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

[Translation]

Copper Deposits in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh

1265. SHRI VISHWESHWAR BHAGAT: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether there are huge deposits of copper in Balaghat, Madhya Pradesh;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Government propose to set up a Copper Smelting Plant in Balaghat;

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

(e) if so, the details and the outcome thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) Based on exploration carried out so far at Malanjkhanda copper deposit in Balaghat District, Madhya Pradesh, the in-situ ore reserves estimated are of the order of 306 million tonnes of 1.12% copper.

(c) At present there is no proposal to set up a copper smelting plant in Balaghat.

(d) and (e) A feasibility study for optimal exploitation of Malanjkhanda Copper deposits is under progress which, inter-alia, also includes the question of setting up of a smelting plant.

Assistance to Farmers

1266. SHRI RATILAL KALIDAS VARMA:

SHRI MAHESH KUMAR KANODIA:

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA:

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(b) Progressively by the end of the Eighth Five Year Plan.

farmers to increase their production: and

(b) the financial assistance given to farmers during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The financial/technical assistance to the farmers is provided by Government of India through the various Central and Centrally Sponsored schemes implemented by State/UTs Governments, Agriculture Universities, ICAR and its institutions viz. Krishi Vigyan Kendras, Extension services, Farm Machinery Training and Testing Institutions, Agriculture Services Centres etc.

(b) Government of India do not provide financial assistance to the farmers directly.

[English]

Pesticide Poisoning

1267. **SHRI RABI RAY:** Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news-item captioned 'Pesticides take heavy toll in Third World' appearing in 'The Tribune' dated July 19, 1991;

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

(c) the steps taken/proposed to be taken by the Government to reduce the deaths occurring due to pesticide poisoning?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes. Sir.

(b) and (c) The Government is alive to the issues raised in the article,

Under the Insecticides Act, 1968, the Registration Committee registers pesticide only after satisfying itself regarding its safety to human beings, animals and the environment. As a statutory requirement, the labels and leaflets accompanying the containers of pesticides carry the message/instructions regarding the safe use of pesticides as abuse or mis-use of these toxic pesticides can lead to poisoning/death. Moreover, the farmers are educated on safe handling of pesticides through the mass media as well by extension functionaries from time to time. Use of protective clothings by the farmers to avoid contact with pesticide is encouraged.

As a preventive measure, many of the extremely toxic pesticides have been banned or refused registration or have been restricted in their use. Further, when a particular insecticide of highly toxic nature cannot be eliminated considering its efficacy, its safer formulation(s) is/are registered.

To avoid mis-use or over-use of pesticides maximum residue limits have been prescribed in food commodities under the Prevention of Food Adulteration Act, 1954.

As per provision of the Section 26 of the Insecticides Act, 1968, various functionaries have been notified by the State Governments to report on the occurrence of poisoning due to pesticides. This information is intended to monitor the risks being faced by the people from different pesticides and to initiate the necessary studies and action on the more hazardous pesticides.

To reduce the use of pesticide, the Government is advocating the adoption of Integrated Pest Management (IPM) approach. This approach emphasises on pest surveillance, use of chemical pesticides only after Economic Threshold Level (ETL) of pest attack, cultural, mechanical, biological practices for pest control.

[*Translation*]

Reconstitution of Commission for Agricultural Costs and Prices

1268. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to reconstitute the Commission for Agriculture Costs and prices (CA-CP);

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) The present composition of the Commission for agriculture Costs and Prices reconstituted in 1989 is quite exhaustive—consisting of both professionals and non-officials representing the interests of the farming community.

[*English*]

Problems Faced by Small Fishermen

1269. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the problems faced by small fishermen owning mechanised fishing boats in the country; and

(b) the steps taken to solve these problems?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The main problems faced by small fishermen owning mechanised boats are:

(i) increasing cost of operation of boats, and

(ii) inadequate infrastructure facilities such as fishery harbours and fish landing centres, etc.

(b) Since the cost of High Speed Diesel Oil accounts for more than 60 percent of the operational cost of small mechanised boats, the Government have launched a scheme to reimburse the Central Excise Duty on High Speed Diesel Oil used by mechanised boats during 1990-91 in an effort to give relief to owners of mechanised boats. The Government have also been constructing fishery harbours at minor ports and fish landing centres besides fishery harbours at major ports for providing landing and berthing facilities to mechanised fishing boats. So far four major fishery harbours, 23 minor fishery harbours, and 96 fish landing centres have been commissioned.

Decline in Oilseed Prices

1270. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there has been a sharp decline in oilseed prices specially mustard;

(b) if so, the impact of price decline on farmers;

(c) whether the National Dairy Development Board has not procured surplus stock of oilseeds so as to arrest the declining prices of oilseeds; and

(d) if so, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) No, Sir.

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

(c) The associate cooperative agencies operating on behalf of NDDB have procured groundnut and mustard seed from major producing centres in the country and have helped to maintain prices at remunerative levels.

(d) In view of the above, the question does not arise.

New telephones in Marathwada Districts of Maharashtra

1271. SHRI ASHOK ANANDRAO DESHMUKH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new telephones to be provided on demand by the end of Eighth Five Year Plan in rural, backward, hilly and tribal areas of Marathwada in Maharashtra particularly in Parvane, Nanded, Bhis and Manmad districts;

(c) if so, the details thereof and if Five Year Plan and whether it has been fully achieved; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The draft 8th Plan has been formulated with an objective to provide (by the end of 8th Five Year Plan) telephones on demand in telephone exchanges of capacity below 5000 lines and to contain the waiting period, on an average, to one year in exchanges of capacity 5000 lines and above. In respect of Parvane (Parbhani), Nanded, Bhis (Bhir) and Manmad districts it is planned to give telephones practically on demand by 31-3-1995.

(b) and (c) The information is given in the enclosed statement.

STATEMENT

The targets assigned in the 7th Five Year Plan have been achieved for Manmad, partially achieved in Bhir and have not been achieved in Parbhani and Nanded. The achievements made during the Seventh Plan are as under :

Station	Target Set	Achievement as on 31-3-90 (Clearance of WL)	
		Type of WL	Date cleared upto
Parbhani	Demand to be cleared as on 1-4-1988	OYT	23-7-1986
		Non OYT SPL	20-9-1985
		Non OYT GNL	13-8-1985
Manmad	Demand to be cleared as on 1-4-1988	No WL as on 31-3-90	31-3-1990
Nanded	Demand to be cleared as on 1-4-1988	OYT SPL	2-4-1984
		OYT GNL	2-3-1982
		Non OYT GNL	15-6-1979
Bhir (Beed)	Demand to be cleared as on 1-4-1988	OYT GNL	12-10-1989
		Non OYT SPL	24-2-1985
		Non OYT GNL	16-3-1982

The shortfall in achieving target is because of shortage of equipments

Telephone Connections to Lawyers

1272. SHRI P. C. THOMAS:

SHRI PAWAN KUMAR
BANSAL:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state whether the Government propose to enlist lawyers in 'Special Category' for sanctioning of out of turn telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): No Sir. There is no such proposal.

World Bank aid for Implementation of Irrigation Projects

1273. SHRI P. C. THOMAS: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any financial assistance has been received or is likely to be received from the World Bank for the implementation of irrigation projects in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the conditions on which the aid has been provided or is likely to be provided?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. For the Kallada Irrigation and Tree Crop Development Project, a credit of \$60 million was received from the International Development Association and a loan of \$20.3 million was received from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. Conditions governing the assistance are on standard terms, as enclosed in the statement. In addition, six other projects namely (1) Nayar Project, (2) Malampuzha, (3) Pothundy, (4) Mangalam, (5) Vazhani, (6) Peechi have been included for World Bank assistance under National Water Management Project, at present amounting to Rs. 9.15 crores.

STATEMENT

(A) *Conditions of International Development Association's Credit Agreement*

- (i) A Commitment charge at the rate of one-half of one percent ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%) per annum on the principal amount of the credit not withdrawn from time to time to be paid semi-annually to International Development Association.
- (ii) A service charge at the rate of three fourths of one percent ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%) per annum, on the principal amount of the credit withdrawn and outstanding from time to time to be paid semi-annually to International Development Association.
- (iii) The repayment of the principal amount of the credit in semi-annual instalments is payable on each March 1 and September 1, commencing September 1, 1992 and ending March 1, 2032, each instalment to and including the instalment payable on March, 2002, to be one-half of one percent ($\frac{1}{2}$ of 1%) of such principal amount, and each instalment thereafter to be one and one half percent ($1\frac{1}{2}$ %) of such principal amount.

(B) *Conditions of International Bank for Reconstruction and Development's loan agreement*

- (i) A commitment charge at the rate of three-fourths of one percent ($\frac{3}{4}$ of 1%) per annum on the principal amount of the loan not withdrawn from time to time to be paid semi-annually to the Bank.
- (ii) The interest at the rate of eleven and three fifths percent ($11\frac{3}{5}$ %) per annum on the principal amount of the loan withdrawn and outstanding from time to time to be paid semi-annually to the Bank.

- (iii) The repayment of the principal amount of the Loan in semi-annual instalments is payable on each March 1 and September 1 commencing March 1, 1988 and ending September 1, 2002.

[*Translation*]

Production of Copper in Madhya Pradesh

1274. SHRI SUSHIL CHANDRA VERMA: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) the quantity of ore extracted every year from the Malanjkhand Copper mines in Madhya Pradesh;
- (b) whether the copper processing is being carried out in Khetri (Rajasthan) instead of Madhya Pradesh;
- (c) if so, the reasons therefor;
- (d) whether there is any proposal to produce copper in Madhya Pradesh itself; and
- (e) if so, the salient features thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) Production of ore from Malanjkhand Copper Mines during the last three years was as follows:

	<i>(Million tonnes/year)</i>
1988-89 . . .	1.90
1989-90 . . .	2.00
1990-91 . . .	2.08

- (b) Yes, Sir.
- (c) There is adequate smelting capacity at the existing smelter of Hindustan Copper Ltd. at Khetri.
- (d) At present there is no proposal to set up a smelter to produce copper in Madhya Pradesh.
- (e) Does not arise.

Growing Fruits and Vegetables in Bihar

1275. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there is any proposal to bring more area under fruit and vegetable cultivation in Bihar; and
- (b) if so, the details of the schemes proposed to be launched in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) State Government has proposed the following projects to bring more area under fruit and vegetable cultivation in Bihar:—

- (i) Development and strengthening of nurseries in Bihar;
- (ii) Development of minor fruits in Bihar;
- (iii) Development of betel-vine cultivation in Bihar;
- (iv) Cultivation and processing of Makhana in Bihar.

[*English*]

Exploitation of Sulphur Mineral Deposits in Rajgir (Bihar)

1276. SHRI VIJAY KUMAR YADAV: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

- (a) whether there are several hot water springs in Rajgir (Bihar);
- (b) if so, the details thereof;
- (c) whether the Union Government have also discovered sulphur mine deposits in Rajgir; and
- (d) if so, the steps taken/being taken for their exploitation?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) and (b) 17 occurrences of hot springs have

been reported by the Geological Survey of India in the Rajgir area. The hot springs are reported to issue along fault fissures within pre-Cambrian quartzites and the temperature of water varies from 35 degree celsius to 47 degree celsius. The waters are reported to have low mineral content.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

Expert Committee to review Methodology of Cost of Production of Crops

1277. SHRI SUDHIR GIRI: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Expert Committee constituted to review the methodology of cost of production of crops has submitted its report; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Committee has, inter-alia, reviewed the methodology of estimation of cost of production of crops and made the following recommendations in its interim report and reiterated the same in the final report.

(i) The casual hired labour may continue to be evaluated on the basis of actual wages paid whether they are market wages or statutory minimum wages.

(ii) Family labour be valued on the basis of actual wage rate for casual labour.

(iii) In order to account for management input of the farmers, the paid out cost be raised by 10 per cent.

(iv) The CACP should have a second look at the changes in the input costs before the

market arrival of the crops and adjust the procurement/minimum support prices announced before the sowing season in case the observed rise in input costs turns out to be higher than anticipated rise.

The Government after seeking the views of the concerned Ministries as also the Standing Advisory Committee accepted the above recommendations with the following modifications in respect of valuation of labour and computation of management as an input cost:

(i) the basis of valuation of labour should be statutory wage rate or the actual market rate whichever is higher.

(ii) In order to account for management input of the farmers, the total cost be raised by 10 per cent and a separate cost (Cost C) be computed by adding this component.

However, CACP, in its report on price policy for kharif crops of 1990-91, has suggested a review of this decision in view of its wider implications. The Government have sought the views of professional experts of the Indian Society of Agricultural Economics on the issues and a final view will be taken after examining all the aspects.

Upper Krishna Project

1278. SHRI J. CHOKKA RAO: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the storage capacity of the Upper Krishna project is in excess of the allocation made by the Krishna Water Tribunal Award;

(b) whether the Government of Karnataka is proceeding with the construction work without the project being cleared by the Union Government; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Union Government to restrain the

Government of Karnataka from doing the same?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (c) Upper Krishna Project comprises of Upper Krishna Stage-I and Stage-II. Stage-I Project was initially approved by the the Planning ommission in November, 1963 at an estimated cost of Rs. 58.2 crores for irrigating an area of 2.424 lakh hectares (Ha). Subsequently, after examining various techno-economic and inter-State aspects, the revised project to irrigate an area of 4.25 lakh hectares was approved at an estimated cost of Rs. 283.65 crores during April, 1978. Upper Krishna Project Stage-I now comprises of two dams namely, Narayanapur and Almati across river Krishna having a combined live storage of about 60 thousand Million Cubic feet (TMC). The project envisages annual water utilisation of 119 thousand Million Cubic Feet (TMC). Recently, the revised estimate of the Upper Krishna Project Stage-I has been cleared by the Planning Commission at the cost of Rs. 1215 crores approximately. The Karnataka State Government has not finalised and sent the Upper Krishna Project Stage-II to the Centre for appraisal.

Issue of Commemorative Postal Stamps

1280. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state the procedure followed by the Government for issue of commemorative postal stamps in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): A Philatelic Advisory Committee functions to advise the Government regarding issue of commemorative postage stamps and other related matters. Proposals for issue of commemorative stamps received from various sources are examined in

consultation with the Philatelic Advisory Committee and with reference to the prescribed guidelines. Issue of a limited number of commemorative stamps is approved during an year keeping in view the guidelines, recommendations of the Philatelic Advisory Committee and various other factors. In exceptional cases decisions are also taken with the approval of the Minister for Communications.

Telephone Facility to Villages of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar

1281. SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide telephone facility to all the villages of Chhota Nagpur and Santhal Pargana of Bihar in near future; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) It is proposed to provide telephone facilities in village Panchayats during Eighth Plan and the remaining villages in the Ninth Plan.

[Translation]

Execution of Soviet Technician by ULFA

1282. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the kidnapping and subsequent execution of the Soviet technician Gritchenki by ULFA militants of Assam;

(b) if so, the efforts made earlier by the Government to secure his release; and

(c) the details of the steps proposed to be taken by the Government to prevent the recurrence of such incidents?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) According to information received from the Government of Assam, Shri Gritchenko Sergei was kidnapped by ULFA militants on 1-7-91 and later killed.

(b) On 3-7-91, the ULFA through a Press Release demanded release of six hard-core ULFA militants by 6 p.m. on 9-7-91 in exchange of release of Shri Gritchenko and another kidnapped official. On 8-7-91, the Chief Minister, Assam announced his decision to release the six hard-core militants over AIR and Door-darshan and they were actually released at 5.00 P.M. on 9-7-91.

(c) The State Government have intensified the security arrangements to prevent recurrence of such incidents and all help is being given to them.

Joint Meeting of Officers of India and Bangladesh

1283. SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether a joint meeting of Officers of India and Bangladesh was held recently at Udaipur in South Tripura;

(b) if so, the details thereof?

(c) whether measures to check the continuous intrusion from across the border also figured in the talks;

(d) if so, the details thereof;

(e) whether the Officers of India and Bangladesh also discussed the matter regarding repair of the poles along the border; and

(f) if so, the time by which the repair work is likely to be started?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes, Sir, a joint meeting of the officials of India and Bangladesh was held at Udaipur in South Tripura.

(b) The above mentioned meeting was held on February 18, 1991 at the level of District Magistrate, South Tripura (India) and Deputy Commissioner, Khagrachari (Bangladesh) to discuss the modalities of the repatriation of Chakma refugees to Bangladesh. Little progress was made as the representatives of Chakma refugees expressed their inability to return to Bangladesh in view of the conditions there being unsuitable for their return and the non-fulfilment of their demands.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

(e) No, Sir.

(f) Does not arise.

Production of Steel

1284. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the annual production of steel in the country during 1990-91;

(b) the quantity of steel being imported annually;

(c) whether the Government propose to formulate any scheme to increase the production of steel; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) The production of finished steel during the year 1990-91 was 13.4 million tonnes.

(b) About 1.5 million tonnes of steel is being imported annually.

(c) and (d) The steps taken for increasing steel production include:

Modernisation of steel plant and improved maintenance of plant

and equipment for achieving increased productivity.

Monitoring of supply of inputs, particularly coal and power, to the steel plants for ensuring uninterrupted production.

Increase in captive power generation.

Adoption of better technological and manpower discipline in SAIL plants.

Delicensing of the steel sector, with certain conditions where substantial foreign exchange is involved, so as to allow establishment of new plants in the private sector.

Oilseed Productions

1286. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of oilseeds produced in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat during 1990-91;

(b) the extent to which these States meet the total requirement of the country;

(c) the scheme proposed to be formulated for increasing oilseeds pro-

duction in these States during 1991-92; and

(d) the financial assistance proposed to be provided therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) and (b) The final estimates of oilseeds for 1990-91 are yet to be received from some of the States. However, as per the present assessment, the production of nine oilseeds in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan and Gujarat during 1990-91 is expected to be around 29.8, 25.0 and 20.8 lakh tonnes respectively. The production in these States contributed 39.6% of the overall expected production of about 191 lakh tonnes at total nine oilseeds in the country.

(c) and (d) A Centrally Sponsored Scheme viz. Oilseeds Production Programme (OPP) is already in operation in the States of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat to supplement the efforts of State Governments in increasing oilseeds production during 1991-92. The financial allocations made during 1991-92 under the above scheme are as follows:

(Rs. lakh)

State	Central share	State share	Total
Madhya Pradesh	558.50	173.50	732.00
Rajasthan	461.70	151.60	613.30
Gujarat	601.75	177.25	779.00

Assistance to Gujarat for Narmada Sugar Project

1287. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the total amount of assistance provided to Gujarat by the Union Government for the implementation

of the Narmada Sagar Project during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the details of work completed on the Project so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) Central assistance is given to the State as block

loans/grants and is not tied to any particular project. Approved outlays for Sardar Sarovar Project in Gujarat during 1989-90 and 1990-91 were Rs. 154.75 crores and Rs. 229.93 crores respectively. Central assistance on account of external aid made available to this project was Rs. 17.58 crores for 1989-90 and Rs. 96.94 crores for 1990-91.

(b) Upto March, 1991, 90.61% of excavation, 20.27% of concreting and 63.12% of drilling works of the Main Dam of Sardar Sarovar Project have been completed. 90% of open excavation, 50% underground excavation, 41% of shortcreting, 35% of rock-bolting has been completed for the underground river bed power house. The work is also in progress for canal head power house, installation of instruments, Transformer yard etc. The construction of Narmada Main Canal and distribution networks is in progress in the reach from 0 to 144 KM.

Agricultural Colleges

1288. DR. LAXMINARAYAN PANDEYA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the state-wise location of agricultural colleges in the country.

(b) the number of proposals for establishment of agricultural colleges pending with the Union Government; and

(c) the Agricultural Colleges proposed to be opened during the current year?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) As in the Statement.

(b) Nil.

(c) No such proposal is under consideration of the Government of India

STATEMENT

A. State-wise list of Agriculture Colleges under State Agril. Universities

Assam	1. College of Agriculture, Jorhat. 2. College of Agriculture, Viswanathcharah.
Andhra Pradesh	3. Agriculture College Rajendra Nagar, Hyderabad. 4. S.V. Agriculture College, Triputi. 5. Agriculture College, Bapatia, Guntur. 6. Agriculture College, Nowra. 7. Agriculture College, Aswripet.
Bihar	8. Agriculture College, Kanke, Ranchi. 9. College of Agriculture, Sabour. 10. College of Agriculture, Dholi.
Gujarat	11. College of Agriculture, Junagadh. 12. College of Agriculture, Navasari. 13. B.A. College of Agriculture, Anand. 14. Agriculture, College Dantiwada.
Haryana	15. College of Agriculture, Hissar. 16. College of Agriculture, Kaul.
Himachal Pradesh	17. College of Agriculture, Palampur. 18. College of Agriculture, Solan.

- Jammu & Kashmir . 19. College of Agriculture, Sapore.
- Kerala 20. College of Agriculture, Vellayani, Trivandrum.
- Karnataka 21. College of Agriculture, Hebbal, Bangalore.
 22. Agriculture College, Shimoga.
 23. Agriculture College, Bijapur.
 24. College of Agriculture, Dharwad.
 25. College of Agriculture, Raichur.
- Madhya Pradesh . 26. College of Agriculture, Jabalpur.
 27. College of Agriculture, Indore.
 28. College of Agriculture, Rowa.
 29. College of Agriculture, Gwalior.
 30. College of Agriculture, Khandawa.
 31. College of Agriculture, Mandsaur.
 32. College of Agriculture, Sehore.
 33. College of Agriculture, Raipur.
- Maharashtra . 34. College of Agriculture, Akola.
 35. College of Agriculture, Nagpur.
 36. College of Agriculture, Dapoli.
 37. College of Agriculture, Pune.
 38. College of Agriculture, Kolhapur.
 39. College of Agriculture, Dhule.
 40. College of Agriculture, Parbhani.
 41. College of Agriculture, Lature.
- Orissa 42. College of Agriculture, Bhubneswar.
 43. College of Agriculture, Chiplima.
- Punjab 44. College of Agriculture, Ludhiana
- Rajasthan 45. Rajasthan College of Agriculture, Udaipur.
 46. S.K.M. College of Agriculture, Jobner.
 47. Dungar College of Agriculture, Bikaner.
- Tamil Nadu 48. Agriculture College, Coimbatore.
 49. College of Agriculture, Madurai.
 50. College of Agriculture, Killikulam.
 51. College of Agriculture, Trichy.
- Uttar Pradesh 52. College of Agriculture, Pantnagar.
 53. Uttar Pradesh Institute of Agriculture Sciences, Kanpur.
 54. College of Agriculture, Kumarganj, Faridabad.
- West Bengal 55. Agriculture College Haringhatta, Mohanpur, Nadia.
 56. Agriculture College Cooch Behar.

B. State-wise list of Affiliated Agriculture Colleges under General Universities

- Maharashtra** 1. Anandniketan College of Agriculture, Warora, Chandrapur.
2. Sri Shivaji College of Agriculture, Amrawati.
- Manipur** 3. Manipur Agriculture College, Imphal.
- Punjab** 4. Khalsa College, Amritsar.
- Rajasthan** 5. B.B. Govt. College, Chinianpura, Shahjara, Jaipur.
6. Dayanand College Biwar Road, Ajmer.
7. G.V. College of Agriculture, Arts and Commerce Sangaria.
8. Govt. College, Sawai Madhopur.
- Tamil Nadu** 9. Faculty of Agriculture, Annamalai Nagar.
10. Agriculture College, Pondicherry.
- Uttar Pradesh** 11. Raja Balwant Singh College, Agra.
12. Allahabad Agriculture Institute, Allahabad.
13. Janata Vedic College, Baraut, Meerut.
14. Amar Singh College, Lakhaoti, Buland-Shar
15. D.N.V. College, Hamirpur.
16. Narain College, Shikohabad, Mainpuri.
17. Udai Pratap College, Varanasi.
18. Kul Bhaskar Ashram Degree College, Allahabad.
19. Tilak Dhari College, Jaunpur.
20. Janata College, Bekawar, Itwaha.
21. Town-Post-Graduate College, Ballia.
22. National Degree College, Barhalganj, Gorakhpur
23. R.K. College, Shamli, Mu zafarnagar.
24. K.V. Degree College, Machhra, Meerut.
25. R.M.P.P. Degree College, Grokul Narsan, Saharanpur.
26. Sri Durga Degree College, Chandeswar, Azangarh.
27. Ch. Chhotu Ram Degree College, Muzzafarnagar.
28. Kissan Degree College, Simbhaoli, Ghaziabad.
29. Degree College, Ghazipur.
30. Baba Raghawa Dass Degree College, Deoria.
31. R.S.M. Degree College, Dhampur, Bijnora.
32. Janata Agriculture College, Ajitmal, Itawa.
33. Gochar Agricultural College, Rampur, Manhyaram, Saharanpur.
34. Janata Degree College, Muzzafarnagar.
35. Govt. Degree College, Jakhini, Varanasi.
- West Bengal** 36. University College of Agriculture, Ballygunge, Circullar Road, Calcutta.

C. Agriculture Faculties of Central Universities

Uttar Pradesh . . .	1. Institute of Agriculture, Varanasi, (B.H.U.)
West Bengal . . .	2. Agriculture College Vishwa Bharati, West Bengal
Nagaland . . .	3. Agriculture College, Nagaland (N.E.H.U.)

Demand and Production of Edible Oils and Pulses in Uttar Pradesh

1289. SHRI RAJVEER SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the annual demand and production of edible oils and pulses in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years;

(b) whether the Government have formulated any plan to increase their production in Uttar Pradesh; and

(c) if so, the details thereof:

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated availability of edible oil on the basis of total production of oilseeds in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as follows:

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Production of Oilseeds	Production of edible Oils
1988-89 . . .	11.61	3.41
1989-90 . . .	11.81	3.46
1990-91 (P)	13.32	3.94

The total production of pulses in Uttar Pradesh during the last three years is as follows:—

(Lakh tonnes)

Year	Production of Pulses
1988-89 . . .	26.58
1989-90 . . .	24.16
1990-91 (P)	25.55

The Government of Uttar Pradesh has indicated that the annual demand

for edible oil and pulses in Uttar Pradesh has been estimated at roughly 7.80 lakh tonnes and 15.60 lakh tonnes respectively.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. The Government of India is implementing a Centrally Sponsored Scheme, the Oilseeds Production Programme for increasing production of oilseeds. The on-going schemes for pulse are the National Pulses Development Programme and Special Food-grains Production Programme Pulses. Under these schemes for oilseeds and pulses, financial assistance is given to States for various components like seed production, distribution of seed minikits, plant protection chemicals and equipment, rhizobium culture and bio-fertilisers, improved farm implements, large sized demonstrations etc.

Appointment of Hindi Officers in Indian High Commissions

1290. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have recently appointed Hindi Officers in various High Commissions abroad;

(b) if so, the names of those High Commissions; and

(c) duties assigned to these Officers?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) The most recent appointments of Hindi Officers were made in 1988.

(b) The Hindi Officers were appointed in High Commission of India in Mauritius on 29-4-1988 and High Commission of India in Trinidad & Tobago on 1-7-1988.

(c) The duties attached to the post of Hindi Officer (which has since been redesignated as Second Secretary (Hindi & Culture)) are as follows:—

- (1) Teaching of Hindi and action related to it e.g. conducting of classes for examination, preparation of curricula, selection of material for study, organising competitions/debates, selection of candidates for scholarships etc.
- (2) Propagation of Hindi through Publication, talks, seminars etc.
- (3) Propagation of India's cultural heritage through news bulletins, India News in Hindi and through talks in Educational Institutions, Associations and religious bodies;
- (4) Representing High Commission at various functions and delivering speeches.
- (5) Liaison with the local communication media.
- (6) Implementation of the provisions of Official Language Acts and Rules framed thereunder.
- (7) Organisation of Hindi workshops & children's Hindi classes.
- (8) Translation of treaties, agreements contracts and other official documents.

Indian Labourers sent back by Foreign Countries

1291. SHRI TEJ NARAYAN SINGH: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Indian labourers sent back by foreign countries during the last three years, country-wise and year-wise;

(b) whether any protest has been lodged with those countries in the matter and

(c) whether our embassies have taken up the matter with those countries in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the table of the House.

[English]

Migration of Hindu Families from Kashmir Valley

1292. SHRI LAL K. ADVANI:

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Kashmiri Hindu families living in the Kashmir Valley, at the beginning of the year, 1989;

(b) the number of families that have migrated to Delhi, Jammu and other parts of the country during the year 1989, 1990 and January-July, 1991;

(c) the number of such families now living in the Kashmir Valley; and

(d) the prospects of the migrant families returning to their permanent homes in the Valley and the Government's action-plan in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (d) The last census was held in 1981 in Jammu & Kashmir and according to that the population of Hindus in the State excluding Ladakh and Jammu regions was 1,21,898.

Registration of Kashmiri migrants at places outside the Valley in Jammu and Delhi was started in the year 1990 only. Over 69,000 migrant families had been registered in Jammu and Delhi during the year 1990 and till June, 1991, more than 72,000

families stood registered. Although there are no reports of the migrant families permanently returning to the Valley, some families have moved to other states.

The Government of Jammu and Kashmir has been asked to formulate a plan for return of the migrants to the Valley in stages.

Upgradation of Regional Passport Office in Trivandrum

1293. SHRI V. S. VIJAYA-RAGHAVAN: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to upgrade the Regional Passport Office in Trivandrum; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) A proposal has been received to upgrade Passport Liaison Office, Trivandrum to a passport office to cater needs of passport applicants from Pathanamthitta, Quilon and Trivandrum districts of Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Overstay of Pak Nationals

1294. SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Pakistani nationals who are staying in India illegally even after the expiry of their visa as on date;

(b) the number of such Pakistani nationals arrested in connection with communal riots during 1990 and 1991 in the country; and

(c) the action being taken by the Government for identifying these illegal nationals and repatriating them?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) According to the information available, the number of Pakistani nationals staying in India illegally after the expiry of their visas was 9,768 as on 31st March, 1991.

(b) No such reports have been received.

(c) Elaborate procedures governing the entry into, stay in and exit from India in respect of Pakistani nationals have been prescribed. As and when any Pakistani national overstays and is detected staying in India illegally, action under the Foreigners Act is taken by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations to either prosecute or deport him. Such powers are vested in the State Governments etc.

[*English*]

Cauvery Water Dispute

1295. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M. V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether any decision has been taken by the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal recently;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the Union Government propose to review the decision of the Tribunal in view of severe resentment expressed by the Government of Karnataka; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) to (d) A statement is enclosed.

STATEMENT*Statement on the Order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal.*

In pursuance of the direction given by the Supreme Court, the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal heard the matter and passed an interim order on 25th June, 1991. The brief details of the order of the Cauvery Water Disputes Tribunal are as under:—

- (i) The State of Karnataka to release water from its reservoirs so as to ensure that 205 TMC of water is available in Tamil Nadu's Mettur Reservoir in a year from June to May. This will be effective from 1st July, 1991.
- (ii) The State of Karnataka shall regulate the releases from their reservoirs during the year to ensure monthly inflow into Mettur reservoir given in the order.
- (iii) In respect of each month, the releases are to be made in 4 weeks in four equal instalments.
- (iv) 6 TMC of water for Karaikal region of the Union Territory of Pondicherry will be delivered by the State of Tamil Nadu in a regulated manner.
- (v) The State of Karnataka shall not increase its area under irrigation by the waters of river Cauvery beyond existing 11.2 lakhs acres.

The above order will remain operative till the final adjudication of the dispute referred to the Tribunal.

A variety of legal and constitutional issues have been raised in the letters received from the Chief Ministers of Tamil Nadu and Karnataka. Also Karnataka Government promulgated the Karnataka Cauvery Basin Irrigation Protection Ordinance, 1991 on 25-7-1991. After considering the matter carefully in all its aspects, on the advice of the Government, the

President of India has made a reference to the Supreme Court under Clause (1) of Article 143 of the Constitution of India which has been presented to the Registrar General of Supreme Court on 28-7-1991. The questions referred to the Supreme Court for consideration and report thereon are:—

- (1) Whether the Ordinance and the provisions thereof are in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution;
- (2) (i) Whether the Order of the Tribunal constitutes a report and a decision within the meaning of Section 5(2) of the Act; and
(ii) Whether the Order of the Tribunal is required to be published by the Central Government in order to make it effective; and
- (3) Whether a Water Disputes Tribunal constituted under the Act is competent to grant any interim relief to the parties to the dispute.

Passport Pocket in Delhi

1296. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

- (a) whether the Delhi Police recently busted a passport racket and arrested several persons;
- (b) if so, the details of the persons arrested;
- (c) the details of the incriminating documents seized; and
- (d) the action the Government propose to take in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir. Three criminal cases have been registered in the recent past in this regard and 16 persons arrested.

(b) to (d) (i) Seven persons have been arrested in case FIR No. 85 dated 4-3-1991 u/s 419/420/468/471/472/473 IPC, Police Station Lajpet Nagar (South). The following incriminating documents have been seized:—

83. Indian passports; 30 US citizenship cards; 2 Canadian citizenship cards; 75 New York driving Cards; 10 notes of 100 dollars denomination; one currency note of hundred rupees; 20 seals/dyes of Embassy of USA and Middle-East; 16 negatives of photographs affixed on forged passports; 160 USA green-cards and 30 multiple entry visas of UAE.

(ii) 5 persons have been arrested in case FIR No. 198 dated 5-7-1991 u/s 471/468/420 IPC, Police Station Gokalpuri (North-East). The following incriminating documents have been seized:—

4000 forged passports, driving licences and large quantity of printed documents.

(iii) 4 persons have been arrested in case FIR No. 110 dated 8-3-1991 u/s 420/468/471/120-B IPC, Police Station Mandir Marg, New Delhi. The following incriminating documents have been seized:—

Eight fake passports of Singapore alongwith blank visa/visa-stickers of U.K., West-Germany and Canada.

Damage to Aqueduct of Bhakra Canal

1297. SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD:

SHRI M.V. CHANDRA SHEKARA MURTHY:

SHRI ASHOK ANAND RAO DESHMUKH:

Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the militants in Punjab have damaged an aqueduct of the main Bhakra Canal with rockets;

(b) if so, the facts and details thereof;

(c) whether the culprits have since been arrested; and

(d) the action propose to be taken to provide security to Bhakra Canal?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS: (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) According to available information, on 6th July, 1991, some unidentified terrorists fired two rockets on Budhki Nadi Aqueduct situated on Main Bhakra Line. As a result there was a minor leakage of water.

(c) and (d) No arrests have been reported so far. However, the State Government has been told to provide full and adequate security to the Canal.

Price of Steel

1298. SHRI ARJUN CHARAN SETHI: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) whether the price of steel has alarmingly gone up in the retail market during 1991;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Union Government to reduce the steel price?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) and (b) Open market prices of iron and steel are governed by demand and supply conditions. There has been some increase in the open market prices of several iron and steel items in some areas. There could be various factors for this including the restricted availability of imported materials, e.g. pig iron, steel melting scrap, etc.

There is no formal control on the prices of steel. However, there has been no recent increase in the prices of iron and steel produced by the main producers and administered by the Joint Plant Committee, except for a small increase from 24/25th July, 1991 following increase in the special excise duty.

(c) Reduction in import duty by 10% each on steel melting scrap

and pig iron in the Union Budget may provide some relief to the industry.

Imports of Iron and Steel

1299. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the value and quantity of iron and steel imported respectively during the last three years;

(b) the reasons for their import; and

(c) the steps being taken to meet the requirement through indigenous production?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Quantity and value of imports of iron & steel respectively during the last three years is given below:

Quantity : in million tonnes

Value : in Rs. Crores

Year	Iron (including Pig iron, Sponge iron & Hot Briquetted iron) Saleable Steel			
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1988-89	0.32	76	1.72	1420
1989-90	0.52	161	1.47	1572
1990-91	0.23	74	1.28	1397

NB : Imports from 4 major Indian Ports only; authoritative figures are not yet available from the Directorate General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics.

(b) Imports are resorted to supplement the indigenous production, to the extent possible within the overall constraints of availability of foreign exchange.

(c) Indigenous production of iron and steel is sought to be increased through inter-alia, the following measures:

Modernisation of steel plants and improved maintenance of plant and equipment for achieving increased productivity.

Monitoring of supply of inputs, particularly coal and power, to the steel plants for ensuring uninterrupted production.

Increase in captive power generation.

Adoption of better technological and manpower discipline in SAIL plants.

Delicensing of the steel sector, with certain conditions where substantial foreign exchange is involved, so as to allow establishment of new plants in the private sector.

Production of Telecommunication Equipments

1300. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of production of telecommunication equipments within the country during 1990-91;

(b) the scope for export of such equipments; and

(c) whether equipments produced in the country are competitive in the international market quality-wise and price-wise?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The details of production of major telecom equipment in the country during 1990-91 is given below:—

<i>Type of Equipment</i>	<i>Production during 1990-91</i>	
	<i>Qty.</i>	<i>Value (Rs. in Crores)</i>
1. Telecom Switching equipment	12.5 lakh lines	825
2. Telecom Transmission equipment	4450 terminals	373
3. Telephone Instruments	18.80 lakh numbers	171

(b) and (c) The scope for export of telecom equipment like telephone instruments appear to be promising, with further improvements in quality and price-competitiveness.

Impact of Delayed Monsoon on Agriculture

1301. SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the impact of the delayed monsoon on the kharif crops, especially paddy and other important cereals;

(b) the steps taken to ensure that agriculturists get the necessary inputs in areas where delayed monsoon has affected crops;

(c) whether the monsoon this year is going to be normal; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) It is early to assess the overall impact of the delayed monsoon on the kharif crops as planting is still going on. However, due to the late arrival of monsoon in north-west India and Gujarat and also inadequate rains in some parts of the country the planting of kharif crops especially that of paddy has been delayed. The delay in planting of the kharif crops may affect the production.

(b) As advised by the Union Ministry of Agriculture the Contingency Crops Plans have been prepared and are being implemented by the States in affected areas. Arrangements are also being made by the State for the supply of planting material for alternative crops & Crop varieties to the farmers and for the supply of diesel and power for irrigation.

(c) and (d) The long range forecast is that the monsoon over the country as a whole is likely to be within the range of normal but on the lower side of the normal side. Being on the lower side of the normal (90-98%) the monsoon season this year is not likely to be good as that during the last 3 years. Based on the climatological analysis it is anticipated that about 75% of the meteorological subdivisions would receive normal to excess rainfall.

Telephone Exchanges in Bihar

1302. SHRI RAM VILAS

PASWAN:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI

ASHRAF FATMI:

SHRI RAM LAKHAN

SINGH YADAV:

Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the equipments in the various telephone exchanges in Bihar old and worn out requiring replacement;

(b) whether the Government propose to convert these exchanges into electronic exchanges and if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of cities where old exchanges are functioning;

(d) the details of progress made by the Government for improving telephone service during the last three years in Bihar; and

(e) the further steps proposed to be taken in this regard?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Old/worn out exchanges are being replaced by the electronic exchanges in phased manner, by the end of 8th Five Year Plan. List of the exchanges is given in the attached Statement.

(c) As listed against item (b) (Statement).

(d) For improving the Telephone Services in Bihar following steps have been taken by the Department during the last 3 years;

(i) 101 Electronic exchanges are commissioned (replacing the old/worn out exchanges as well as the new exchanges).

(ii) replacement of the worn out Telephone instruments.

(iii) replacement of fault prone cables.

(iv) replacement of heavy overhead alignment by the underground cables/Drop wire.

(v) Opening of more Public Telephones.

(e) During the year 91-92 it is proposed to replace Chapra, Katihar, Monghyr, Deoghar, Motihari, Arrah (Sasaram), Dalmianagar Telephone exchanges by Electronic Exchanges.

There is a proposal for installation of Electronic Exchanges at Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Gaya, Dhanbad, Bokaro, Jamshedpur and Daltonganj during 1992-93.

STATEMENT

List of Exchanges which are due for replacement as on date

<i>Name of City</i>	<i>Type of Exchange</i>	<i>Existing Capacity</i>
1. Chapra	MAX I	1000 L
2. Muzaffarpur	MAX I	5100 L
3. Motihari	MAX II	800 L
4. Darbhanga/Leheriasarai	MAX II	900 L/800 L
5. Samastipur	MAX II	600 L
6. Katihar	MAX II	800 L
7. Kishanganj	MAX II	400 L
8. Mongyr	MAX II	900 L
9. Deoghar	MAX II	900 L
10. Rajendranagar (Patna)	X-bar	10000 L
11. Arrah	MAX II	600 L
12. Buxar	CBM	360 L
13. Sasaram	MAX II	500 L
14. Dalmianagar	MAX II	400 L
15. Dhanbad	MAX I	4200 L
16. Bokaro	MAX II	2000 L
17. Daltonganj	MAX II	1100 L
18. Hazaribagh	MAX II	1400 L
19. Giridih	MAX II	1000 L
20. Ranchi	X-Bar	9000 L

NOTE: MAX-I—Strowger big exchanges.

MAX-II—Strowger small exchanges.

X-bar—Cross Bar Exchanges.

L—Lines

Digital Telephone Apparatus

1303. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have received any complaint about the poor quality of the digital telephone apparatus being provided to the subscribers; and

(b) if so, the steps taken to improve the quality thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. A few complaints have been received.

(b) Stricter quality control has been enforced. Where deficiencies were found the modifications of the design have been indicated to the manufacturer. They have been carried out. The quality of telephones is continuously monitored.

Telephone connections on out of turn Basis

1304. SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there have been cases of forgery of signatures of the former Minister of Communications in the matter of release of telephone connections on out of turn basis in the recent past;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

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

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS: (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) Some cases of fake sanction orders purported to have been issued by Telecom Directorate for provision of telephones on Out of Turn basis were reported by Telecom Field Units. An investigation into the matter by the Vigilance Branch was ordered in May, 1991. The investigation is in progress and the report is awaited.

Employment in Lime Stone Pulvarizing Unit of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant

1305. SHRI V. SOBHANADRE-ESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the number of employees, in the Lime Stone Pulvarizing Unit of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant at Jaggaiah-peta, category-wise;

(b) the number of local people employed there and the details of relaxation/preference, if any, given to them for employment in the said unit;

(c) whether the dependents whose land were acquired, have been provided employment; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) As on 20-7-91, there were 139 employees comprising 11 executives and 128 non-executives working at Jaggayyapeta lime stone mines of Visakhapatnam Steel Project.

(b) While recruitment to executives is done on all India basis, that for non-executives is through the Employment Exchanges. In case suitable candidates are not available with the Employment Exchanges, recruitment is made through advertisements. Out of the 128 non-executive employees working at Jaggayyapeta, 70 were recruited through the local Employment Exchange at Jaggayyapeta, 48 through advertisements and 10 transferred from VSP.

(c) and (d) Compensation is paid to those whose land is acquired according to the rules of the State Government. In the matter of employment, preference is given to displaced persons, whose land and dwellings are acquired, subject to the suitability of such persons. In Jaggayyapeta lime stone mines there is no displaced person who can be given preference for employment.

Sri Ramsagar Project Stage II

1306. SHRI V. SOBHANADRE-ESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Sri Ramsagar Project Stage II is pending with the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and the time by which it is likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) No, Sir. Sri Ramsagar Project Stage-II estimated to cost about Rs. 450 crores was received at the Centre in September, 1986. After examination it was found

that there would be no water available for this project after catering to the needs of on-going Stage-I of the project. The Stage-II proposal was, therefore, returned to the State Government in May, 1989.

Point to Point Contact Dialling Facility in Andhra Pradesh

1307. SHRI SOBHANADREESWARA RAO VADDE: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide point to point contact dialling facility in various Telephone Exchanges in Andhra Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the details thereof exchange-wise and the time by which this facility is likely to be available to the subscribers?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

Expansion of Damanjodi Alumina Plant

1308. SHRI K. PRADHANI: Will the Minister of MINES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have approved the proposal for expansion of Alumina Plant at Damanjodi in Orissa;

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

(c) the details of the additional staff required on expansion of the said Plant?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF MINES (SHRI BALRAM SINGH YADAV): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) According to the Detailed Project Report (DPR) prepared by the

National Aluminium Company (NALCO) the additional manpower requirement for expansion of Aluminium plant at Damanjodi is about 650.

[*Translation*]

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee in Bihar

1309. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the reasons for delay in constituting the Telephone Advisory Committee in Bihar; and

(b) the time by which the said Committee is likely to be constituted?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Bihar Telecom Advisory Committee and Patna Telephones Advisory Committees were constituted on 28-29/3/1991 and are under review.

[*English*]

Production of Betel Leaves

1310. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the total value of the betel leaves produced in the country during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the Government propose to provide minimum support price to the betel leaf growers and if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the measures taken so far by the Government for the welfare of betel leaf growers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated average value of annual production of betel leaves during the last 3 years is Rs. 700/- crores.

(b) No Sir, Betal leaf is not covered in the price support policy for agricultural commodities.

(c) The following major welfare measures are taken:—

- (i) Demonstration of important agro-techniques.
- (ii) Improvement of germplasm for supply of good planting material.
- (iii) Supply of inputs at subsidised rates.

[*Translation*]

Opening of Post Offices in Bihar

1311. SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number and names of post offices and sub-post offices functioning in Bihar at present District-wise;

(b) the number of new post offices and sub-post offices likely to be opened during 1991-92; and

(c) the amount allocated therefor?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The required information is being collected and shall be laid on the table of the House.

(b) It is proposed to open 10 Sub Post Offices and 250 Branch Post Offices in Bihar during 1991-92.

(c) For the expansion of Postal Network throughout the country Rs. 3 crores have been allotted. No separate financial allotment has been made Statewise. Suitable allocations are made to the Postal Circles as per requirements.

[*English*]

SAARC Convention on Terrorism

1312. DR. C. SILVERA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether India has demanded immediate ratification of SAARC Convention on Terrorism; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) All the Member States of SAARC have already ratified the Convention. The question of our demanding immediate ratification does not, therefore, arise.

Assistance for Increasing Milk Production in Kerala

1313. SHRI SURESH KODIKKUNIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Kerala Milk Marketing Society has sought financial assistance from the Union Government for increasing milk production in Kerala;

(b) if so, the amount of assistance sought during 1991 and provided by the Union Government; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for the development of Dairies in Kerala?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) and (b) Kerala Milk Marketing Society has not sought any financial assistance from the Government of India for increasing milk production in Kerala during 1991.

(c) Dairying in Kerala is being developed under Operation Flood Programme and also with financial assistance from the Swiss Government for North Kerala Dairy Project.

Assistance to Fishermen Villages in Kerala

1314. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the fishermen villages in Kerala selected for assistance by National Co-operative Development Corporation;

(b) whether there is any proposal to extend this assistance to all other fishermen villages in the State; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) List of Project Societies selected for assistance by National Cooperative Development Corporation.

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project Societies</i>
TRIVANDRUM	1	Poovar—Karumkulam
	2	Kochuthura—Pallom
	3	Pulluvita
	4	Adimalathura—Chowara
	5	Poonthura
	6	Bheemapally—Cheriyathura
	7	Valiyathura
	8	Kochutope—Shangummughom
	9	Pallithura—Vettiyathura
	10	Marinadu—Perumathura
	11	Thazhampally—Anjengo
	12	Manipally—Nedumganada
	13	Vettoor—Edava
	14	Vizhinjam (South)
	15	Vizhinjam (North)
QUILON	16	Pallithotta—Mudakkara
	17	Vadi—Thankassery
	18	Vellanathuruthu—Pandarathuruthu
	19	Alappad—Parayakadavu
	20	Maruthoorkulangara—Kulasekharapuram
ALLEPPEY	21	Valiazheekal—Arattupuzha
	22	Thotappaly—Purakkad
	23	Ambalapuzha—Punnapra
	24	Vadakkal—Kanjiramchira
	25	Thumpoli
	26	Chethikkad—Kattoor
	27	Pollathai—Chethi
	28	Arthinkal—Ottamassery
	29	Azheekal—Pallithode
ERNAKULAM	30	Chellanam—Kandakadavu
	31	Kannamali—Cheriyakadavu
	32	Mannassery—Fort Cochin
TRICHUR	33	Azheekode—Edavilangu
	34	Vemballoor—Perinjanam
	35	Kaipamangalam—Chapallipuram
	36	Nattika—Engandiyoor

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of Project Societies</i>
TRICHUR—Contd.	37	Blangad—Kadappuram
	38	Edakkazhiyoor—Mannalamkunnu
MALAPPURAM	39	Palapetty—Veliamooode
	40	Puduponnani—Thekkekadappuram
	41	Mukkadi—Marakkadavu
	42	Meentheruvu—Azheekal
	43	Pallivalappu—Purathoor
	44	Kottayi—Paravanna
	45	Thevarkadappuram—Cheerankadappuram
	46	Ossankdappura—Elarankadappuram
	47	Parappanangadi—Kadalundi Beach
CALICUT	48	Chaliyam—Beypore
	49	Vellayil—Kampuram
	50	Puthiyangadi—Elathoor
	51	Kannankadavu—Ezhukudikkal
	52	Valiyamangadu—Quilancy
	53	Kollam—Moodadi—Iringal
CANNANORE	54	Kurichiyil—Pallissery
	55	Edakkad—Cannanore City
	56	Azheekode Kadappuram—Puthiyangadi Kadappuram
KASARAGODE	57	Thaikadappuram—Poonjavi Kadappuram
	58	Hosdurg—Pallikkara
	59	Kottikulam—Kasaba
	60	Kavugoli—Bengara—Manjeswar

(b) and (c) List of Fishermen Development Welfare Cooperative Societies (FDWCS) proposed for assistance by National Cooperative Development Corporation (NCDC)

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of FDWCS</i>
TRIVANDRUM	1	Kollengode—Paruthiyoor
	2	Poovar—Karimkulam
	3	Kochuthura—Pullam
	4	Pulluvila
	5	Adimalathura—Chowara
	6	Vizhinjam (N)
	7	Vizhinjam (S)

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of FDWCS</i>	
TRIVANDRUM—Contd.	8	Poonthura	
	9	Beemapally—Cheriyathura	
	10	Valiyathura	
	11	Kochuthoppu—Shangumughom	
	12	Kannanthura—Valiyaveli	
	13	Kovalam—Panathura	
	14	Pallithura—Vettiyathura	
	15	Mariyanadu—Perumathura	
	16	Thazhampalli—Anjengo	
	17	Mampalli—Nedunganda	
	18	Vettoor—Edava	
	QUILON	19	Parvoor
		20	Mayyanadu—Eravipuram
		21	Pallithodu—Moodakara
		22	Vadi—Thankasseri
		23	Kannimel—Sakthikulangara
		24	Neendakara—Puthenthura
		25	Karithura—Ponmana
26		Vellanathuruthu—Pandarathuruthu	
27		Cheriazheekal	
28		Alappad—Parayakadavu	
29		Maruthoorkulangara—Kulasekharapuram	
30		Sraikad—Azheekal	
ALLEPPEY	31	Valiyazheekal—Arattupuzha	
	32	Pathiyankara—Pallana	
	33	Thottappally—Purakkad	
	34	Ambalapuzha—Punnapra	
	35	Vadakkal—Kanjiramchira	
	36	Thumpoly	
	37	Chettikad—Kattoor	
	38	Polenthai—Chethy	
	39	Arthinkal—Ottamassery	
	40	Azheekal—Pallithode	
ERNAKULAM	41	Challanam—Kandakadvu	
	42	Kannamali—Cheriyakadavu	
	43	Manassery—Fort Cochin	
	44	Azheekal—Elamkunnappuzha	
	45	Narakkal—Nayarambalam	
	46	Edavanakad—Ayyampally	
	47	Cherai—Munambam	
	48	Cochin Corporation	
	49	Azheekal—Edavilangu	

<i>District</i>	<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of FDWCS</i>
TRICHUR—Contd.	50	Vemballoor—Perinjanam
	51	Kaipamangalam—Chapallipuram
	52	Nattika—Engandiyoor
	53	Kadappuram—Mongathala
	54	Edakazhiyoor—Mannalamkunnu
MALAPPURAM	55	Palapetty—Veliancode
	56	Puthuponnani—Thekkekkadapuram
	57	Mukkadi—Marakadavu
	58	Meentheruvu—Azheekal
	59	Pallivalappu—Paruthiyocr
	60	Koottayi—Paravanna
	61	Thevarkadappuram—Cheeran—Kadappuram
	62	Ossankadappuram—Elaramkadappuram
CALICUT	63	Parappanangadi—Kadalundi
	64	Challyam—Beyepore
	65	Marad—Thekkekadappuram
	66	Vellayil—Kampuram
	67	Puthiyangadi—Elathur
	68	Kannankadavu—Ezhukudickal
	69	Valiyamangad—Quilandy
	70	Kollam—Moodadi—Irringal
	71	Badagara—Muttungal
	72	Madappalli—Azhiyoor
CANNANORE	73	Kurichiyil—Palissery
	74	Edakkad—Cannanore City
	75	Azhikodekadappuram—Puthiyangadi Kadappuram
	76	Palacode—Havvai
KASARAGODE	77	Thrikaripurkadappuram—Padanna Kadappuram
	78	Thykadappuram—Poonjavikadapuram
	79	Hosdurg—Pallikara
	80	Kavugoli—Bengaramanjeswaram
	81	Kottikulam—Kasaba

Telephone connections in Alleppey District of Kerala

1315. SHRI T. J. ANJALOSE:
Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons on the waiting list for telephone connec-

tions in Alleppey districts of Kerala as on June 30, 1991; and

(b) the time by which these persons are likely to be provided with telephone connections?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are 9651 applications on the waiting list in Alleppy district as on 30-6-1991.

(b) These persons are likely to be provided with the telephone connections progressively by the end of Eighth Plan.

Opening of New Post Offices in Kerala

1316. SHRI SURESH KODIKUNIL: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government have any proposal for opening of new branch post offices in Kerala during 1991-92; and

(b) if so, the number and details of new post offices proposed to be opened in Kollam and Pathanamthitta districts during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) One post office in Kollam district and 3 post offices in Pathanamthitta district are proposed to be opened in 1991-92. The names are given below.

Kollam district

1. Veliyam West

Pathanamthitta district

1. Manampuzha
2. Pallisserikal
3. Manarakulanji.

Import of Remote Line Units

1317. DR. KARTIKESWAR PATRA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Remote Line Units (RLUS)/RAXs imported during the last three years;

(b) the countries from where they were imported; and

(c) the number of them installed so far. Telephone Circle/District-wise in the country.

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) No Remote Line Units/(RLUS)/RAXs have been imported during the last three years.

(b) and (c) Does not arise.

[Translation]

Modernisation of Kamla Canal in Bihar

1318. SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government of Bihar has forwarded the modified Project Report regarding modernisation of the Kamla Canal to the Union Government; and

(b) if so, the main features of the project and the progress made in according clearance to the project so far?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) and (b) The modified project on modernisation of Kamla Canal has not been received back from the State Government in the Central Water Commission. However, earlier in April, 1982, a modernisation project report envisaging raising, strengthening and re-modelling of canal structures, distribution system and other related works was received. The project was estimated to cost Rs. 11.49 crores to provide annual irrigation to 45910 hectares. After examination, the project was found to have been prepared without following the existing guidelines for preparation of modernisation projects. The project, was, therefore, returned to the State Government in November, 1986 for modification.

[English]

Nepali Citizens in India

1319. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated number of citizens of Nepal, as distinct from Indian nationals of Nepali origin, residing in India, State-wise as on April 1, 1991;

(b) whether the Government are aware of the continuous flow of such persons from Nepal into Indian territory;

(c) if so, the steps being taken to stop the infiltration; and

(d) the steps taken to identify the Indian citizens and Nepalese citizens, lawfully residing in the border areas, and distinguish them from fresh immigrants?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (d) Under the Indo-Nepali Treaty, free movement of Nepali citizens in any part of India, other than the protected/restricted areas is allowed. The Passport (Entry into India) Rules, 1950 do not apply if the Nepalese nationals enter India by land or by air from Nepal to India. Similarly, under the Registration of Foreigners (Exemption) Order, 1957 the Nepali nationals are exempted from registration. In view of this, no record is maintained about the movement or stay of Nepali citizens within the country.

Deterioration in Postal Services

1320. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the deterioration in postal

services in small towns and villages of the country;

(b) if so, the steps being taken to improve the postal services in these areas;

(c) the number of post offices in the urban and rural areas separately and the average population served by each urban and rural post office, State-wise as on April 1, 1991; and

(d) the number of posts of E.D.-V.P.Ms and postman vacant, as on April, 1991 and the steps being taken to fill them?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) There are a few complaints about delays in mails in small towns and villages of the country.

(b) The steps contemplated to improve the services are as follows:

- (i) Monitoring the delivery system in rural areas;
- (ii) Effect delivery of accountable mail twice in a day instead of once in urban areas;
- (iii) Improve funding of Post Offices in rural areas and increase the limit of cash entrusted to postman in villages for prompt payment of money orders;
- (iv) Improve date stamp impressions on articles of mail.
- (v) To motivate the postal employees, it is proposed to give the Best Postman Award on quarterly basis for each Postal Division in the country.

(c) Statement attached to this reply.

(d) Number of vacant post of Postmen and Extra Departmental Delivery Agents is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House as early as possible.

STATEMENT

National Postal Network as on 1-4-1991

<i>State/U.T.</i>	<i>No. of Post offices in Urban areas</i>	<i>Average population per P.O. 1981 Census</i>	<i>No. of Post offices in rural areas</i>	<i>Average population per P.O. 1981 census</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	1404	8894	14848	2765
2. Assam	280	7311	3483	5124
3. Arunachal Pradesh	9	4603	245	2409
4. Bihar	582	14981	10694	5722
5. Goa	56	5764	182	3763
6. Gujarat	819	12944	7873	2982
7. Haryana	308	9179	2214	4559
8. Himachal Pradesh	101	3227	2475	1598
9. Jammu & Kashmir	195	6463	1359	3478
10. Karnataka	1323	8110	8342	3165
11. Kerala	686	6955	4205	4918
12. Madhya Pradesh	1071	9884	9802	4243
13. Maharashtra	1443	15241	10463	3898
14. Manipur	35	10727	570	1834
15. Meghalaya	30	8044	426	2569
16. Mizoram	39	3123	299	1243
17. Nagaland	19	6328	249	2629
18. Orissa	590	5271	7210	3226
19. Punjab	458	10147	3321	3655
20. Rajasthan	822	8771	9048	2989
21. Sikkim	13	3929	142	1868
22. Tamil Nadu	2035	7838	9942	3264
23. Tripura	47	4799	619	2952
24. Uttar Pradesh	2088	9530	17051	5334
25. West Bengal	1096	13181	7264	5525
UNION TERRITORIES				
1. Delhi	423	13635	115	3932
2. Andaman & Nicobar Islands	12	4136	85	1636
3. Chandigarh	43	9833	6	4794
4. Dadra & Nagar Haveli	1	6914	32	3023
5. Daman & Diu	4	7255	14	3568
6. Lakshadweep . . . . .	..	..	10	2162
7. Pondicherry	41	7708	58	4972
All India	16073	9937	132646	3961

[*Translation*]

Bank Robberies in Delhi

1321. SHRI KESRI LAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of bank robberies that took place in Delhi during 1991 and the number of attempts made in that connection;

(b) the number of persons killed/injured and the value of property looted therein;

(c) the number of cases out of them solved so far; and

(d) the steps taken by the Government to check such incidents in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) Two bank robberies took place in the Capital during 1991 (upto 15-7-1991). No attempt to commit robbery was reported during this period.

(b) Five persons were killed and an amount of Rs. 10.54,500 approximately looted.

(c) One case has so far been solved.

(d) All vulnerable banks are being covered by mobile/foot patrolling and pickets including Police Control Room vans. Close rapport is being maintained by the police with the bank managers. Checking of the bank guards and the alarm system is being done.

[*English*]

Foreign Nationals in the Country

1322. SHRI SYED SHAHABUD-DIN: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign nationals in India as on April 1, 1991 Nationality-wise;

(b) the number of Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals who entered and left India during 1990-91;

(c) the number of Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals who were over-staying their visa on April 1, 1989; and

(d) the number of them who left during 1990-91 and the estimated number of such persons on April 1, 1990?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINIS-TER OF STATE IN THE MINIS-TRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) A statement containing the information as avail-able on 1-1-90 is attached. This does not include the information regarding Pakistani and Bangladeshi nationals.

(b) According to the information available, 2,35,161 Pakistani nationals came to India with travel documents from Jan. 1990 to June, 1991. 2,25,791 Pakistani nationals left India during the same period. During the same period, 3,50,385 Bangladeshi nationals came to India with travel documents and 3,25,690 left India.

(c) According to information avail-able as on 1-1-89, 6757 Pakistani nationals were overstaying in India. As regards Bangladeshi nationals, they are not subject to registration if their stay in India does not exceed 180 days. Moreover, no authentic information about the Bangladeshi nationals over-staying in India is available.

(d) As and when any foreigner is detected for overstaying in the country, action under the Foreigners Act is taken by the State Government/Union Territory Administrations to prosecute or deport him. Such powers are vested in them. 7446 Pakistani nationals were overstaying in India as on 1-4-1990.

STATEMENT

Registered Foreigners in India as on
1-1-1990

Country	Total
Afganistan	7962
Algeria	17
Angola	37
Argentina	21
Australia	940
Austria	178
Bahrain	205
Barbados	8
Belgium	265
Bolivia	1
Botswana	8
Brazil	43
British Overseas City	519
British Protected	9
British Subject & Colo	163
Brunei	2
Bulgaria	13
Burma	292
Cambodia	6
Canada	2347
Chad	2
Chile	2
China	2720
Taiwan	6
Colombia	16
Comoros	3
Costa Rica	2
Cuba	3
Cyprus	1
Czechoslovakia	24
Denmark	214
Dominican Republic	6
Ecuador	3
Egypt	112
El Salvador	2
Ethiopia	389
Fiji	96
Finland	29

Country	Total
France	4267
Gambia	13
German	1845
Ghana	23
Greece	25
Guinea	19
Guinea-Bissau	1
Guyana	65
Hungary	29
Iceland	3
Indonesia	182
Iran	2370
Iraq	133
Ireland	267
Israel	92
Italy	574
Jamaica	2
Japan	1090
Jordan	1373
Kenya	3210
Korea North (DPR)	5
Korea South	116
Kuwait	15
Laos	7
Lebanon	65
Lesotho	4
Liberia	2
Libya	2
Luxembourg	4
Malagosy	3
Malawi	19
Malaysia	5919
Maldives	191
Mali	11
Malta	46
Martinique	1
Mauritania	10
Mauritius	299
Mexico	25
Mongolia	12
Morocco	21
Mozambique	2

<i>Country</i>	<i>Total</i>
Namibian	6
Nepal	3544
Netherlands	668
New Zealand	359
Nicaragua	1
Niger	32
Nigeria	508
Norway	99
Oman	16
Others (Stateless etc.)	2522
Palestinian	189
Panama	4
Paraguay	1
Peru	11
Philippines	112
Poland	137
Portugal	378
Zimbabwe	26
Romania	9
Rwanda	3
Saudi Arabia	17
Senegal	3
Seychelles	56
Singapore	1081

*Nationwise report of Registered
Foreigners present in India as on
1-1-1990*

<i>Country</i>	<i>Total</i>
Somalia	394
South Africa	12
Spain	129
Sri Lanka	8293
Sudan	1348
Surinam	4
Swaziland	1
Sweden	247
Switzerland	386
Syria	59
Tanzania	382
Thailand	504

<i>Country</i>	<i>Total</i>
Tibet	45866
Tonga	5
Trinidad & Tobago	46
Tunisia	18
Turkey	10
United Arab Emirates	17
Uganda	32
U.S.S.R.	3571
United Kingdom	5800
U.S.A.	3203
Vatican	9
Venezuela	13
Vietnam	72
Western Samoa	5
Yemen	187
Yugoslavia	36
Yamen South	14
Zaire	13
Zambia	27

Agricultural University in Idukki district of Kerala

1323. SHRI PALA K. M. MATHEW: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to establish a new Agricultural University in the Idukki district of Kerala;

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

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI K. C. LENKA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) There is already an Agricultural University in Kerala.

[*Translation*]

Deaths in Police custody in Delhi

1324. SHRI MRUTYUNJAYA NAYAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of persons died in police custody in Delhi during the last three months;

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

(c) if so, the action taken against officials found guilty?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) One person died in police custody during last three months.

(b) and (c) Inquest proceedings have been initiated under section 176 Cr. P.C. A Constable has been placed under suspension.

Post offices in Santhal Pargana-Chhota Nagpur in Bihar

1325. SHRI SIMON MARANDI: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of post offices in Santhal Paragana-Chhota Nagpur commissionerary in Bihar functioning in rented houses; and

(b) the details of annual expenditure being incurred thereon?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of Post Offices in Santhal Pargana-Chhota Nagpur Commissionerary in Bihar functioning in rented buildings is 334.

(b) The total annual expenditure on rent of these buildings is Rs. 11,22,904/- (Rs. eleven lakhs twenty two thousand nine hundred and four).

[*English*]

Scheme for amelioration of Jute Growing Farmers

1326. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any scheme under the consideration of the Government for the amelioration of jute growing farmers in the country;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) when the scheme is likely to be implemented?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) Government of India is already implementing Centrally Sponsored Scheme on Special Jute Development Programme (SJDP) in all the important Jute/Mesta growing States of the country. Under the scheme, Central assistance is provided to the State for distribution of quality seed, farm implements, plant protection chemicals and equipments, soil ameliorants, essential nutrients, minikits and fungal culture to farmers at subsidised rate. Assistance is also provided to the farmers for construction of retting tanks and training. Besides, demonstrations are organised on farmers field to induce the farmers to adopt new technology of jute cultivation.

[*Translation*]

Scholarships to foreign students for Studies in India

1327. SHRI BHOGEN德拉 JHA: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of foreign students being nominated and granted scholarships by the Government for undergoing studies in India, country-wise; and

(b) the number of such students from Nepal, Sri Lanka and other

neighbouring countries who have been granted scholarships during the last three years?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Information is being collected from various Ministries/Departments and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Conversion of religion of Hindu girls in Pakistan

1328. SHRI SANTOSH KUMAR GANGWAR: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of the complaints of forcible conversion of religion of Hindu girls in Pakistan;

(b) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the U.S. State Department Report on Human Rights Practices in Pakistan 1990; and

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

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (SHRI MADHAV-SINH SOLANKI): (a) and (b) Yes, Sir.

(c) It is the duty of the Government of Pakistan to protect the rights and prevent the harassment of all its citizens, including of those belonging to the minority communities.

[English]

Profits of Salem Steel Plant

1329. DR. P. VALLAL PERUMAN: Will the Minister of STEEL be pleased to state:

(a) the profits earned by the Salem Steel Plant during 1989-90 and 1990-91;

(b) whether the production capacity of this plant has gone up during the last three years;

(c) whether there is any plan to export steel produced by this plant; and

(d) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF STEEL (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV): (a) Salem Steel Plant incurred loss of Rs. 25.63 crores during 1989-90. In 1990-91, the plant has made a profit of Rs. 20.05 crores (provisional subject to finalisation of accounts).

(b) With the commissioning of a new Cold Rolling Mill in March, 1991, the installed capacity of the plant has increased from 32,000 tonnes per annum to 65,000 tonnes per annum of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Coils/Sheets.

(c) and (d) As against the export of 3628 tonnes of Cold Rolled Stainless Steel Sheets/Coils during 1990-91, Salem Steel Plant proposes to export 8,000 tonnes during 1991-92.

Reservation for Postman and Branch Post Master posts in rural Areas

1330. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether reservation is provided to Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to the posts of Postman and Branch Postmaster in the rural areas;

(b) if not, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government to enforce reservation to these categories of posts and fulfil the reserved quota?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) to (c) In respect of departmental Postmen, normal rules of reservations apply. However, no reservation is provided to the Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes in recruitment to the posts of Extra Departmental Branch Postmasters, but they are given preference over other

candidates in appointment to E.D. posts provided they fulfil the minimum eligibility conditions prescribed in this regard by the Department.

[*Translation*]

Opening of post offices in Rohtas district of Bihar

1331. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is any proposal to open additional post offices in Bihar particularly in rural areas of Rohtas district; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Yes, Sir. It is proposed to open 250 Branch Post Offices in Rural Areas of Bihar during the current year i.e. 1991-92, out of which 5 are proposed to be opened in Rohtas District.

(b) It is proposed to open Branch post offices at Mojari, Kohari, Sarai-Imalia, Narainpur and Bodarhi in Rohtas District, Bihar.

Expansion of telephone exchanges in Bihar

1332. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of telephone exchanges in Bihar expanded during 1989-90 and 1990-91; and

(b) the number of telephone exchanges likely to be expanded during 1991-92?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) The number of telephone exchanges in Bihar expanded during 1989-90, 1990-91 are 31 and 87 respectively.

(b) During 91-92 it is proposed to expand 106 telephone exchanges.

Central assistance to Bihar for control of water-logging

1333. SHRI CHHEDI PASWAN: SHRI RAM LAKHAN SINGH YADAV:

SHRI MOHAMMAD ALI ASHRAF FATMI:

Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state the details of Central assistance provided to Bihar for the control of water-logging in north Bihar during the last three years, year-wise?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): No Central assistance for the control of water logging in North Bihar has been given. Six drainage schemes in the Command of Kosi and Gandak projects costing Rs. 42.39 crores were approved by Planning Commission for execution by the State Government from their Plan funds. As per the present policy, Central assistance is in the form of block grants and loans not attached to any sector of development or a project.

[*English*]

Facilities to Kashmiri migrants

1334. SHRI HARIN PATHAK: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of the facilities provided to Kashmiri migrants by the Union Government;

(b) whether some instances of desecration/destruction of religious places have come to the notice of the Government; and

(c) the steps taken to protect the religious places?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) to (c) A statement is attached.

STATEMENT

The Government has taken a number of relief measures to look after the day to day needs of the migrants, which are as follows:—

In Jammu, the migrants are being given cash assistance of Rs. 10 per day per head subject to a maximum of Rs. 1,000 per month per family of 4 or more persons, in addition to free ration of 9 Kg rice, 2 Kg atta and 1 Kg sugar per head per month and accommodation in Govt. buildings/tents subject to availability. Free medical aid, blankets etc. have also been provided.

In Delhi, cash relief of Rs. 200/- per person per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 800/- per month per family of 4 or more persons is being provided to the migrants living outside the camps. Those living in camps, set up by Delhi Administration, are being paid cash relief of Rs. 125/- per head per month subject to a maximum of Rs. 500/- per month per family of 4 or more members in addition to one time kitchen and bedding kit and monthly dry ration costing about Rs. 500/-. Arrangements for regular visits of medical teams to the camps have also been made.

Instructions have also been issued for admission of children to

schools, colleges and professional institutions, transfer of bank and postal saving accounts, payment of leave salary, Pension and also expeditious disposal of LIC claims etc.

In terrorist attacks some religious places in the Valley have been affected.

Security to religious places is a part of the over all effort of the Administration to contain terrorism and bring back normalcy in the Valley. However, in case of sensitive religious places additional security has been provided.

[*Translation*]

Constitution of Telephone Advisory Committee in Rajasthan

1335. SHRI RAM NARAIN BERWA: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to constitute any Telephone Advisory Committee for Rajasthan; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) and (b) Telecom Advisory Committees for Rajasthan Circle and Jaipur District have been constituted as per details in Statement I and II on 29-3-91 and are under review.

STATEMENT I

Telecom Advisory Committee for Rajasthan

List of Members nominated for Telephone/Telecom Advisory Committee, Rajasthan

I. *Members of Parliament*—To be nominated later on.

II. *State Legislature*

1. Shri Devi Singh Bati, Kolayat.

2. Shri. Rajendra Rathore, Churu.

3. Shri Banwar Lal Sharma, Sardar Shahar.
4. Shri Ganga Ram Choudhry, Barmer.

III. *State Administration*

To be nominated later on.

IV. *Press*

1. Shri Rakesh Sharma, Chief Editor, Rashtradoot, M.I. Road, Jaipur.
2. Shri Padam Mehta, Chief Editor, Manak, Jodhpur.
3. Shri Shyam Sunder Acharya, Chief Editor, Nav Bharat Times, Jaipur.
4. Shri Vijay Bhandari, Rajasthan Patrika, Jaipur.

V. *Medical Profession*

1. Dr. Karan Singh Yadav, SMS Hospital, Jaipur.
2. Dr. R.N. Singh, Umed Hospital, Jodhpur.
3. Dr. Mohammed Azam, Jaipur.

VI. *Legal Profession*

1. Shri Ratan Singh, Advocate, Pokharan, District Jaisalmer.
2. Shri Sunil Saruparia, Advocate, 75, Moti Magri, Udaipur.
3. Shri M.L. Garg, Advocate, Paota 'B' Road, Jodhpur.

VIII. *All other professions like Engineers, Architects etc.*

1. Shri Vimal Singhvi, Engineer, Marwar Tent Factory, Hea v Industrial Centre, Jodhpur.
2. Shri N.S. Rathore, Chartered Accountant, Sardar Patel Marg, Jaipur.

IX. *Trade, Commerce & Industry*

1. Shri Bhopal Singh, Raj Industries, Phase II, Industrial Area, Basni, Jodhpur.
2. Shri Kishori Lal Garg, Industrialist, Digvijay Textiles, Jaipur.
3. Shri M.M. Goswami, C-1/203, Kamal Apartment, Bani Park, Jaipur.
4. Shri Kamal Mundra, Near Jasusar Gate, Bikaner.
5. Shri Parash Mal Maheta, A-35, Shastri Nagar, Jodhpur.
6. Shri Ramchander Joshi, Mama Bhanja House, Swaroop Sagar, Udaipur.
7. Shri Gurucharan Singh Anand, Near Airport, Kota.
8. Shri Ved Bhushan Sethi, B-10, Govind Marg, Adarsh Nagar, Jaipur.
9. Shri Bishen Singh, Royal, P.O. Rawatsar, Via Hanumangarh, Ganganagar.
10. Shri Tejfaran Surana, Churu (Rajasthan).

X. *Public Workers & Others*

1. Shri Prahlad Singh Peeh, 'Raghukul', Adarsh Nagar, Ajmer.
2. Shri Sikandar Bhai, Pali.
3. Shri Rajendra Singh Rajawat, 14/6, Durgadas Colony, Jodhpur.
4. Shri Tagaram, Pradhan, Baitu Panchayat Samiti, Barmer,
5. Shri Narayan Singh Digarna, Up-Pradhan, Jataran Panchayat Samiti, Jataran, Pali.
6. Shri Suresh Surana, Advocate, Sirohi.
7. Shri Doongar Singh, Advocate, Jasol House, Paota, Jodhpur.
8. Shri Ashram Chaudhury, Char Dhani Ki Bawari, Vijay Place, Gulab Bari, Ajmer.
9. Shri Umaid Singh, Sarpanch, Pithalan, Jaisalmer.
10. Shri Sumer Singh, Gajsinghpura, Rajput Sabha Bhavan, Jodhpur.
11. Shri Bhimraj Bohra, 1-3, Hathroi Market, Ajmer Road, Jaipur.
12. Ch. Dharam Pal, H.No. 190, Scheme No. 5, Moti Dungari Road, Alwar (Rajasthan).
13. Shri Ramdatt Thanvi, Near Jainarayan Vyas Udyan, Vir Mohalla, Khalgal ki Gali, Phulla Ke Pol, Jodhpur.
14. Shri Mahir Azad, Vidhayak, Gandhi Nagar, Jaipur.
15. Shri Ramfaran Choudhry, Advocate, Mehta City, Rajasthan.
16. Shri Indra Chand Vinnapi, Sridungargarh, District Churu, Rajasthan.
17. Shri Pannalal Sethia, Adyacha Saayans Ballabh, Sardar Shahar.
18. Dr. Harikrishna Dikshit, Gandhi Chowk, Sardar Shahar, District Churu, Rajasthan.
19. Shri Rajesh Tandon, Nagina Bagh, Ajmer.
20. Dr. Jaswant Singh, Jhotwara, Jaipur-12.

STATEMENT H

Jaipur Telephone Advisory Committee, Jaipur (Constituted 29-3-91)

I. *Members of Parliament*

To be nominated later.

II. *State Legislature*

1. Smt. Suchitra Arya, MLA, Jaipur.

III. *State Administration*IV. *Corporation/Civic Body*V. *Press*

1. Shri Satyanarayan Sharma, Rashtrdoot, M.T. Road, Jaipur.
2. Shri Ajai Dhadda, Dhadda Market, Johri Bazar, Jaipur.

41. *Medical Profession*

1. Dr. Veerendra Singh, B-28, **Sudha Sadan**, Gobind Marg, Jaipur.
2. Dr. S.S. Haldia, B-21, Saket Colony, Near Adarsh Nagar Police Station, Jaipur.

VII. *Legal Profession*

1. Shri Sahib Dayal Sharma, Advocate, High Court, Jaipur.
2. Shri Sajjan Singh, Advocate, Sethi Colony, Jaipur.
3. Shri Ramkumar Saran, Advocate, 29, Madharam Vaidh Colony, Bikaner, Rajasthan.

VIII. *All other Professions like Engineers, Architects etc.*

1. Shri R.K. Sharma, Architect, Sharma Associates, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur.
2. Shri Pramod Patni, C.A. Shah Patni, & Co., Johari Bazar, Jaipur.

IX. *Trade, Commerce & Industry*

1. Shri Srikant Kabra, C-76, Sarojini Marg, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur.
2. Shri Bhim Garg, 6 Kha-12, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur.
3. Shri Ashok Sharma, S/o Shri G.L. Sharma, Jagjeevan Complex, Near Polo Victory, Jaipur.
4. Shri Mangal Singh, Srigoindam, **Sarabagi** Mansion, Link Road, Jaipur.
5. Shri Narotham Dugar, Sri Agencies, Johri Bazar, Jaipur.
6. Shri Randeep Dhankar, 47, Sangram Colony, 'C' Scheme, Jaipur.

X. *Public Workers & Others*

1. Shri Lalit Tiwari, Naharghat Road, Jaipur.
2. Shri Vimal Choudhury, Advocate, High Court, Jaipur.
3. Shri Girivar Singh Singhasan, Hotel Sri Radhey Krishan, Opp' Railway Station, Jaipur.
4. Mrs. Sudha Raina, 'Vasundhara' Tonk Road, Jaipur.
5. Shri Abhay Arya, Durgapur, Jaipur.
6. Shri Babu Lal Dugar, C/o Shri Tifam Chand Daga, Sujangarh.
7. Shri Angadh Kumar Chahar, Advocate, Near Gandhi Pyao Road, Jodhpur (Rajasthan).
8. Shri Praveen Balwada, 13, Chetan Marg, Behind Jaipur Medical Centre, Jaipur.
9. Shri Sunam Khan, Advocate, Tripolia Bazar, Jaipur.
10. Shri H.N. Tiwari, 4/464, Jawahar Nagar, Jaipur.
11. Dr. Jaswant Singh Rathore, Jaipur.
12. Shri Rajinder Singh, Jaipur.
13. **Shri Ashok Saran, Jaipur.**

[English]

Agreement for Joint Development of Cellular Mobile Telephone System

1336. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are considering to enter into an agreement with a foreign firm for Joint development of cellular mobile telephone system;

(b) whether initially 25,000 lines are proposed to be imported to meet the demand of the metropolitan cities; if so, the cost thereof, capital and recurring;

(c) the average urban and rural population in the country served by one telephone connection separately as on April 1, 1991;

(d) the number of Gram Panchayats with population of 5,000 and above which do not have any telephone connection as on April 1, 1991; and

(e) whether the Government consider postponing the introduction of cellular mobile telephone in the country?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P.V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Against a Tender Enquiry of M/s Motorola, a U.S. firm, for development and supply of cellular application platform, C-DOT has submitted a bid and signed a letter of intent with M/s Motorola to enter into a contractual relationship that will enable Motorola Cellular Systems to work with C-DOT switches through appropriate interfaces.

(b) No Sir.

(c) The average urban and rural population in the country served by

one telephone connection separately as on 1-4-91 is 51 and 1154 respectively.

(d) Out of 4,503 villages having population of 5,000 and above only 133 villages do not have any telephone connection as on 1-4-91.

(e) No, Sir. All aspects of the proposal are under examination.

[Translation]

Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects in Rajasthan

1337. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) the present position of the Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects in Sri Ganganagar district of Rajasthan;

(b) the estimated cost of those projects and the area likely to be irrigated thereby; and

(c) the time by which those projects are likely to be completed?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) The Sidhmukh and Nohar Projects of Rajasthan have been accorded investment clearance by the Planning Commission in July 1990. The State Government has informed that work on these projects has been taken up in 1990-91 and a total expenditure of Rs. 1.46 crores was incurred in that year. For 1991-92, an allocation of Rs. 4.75 crores has been made. Both these projects have been posed for external assistance.

(b) The estimated cost and the area to be irrigated by these projects is as under:—

Project	Cost (Rs. Crores)	Annual Irrigation (hectares)	Tehsils benefited
Sidhmukh	103	13620	Nohar and Bhadra in Sriganganagar district and Rajgarh and Tehanagar in Churu district.
Nohar	40.59	13665	Nohar

(c) These projects are being implemented by the State Government under its State Plan. The completion of these projects will depend on the budgetary allocations made by the State Government and the amount of external assistance which may become available.

States affected by famine

1338. SHRI GIRDHARI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of Central assistance sanctioned to the famine affected States during the last year;

(b) the amount released by the Union Government and the amount utilised by the States therefor;

(c) the target fixed for generating employment opportunity by each State; and

(d) the details of the actual achievements made so far?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN):

(a) to (d) Based on the recommendations of the 9th Finance Commission, the scheme for financing relief expenditure has undergone change with effect from 1st April, 1990. Under the revised scheme, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) has been constituted for each State with an allocated amount, of which 75% is contributed by the Central Government as a non-plan grant in four quarterly instalments

and the balance amount is arranged by the concerned State Governments from their own resources. An amount of Rs. 804 crores has been allocated to various States under this CRF on annual basis, of which Rs. 603 crores is contributed by the Central Government and balance Rs. 201 crores is contributed by the State Governments. A Statement indicating the Statewise allocation under the State Calamity Relief Fund, Centre's and States' contribution thereon is at Statement I.

2. A State Level Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State is empowered to decide on all matters connected with the financing of relief expenditure including norms of assistance. The sectorwise allocations including employment generation in the wake of drought are decided by the State Governments themselves from the State Calamity Relief Fund keeping in view the severity of the situation. The Union Government is not required to fix any target for the various natural calamities and for various sectors. With the creation of C.R.F., the State Governments are required to meet entire expenditure on management of natural calamities.

3. The Government of India had released its entire central share of Rs. 603 crores to all the State Governments during 1990-91.

4. The details of expenditure, reported by the State Governments in respect of natural calamities relief during 1990-91 are given in statement-II.

STATEMENT I

Contribution to Calamity Relief Fund of the States in each of the five years commencing from 1st April, 1990—Centre's Contribution and State share

(In Crores of rupees)

<i>States</i>	<i>Amount of annual contribution to the Calamity Relief Fund of each State</i>	<i>Centre's contribution</i>	<i>State's Share</i>
1. Andhra Pradesh	86.00	64.50	21.50
2. Arunachal Pradesh	2.00	1.50	0.50
3. Assam	30.00	22.50	7.50
4. Bihar	35.00	26.25	8.75
5. Goa	1.00	0.75	0.25
6. Gujarat	85.00	63.75	21.25
7. Haryana	17.00	12.75	4.25
8. Himachal Pradesh	18.00	13.50	4.50
9. Jammu & Kashmir	12.00	9.00	3.00
10. Karnataka	27.00	20.25	6.75
11. Kerala	31.00	23.25	7.75
12. Madhya Pradesh	37.00	27.75	9.25
13. Maharashtra	44.00	33.00	11.00
14. Manipur	1.00	0.75	0.25
15. Meghalaya	2.00	1.50	0.50
16. Mizoram	1.00	0.75	0.25
17. Nagaland	1.00	0.75	0.25
18. Orissa	47.00	35.25	11.75
19. Punjab	28.00	21.00	7.00
20. Rajasthan	124.00	93.00	31.00
21. Sikkim	3.00	2.25	0.75
22. Tamil Nadu	39.00	29.25	9.75
23. Tripura	3.00	2.25	0.75
24. Uttar Pradesh	90.00	67.50	22.50
25. West Bengal	40.00	30.00	10.00
Total	804.00	603.00	201.00

STATEMENT II

The details of expenditure so far reported by the State Government in respect of Natural Calamity Relief during 1990-91

(Rs. in Crores)

<i>Sl. No.</i>	<i>Name of the State</i>	<i>Expenditure reported so far</i>
1.	Andhra Pradesh	167.02
2.	Assam	10.24
3.	Bihar	17.28
4.	Gujarat	66.79
5.	Haryana	1.17
6.	Karnataka	7.49
7.	Kerala	28.46
8.	Madhya Pradesh	73.45
9.	Maharashtra	2.88
10.	Meghalaya	0.11
11.	Mizoram	0.13
12.	Nagaland	0.39
13.	Orissa	51.75
14.	Punjab	18.42
15.	Rajasthan	41.75
16.	Sikkim	3.63
17.	Tamil Nadu	17.73
18.	Uttar Pradesh	28.92
19.	West Bengal	9.01
	Total	536.2139

Chambal Cad Project Phase II

1339. SHRI GIRDHRI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Chambal command Area Development Project Phase-II has been referred to the World Bank for financial assistance;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) On completion of detailed scrutiny, the project will be considered for external assistance.

Code of Conduct for Lotteries

1340. SHRI GIRDHRI LAL BHARGAVA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government had announced a code of conduct on June 27, 1984 to check lottery business;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the said code of conduct is being adhered to; and

(d) if not, the action taken against the persons who are not following this code of conduct?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JA-COB): (a) and (b) The Government had issued guidelines to all the State Governments/Union Territories of 27-6-1984 for the conduct of State lotteries and lotteries permitted by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations. The guidelines cover the maximum value for 1st Prize, price of one ticket, and price of one ticket for weekly and Bumper draws. There is also a ceiling on the number of Bumper draws in a year and the minimum revenue accruing from lottery and the total value of prizes to be paid for each draw. The prize money is to be paid within a month of the draw.

(c) and (d) The guidelines are generally being adhered to by the concerned States. However, if there are complaints or reports about malpractices, these are brought to the notice of the concerned State Governments for taking appropriate action.

[English]

Law and Order Situation in the Country

1341. SHRI RAJENDRA KUMAR SHARMA: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to hold a conference of the Chief Ministers to discuss the law and order situation in the country; and

(b) if so, the details thereof?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JA-COB): (a) and (b) There is no such proposal at present.

Relief to Farmers of Wynad District

1343. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether coffee, pepper and ginger growers of Wynad District in Kerala have suffered huge losses due to heavy rains and floods in Kerala; and

(b) if so, the steps taken by the Government to provide relief to these farmers?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) As per report received from State Government of Kerala, the details of damage to coffee, pepper and ginger crops in Wynad District due to heavy rains and floods during the current south-west monsoon period, are as follows:

Sl. No.	Name of Crop	Extent of damage	
		Area (ha.)	Value (Rs. in lakhs)
1	Pepper	24.92	12.77
2	Ginger	1.00	0.20
3	Coffee	0.4	0.60

(b) Annual allocation to State Government of Kerala under State Calamity Relief Fund is Rs. 31.00 crores for meeting expenditure on the management of natural calamities, of which 75 per cent (Rs. 23.25 crores) is contributed by the Central Government as a non-plan grant. For 1991-92, the Central Government has already released Rs. 11.625 crores towards two quarterly instalments of Central share to State Calamity Relief Fund to enable the State Government to undertake various relief measures in the areas affected by natural calamities. Government of Kerala is taking necessary steps to provide relief assistance to the affected farmers.

Incentives to Farmers Affected Due to Acquisition of Land in Chandigarh

1344. SHRI PAWAN KUMAR BANSAL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether in view of large scale acquisition of agricultural lands for the development of Chandigarh, a large number of farmers are forced to adopt other professions like dairy farming, poultry farming etc; and

(b) if so, the incentives provided or proposed to be provided by the Government to such persons?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Kidnappings by ULFA

1345. SHRI MOHAN SINGH: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether twelve senior officers of Assam were kidnapped by ULFA extremists in Assam on July 1, 1991;

(b) if so, whether one Russian Mining Engineer, among those kidnapped Government officers, was killed on July 9 by the ULFA extremists; and

(c) the steps being taken by the Government to eliminate ULFA terrorism in Assam?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) According to information received from the Govt. of Assam, 14 officials of State Govt., Central Govt., Central Public Undertakings including a Russian Mining Engineer were kidnapped by suspected ULFA extremists on 1-7-91 from different places in the State.

(b) The ULFA, through a Press Release dated 7-7-91 intimated that the

Russian Engineer had been killed by them on 6-7-91 in an encounter.

(c) The Chief Minister of Assam is trying to bring round ULFA to the negotiating table and has offered to talk to them.

Claiming of Responsibility for Assassination of Shri Rajiv Gandhi

1346. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government are aware of a letter from the Member of the Central Committee LTTE published in Sunday Observer, Colombo regarding the killing of Shri Rajiv Gandhi and also a hit list of Indian VVIPs; and

(b) if so, the action taken in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The contents of the letter were conveyed to the concerned security authorities and they were requested to ensure necessary security arrangements for the Indian VVIPs on the "hit list."

[Translation]**Infiltration of Pak Trained Terrorists**

1347. SHRI YASWANTRAO PATIL: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the attention of the Government has been drawn to the news item captioned "12 Hajar Ugarvadiyon Ko Pak Sena Ka Prashikshan", appearing in the daily "Hindustan" dated July 12, 1991;

(b) whether some women terrorists have also undergone training; and

(c) if so, the steps taken by the Government to combat terrorism in border States and check the infiltration of Pak trained terrorists effectively?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JA-COB): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There are no confirmed reports of women terrorists having undergone training.

(c) Besides, stepping up vigil on the border, dusk to dawn curfew has been clamped in the 5 km. belt along the border. Intelligence set up has been beefed up, Disturbed Areas Act and Armed Forces (Special Powers) Act have been enforced in the border districts of J&K and there is better co-ordination between the Army, Para military Forces and the State Police.

[English]

Condemnation of Acts of Terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir by European Parliament

1348. SHRI RABI RAY: Will the Minister of EXTERNAL AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) Whether the European Parliament has unequivocally condemned all acts of terrorism in Jammu and Kashmir; and

(b) if so, to what extent it has helped in the release of hostages and restoration of normalcy in the State?

THE MINISTER OF EXTERNAL AFFAIR (SHRI MADHAVSINH SOLANKI): (a) Yes Sir.

The European Parliament passed a Resolution on 11th July, '91 unequivocally condemning the terrorist actions and kidnappings committed by certain Kashmiri militant groups.

(b) The Foreign hostages had already been released before the passage of the Resolution. The Resolution reflects the growing awareness of and condemnation in Europe of the violence, kidnappings and other terrorist actions perpetrated by the terrorists. The release of the other hostages or improvement in the situation in Jammu & Kashmir has not taken place.

[Translation]

Schemes for Dredging Silted Dams and Tanks

1349. SHRI V. N. SHARMA: Will the Minister of WATER RESOURCES be pleased to state:

(a) whether some schemes for dredging the silted dams and large ancient tanks in Uttar Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh are pending with the Union Government;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which those are likely to be cleared?

THE MINISTER OF WATER RESOURCES (SHRI VIDYACHARAN SHUKLA): (a) No such schemes are pending with the Union Government.

(b) and (c) Do not arise.

[English]

Constitution of Goa Freedom Fighters Committee

1350. SHRI RAM KAPSE: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Union Government have received any proposal from the Goa freedom fighters for the formation of a Committee consisting of eminent Goa freedom fighters for redressal of their grievances; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the action taken by the Government in this regard?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JA-COB): (a) and (b) The former Prime Minister while inaugurating the All India Goa Satyagrahis Conference on 27-4-91 at Panaji, Goa, had stated that a nine member Committee headed by Shri N. G. Gorey and consisting of Prof. Madhu Dandavate, S/Shri Mohan Dharla and Shri Bhanu Limaye with

five other members to be chosen by Shri Gorey from other States could be formed to look into the grievances of the Goa freedom fighters. The Akhil Bhartiya Goa Swatantrata Sangram Sainik Sangh has recently sent a letter in this regard. The matter is under consideration of the Government.

Agro-Based Industries

1351. SHRI VIJAY NAVAL PATIL: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government have surveyed the number of agro-based industries operating in various states:

(b) if so, the number of industries operating at present; and

(c) the steps taken by the Government for setting up agro-based industries in rural areas?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) to (c) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

Fish Production

1352. PROF. K. V. THOMAS: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity of fish available in the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal separately; and

(b) the quantity of fish caught during 1990-91?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) The estimated fishery potential of the Indian Exclusive Economic Zone which embraces the Arabian Sea, Indian Ocean and Bay of Bengal is as follows:—

Arabian Sea	2.587 million tonnes
Bay of Bengal	1.014 million tonnes
Indian Ocean (Oceanic)	0.299 million tonnes

Total 3,900 million tonnes

(b) The quantity of marine fish landed in the country during 1990-91 was about 2.3 million tonnes.

[Translation]

Rose Cultivation in Sikanderpur (U.P.)

1353. SHRI HARI KEWAL PRASAD: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Government propose to provide special assistance to rose growing farmers in Sikanderpur (Balija) of Uttar Pradesh for cultivation of superior quality rose;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) An assistance of Rs. 11.66 lakh has been proposed for a period of three years from 1990-91 which will be shared equally by the Central and State Governments on 50:50 basis. 25 acres of land would be covered under new plantations each year and 25 acres each during 1991-92 and 1992-93 will be covered under rejuvenation of old plantations. Technical assistance is provided by the State Government and the National Horticulture Board.

(c) Does not arise.

Electronic Telephone Exchanges at Akola District in Maharashtra

1354. SHRI PANDURANG PUNDLIK FUNDKAR: Will the Minister of COMMUNICATIONS be pleased to state:

(a) the number of electronic telephone exchanges likely to be set up in Akola District of Maharashtra during 1991-92;

(b) whether any time schedule has been fixed for setting up of such exchanges; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

THE DEPUTY MINISTER IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI P. V. RANGAYYA NAIDU): (a) Nine.

(b) and (c) Yes, Sir. These are planned to be provided by March '92.

[English]

Merger of Executive and Ministerial Cadres by Delhi Administration

1355. SHRIMATI D. K. BHANDARI: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) whether the Central Administrative Tribunal orders on status quo on merger of two cadres known as executive and ministerial have been implemented by Delhi Administration; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) The Delhi Administration has reported that the Central Administrative Tribunal has not passed any order of *status-quo* on the merger of executive and ministerial services of Delhi Administration Subordinate Service Cadre. However, the CAT has passed certain interim orders on transfer/posting from the erstwhile executive cadre to ministerial cadre and vice-versa, which orders are implemented by the Delhi Administration.

Compensation paid to persons killed injured during Elections

1356. SHRI GOVINDRAO NIKAM: Will the Minister of HOME AFFAIRS be pleased to state:

(a) the details of compensation paid to the injured and the next of kins of those who lost their lives in violence during election period State-wise;

(b) the details of loss and looting of property during such incidents. State-wise; and

(c) the steps the Government propose to take to tackle such situations in future?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND THE MINISTER OF STATE IN MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): (a) and (b) The information is being collected from State Governments/Union Territory Administrations and will be laid down on the Table of the House.

(c) Under the VIIIth Schedule to the Constitution, 'Public Order' and 'Police' are State subjects. The primary responsibility for maintenance of law and order thus directly devolves on the State Governments. Nevertheless, the Central Government remains in touch with the State Governments and constantly monitors and reviews the situations. As and when necessary, suitable assistance is also provided to the State Governments.

Upliftment of Fishermen Community

1357. SHRI K. MURALEEDHARAN: Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state:

(a) the programmes implemented by the Government for the upliftment of the fishermen community; and

(b) whether there is any scheme to write-off the loans and other debts in the name of these people in case they sustain loss due to natural calamities?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): (a) Important welfare programmes implemented by the Government for upliftment of the fishermen are:

(i) Group Accident Insurance for Active Fishermen;

- (ii) Development of Model Fishermen Village having housing, drinking water and community hall; and
- (iii) Savings-cum-Relief for Marine Fishermen.
- (b) No, Sir.

12.00 hrs.

[*Translation*]

KUMARI UMA BHARATI (Khajuraho): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak. I want to draw the attention of the hon. Members, particularly the lady members to mushroom growth of centres throughout the country, particularly in Delhi, which are conducting pre-natal sex determination tests. If the foetus is of a female child, it is aborted.

Mr. Speaker Sir, here I would like to cite an example of an incident that occurred in Rohtak. A few days back a tea stall owner reported to a police station that a dog was carrying the body of a newly born child in his mouth. It came to light later that such incidents occur there frequently. A journalist had gone there to collect the facts. He brings out a magazine also. He highlighted an amazing fact that on the one hand the sex ratio in the country is 929 females per 1000 males, on the other it is 866 females per 1000 males in and around Rohtak. This means that the balance is getting disturbed... (*Interruptions*)

Don't take it lightly, it is a serious matter... (*Interruptions*) It is happening particularly in a country like India. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I should not have interrupted but I had to do so because whenever we discuss the plight of women in the House the male Members think as if something interesting is going on... (*Interruptions*).

Mr. Speaker, Sir, I thank all those Members who are supporting me and are with me. Mr. Speaker, Sir, On the one hand we worship and pay reverence to women folk during the 'Navaratri' twice a year whereas on the other hand girls are treated as burden. This is happening throughout the country, particularly in Delhi. I would not blame the women because if they give birth to girls continuously they have to face lot of difficulties in the family.

Sir, I would like to say that an Act like the Sharada Act may be enacted to stop this practice. Though it is true that Sharada Act has not been able to check the child marriage completely but in case there is a complaint, the child marriage is stopped. I hope that if a legislation to stop this practice of sex determination tests is enacted, people would not treat girls as burden anymore. There was a mention of it in a letter from the Minister of Human Resource Development addressed to almost all the hon. Members of Parliament. I would appeal to all the Members present in the House to urge upon the government to enact such a legislation. It should be made a legal offence and the doctors who conduct such tests should be punished. If a law is not made the problem would become very serious.

I thank all the Members who have supported me... (*Interruptions.*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: I think lady Members are in minority in this House though not outside. I think the House will give them full protection today at least.

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF COMMUNICATIONS (SHRI RAJESH PILOT): Sir, you can put them in one line.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: Protection is there is in this

House. What will happen in the other House?...*(Interruptions)*

SHRIMATI VASUNDHARA RAJE (Jhalawar): Sir, an excise tax of over 40 per cent has been levied on glass bottles, white plastic bottles and anything which is paper-based package is, at the moment, excise free. This structure favours the use of non-renewable energy, that is, plastic which cannot be recycled. This is mostly oil-based and imported and causes destruction of forests from where fine paper is made. On the other hand, 100 per cent recyclable glass produced from 100 per cent local raw materials is getting a very very severe setback. All over the world, plastic packaging is being discouraged by taxes on deposits. We, of course, must do it the other way round. Because of this situation, our glass industry lies in complete shambles today. India produces less glass than Thailand which is quite very shameful. Huge export markets like the Middle East, Japan, Maldives are being serviced by, at the moment, Thailand and Malaysia and not India. This excise duty, Sir, is not only unfair but definitely foolish. Scrapping it and the revenue losses so incurred would be completely compensated by the growth of production if it is freed from the excise burden. The Government must review their policy so that glass industry may not just survive but prosper. I will be very grateful, through you, if this particular matter on policy decision will be conveyed to the Government and perhaps the Government will do everything so that the glass industry will survive and prosper. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. SRIMATI SAVITHRI LAKSHMANAN (Mukundapuram): Sir, I thank you very much for allowing me to raise an urgent matter of public importance.

Due to over-age bad condition and leakage of railway wagons, food articles transported to Kerala get spoiled and this causes undue loss to the incoming stock of food articles. The

number of wagon are also not enough. As this State is fully dependent on import of food articles from other States, the consequent hardship on account of the above reasons are very clear. So, I urge upon the Government through you Sir, to issue necessary orders to save my poor State.

SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA (Jadavpur): Sir, the youths all over the country have observed this day as 'Save Tripura Day' to protest against the forcible repression of democratic movements and the attack upon tribals, poor peasants, women and students in Tripura. I want to draw the attention of the Government to the acute scarcity conditions now prevailing in Tripura. The scarcity conditions are considered to be a direct result of the shattering of democratic institutions in that State. Particularly, in the tribal areas of North Tripura, the public distribution system operating through the autonomous District Councils has completely broken down and the total failure of rural employment scheme has completely eroded the buying power of the rural and tribal poor. The poor people there are unable to draw their rations. The owners of the ration shops are selling whatever is available in the public distribution system in the black market. Rice is sold at Rs. 12 per kilo. Mass exodus of people from the tribal areas in search of food and work is reported. People are dying not only of malnutrition but also of starvation. In this situation, I would request the Government to immediately ensure food supplies to Tripura. It should also be ensured that when the supplies go to Tripura, they are not disrupted by speculators and black-marketeters. Schemes for rural employment should be fully implemented in Tripura for the benefit of the poor.

People should come to know how through the destruction of democratic institutions, Tripura has been brought to such a sorry pass. We want that the Report of Raghunath Reddy

should be made public. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. B. SIDNAL (Belgaum): It is reported in the papers today that some terrorists have entered our country from Bangla Desh to assassinate Shri Advani. The Home Secretary of West Bengal has made a statement. The Government of India should take necessary action to control all these things.

MR. SPEAKER: In this regard I would like to say that we have suffered a lot in this country. Appropriate investigation in this matter may be done and appropriate action may be taken. I am just bringing it to the notice of the Government.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOB): Yes, Sir. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV (Shahjahanpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House and the Government to a matter of grave concern. Some organisations are openly distributing thousands of swords in every district of Uttar Pradesh to their Members against a nominal fee and these swords are being distributed at a time when there is tension in U.P. and the Arms Act Prohibits anybody to keep a sword, knife or a spear without a licence. If anybody violates it, he is challenged under section 25 of the Act. But these swords are being carried openly. Whenever a U.P. Minister visits a district, he is taken in a procession where thousands of people carry these swords... (*Interruptions*). These people remain standing public meetings with thees swords. The U.P. Govt., the administration, the Police and the District Offices are a mute spectator. There is a fear psychosis among the secular minded

Hindus and the minorities. There is nobody to check them even in the existence of the district administration. I therefore demand that the government should put a ban on these swords and seize the swords which have already been distributed so that the fear and panic among the people is set at rest. If a person is caught with a knife of six inch length, he is caught by the policeman and booked under section 25 of the Arms Act. But Members the Vishwa Hindu Parishad and Bajrang Dal are openly carrying one metre long swords without licence in shahjahanpur and even then they are not caught... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA (South Delhi): We want to protest... (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is totally wrong... (*Interruptions*) He is not correct... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI SATYA PAL SINGH YADAV: I challenge him that if the facts are proved correct, he should resign or if the facts are proved otherwise I would resign. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You have made your point. Please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN (Calicut): People of Kerala, belonging to all religions, will be celebrating Onam festival in the third week of August. The Keralites who are staying outside Kerala will move to Kerala in the first week of August. For their convenience I request the hon. Railway Minister to provide special trains. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Shri Dwarika Nath Das.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: The Bihar Chief Minister was leading the 'Muharam' procession with a sword. Such a photograph has appeared in the newspapers. Will he not say something on this? He says something about U.P. everyday. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: I don't know actually what the Members want to raise at this point of time.

[*Translation*]

SHRI MADAN LAL KHURANA: You should ask them.

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: It is not possible.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Mr. Khurana, you please discontinue giving me instructions from that seat.

I don't know what the hon. Member wants to raise at this point of time. If I know and I don't allow him, even then you and other Members get up. What can I do?

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAJENDRA AGNIHOTRI (Jhansi): I challenge if he can prove even one fact incorrect.....

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record.

(*Interruptions*)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: That is over now. Please do not continue it any longer.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: You please sit down.

[*Translation*]

Shri Sonkar you also please sit down.

(*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: Please understand that if a matter is mentioned once in the House and if ten Members are repeating, it is ten times recorded. You please take note of it. There are certain things about which it is not always necessary to take notice by every Member with such an intensity.

SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS (Karim Ganj): Sir, there are a large number of Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe unemployed youths in the Barak valley of Assam. Though, there is a provision of reservation of seats in the State as well as in the Central services, practically they are not being absorbed accordingly. As most of the S.C. and S.T. families are depressed economically, giving services to their educated unemployed youths would be of immense help to them and they can also lead a decent life. I feel that there should be an enquiry to study the unemployment situation of SC and ST youths.

So, will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take an early step in this regard?

Secondly, Sir, the problem of unemployment is an acute one in the

*Not recorded

Barak Valley of Assam. Every year hundreds of graduates and post-graduates coming out of universities accentuate the problem to an unprecedented situation. Continuance of this situation, I feel is definitely unwholesome for the society. So, I urge upon the Government to set up one Industrial Training Institute in Karim Ganj district to impart technical education to those youths diverting them to some vocational trainings for their self-sufficiency.

Will the hon. Minister be pleased to provide the unemployed youths with adequate unemployment role till their absorption to some assignments?

SHRI MORESWAR SAVE (Aurangabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the attention of the Minister for Information and Broadcasting to the Government's plan to close down 100 Watts Low Power TV Transmitting Station of Sambhajinagar, that is Aurangabad on commissioning of 10 KW Mhaismal High Power TV Transmitting Station.

If the Sambhajinagar, that is Aurangabad Channel is allowed to continue, the people in that area would benefit by way of access to both Hindi programmes from Delhi on Channel 10 and Marathi programmes from Bombay on Channel 6 from 5.30 P.M. to 8.40 P.M. Since Sambhajinagar, that is Aurangabad is a growing industrial and tourist centre, it is a cosmopolitan city and the choice of programmes is well divided between both Hindi and Marathi and hence if the Aurangabad Channel is not closed down, the people of that region would benefit immensely through access to both the Channels.

Especially, since the infrastructure and wherewithals already exist; I urge that the Aurangabad Transmitting Station be allowed to continue its operation irrespective of commissioning of Mhaismal TV Transmitting Station. An urgent and immediate action in this respect is essential to issue necessary instructions.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today, *The Hindustan Times* has published a very alarming news item regarding the hike in price of Newsprint.

"The Government has enhanced the price of the imported standard newsprint by Rs. 4,670 (30 per cent) per metric tonne (PMT) and Rs. 10,410 (45 per cent) PMT on glazed newsprint. This increase in the price is over and above an increase of Rs. 3,000 PMT and Rs. 4,565 PMT, respectively, from July 1."

Sir, this will very badly affect the small newspapers. They are facing a threat of closure and this will affect a large number of workmen. That is why I request the Government that they should consider this matter. This is a very important issue. I think all sections of this House will be agreeable on this.

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS:
Yes.

12.23 hrs.

RE. ACTIVITIES OF BANK OF COMMERCE AND CREDIT INTERNATIONAL IN INDIA

[Translation]

SHRI RABI RAY (Kendrapada): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw the attention of the House to an important matter. I think the entire House is one with me on this issue. During the last 10-15 days regularly, we have been reading the news in national newspapers and other newspapers of the world about the fraud and scandals in which the Bank of Commerce and Credit International has indulged. Sir I would like to quote from today's Newspaper wherein it has appeared that—

[English]

"The United States Federal Reserve has imposed a 200 Million

[Sh. Rabi Ray]

Pounds penalty on the Bank of Commerce and Credit International, perhaps the largest in the history".

[Translation]

That is a criminal organisation. I want to submit that about 8-10 days back one of our High Commisisoners Shri L. M. Singhvi gave a statement to the Press that the BCCI is a criminal bank. The Government had promised to examine the matter particularly in regard to aid given to the militants, who are infiltrating from Pakistan into Kashmir and creating trouble there. But so far neither Finance Minister nor the Prime Minister has said anything in this regard. It has its branch in Bombay. So they ~~so~~ might have committed fraud. That is what I believe. There has been scandal on a very large scale, about which the House is not aware yet. Shri Murli Deoraji is also present here. he is a resident of Bombay. I would like to call the attention of the Government through you that this Bank has committed fraud in 70 countries of the world. (Interruptions) They have committed fraud and provided help to militants, and we are surprised to see that the Government of India is silent.

[English]

This Government is involved in the conspiracy of silence.

[Translation]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, by now Government should have informed the House regarding both these issues. Government should have given a *suo motu* statement about this matter and told us as to what is happening. You can just imagine as to what kind of fraud might have been committed in Bombay (branch of the) ~~bank~~ when Shri Singhvi has made a ~~statement~~ statement that Pakistan has ~~been~~ in the

internal affairs of India by sending militants in Kashmir with the help of the funds received by it from this Bank. Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Government has not furnished any information about these two issues to the people of India.

All the Cabinet Ministers are present here. Through you I would like to ask as to how the money was given to the militants and as to how Pakistan could send terrorists into India with the help of the money received by it from this Bank. Secondly, I would like to know the number of Indians against whom fraud has been committed by the Bombay branch of B.C.C.I. Action against this Bank has become necessary. ~~the~~ the Federal Reserve Bank ~~has~~ has imposed a fine of ~~one~~ one million dollars on it and they ~~are~~ it the "greatest criminal organisation in the world". Government should clarify the situation in this regard. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY (Katwa): On this I also support what Mr. Rabi Ray has said. It has become a very serious matter concerning the unity and integrity of our country. These banks have been financing the terrorist organisations. The most alarming thing is that the Bombay branch was okayed. How was that okayed? What did they do all these years? Who is responsible for all that? We want information regarding all these things and the customers. Is the Government coming to this House today to make a statement? We must have a thorough discussion on this.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE: What did the Reserve Bank of India do? The Reserve Bank of India has a role to play.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: First of all, let them come out

with a statement. Then we will have a discussion on this. If necessary, we will also form a committee of the House to look into the matter of their operation in our country.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): The Government should come out with a statement.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): A newspaper in Bombay has also published some more information about this branch. This branch is headed by a Pakistani national. The money which is coming into this branch is very dubious money. Some of the Arab countries and the American banks have collaborated with that. The paper specifically says that this branch has given money to certain Indian politicians including MPs and some of the high bureaucrats without mentioning their names. An allegation is made that it has financed and its main operation was only to create internal trouble in India as well as in many other developing countries. As the branch is operating in Bombay, it is necessary that the Government must come out with a statement giving the complete picture. What was the purpose of operating this branch in India? This question was raised in U.K. Parliament. There the Minister had to make a statement on the Floor of the Parliament. After that the Bank of England had taken certain steps. As the branch is operating in our country, the Government must come out with a statement.

[*Translation*]

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, for the last forty years, this point has been raised time and again that there has been foreign interference in our internal politics and some foreign countries have been trying to defile the politics in India with money power. Now the issue of this particular bank has come to light and news of specific instances, which have already appeared in the newspapers, are very disturbing and raising voice against that is

not enough. This matter should be enquired into thoroughly. First of all it is the responsibility of the Government to furnish all the available information with it, to the House so that we could go deep into this matter and do away with distortions.

[*English*]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): This is a very simple point. It is not such a bank that we do not know the people who have accounts in this Bank. Instead of getting the information from them the Government of India should come out with a list of the depositors in that Bank and those who have drawn funds from there. This secrecy has to be broken at least against this Bank. That is all that should be done in this connection and then the investigation can continue.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur): The reports that are coming out are most disquieting and there is an attempt to pollute our entire Parliamentary system of Government in this country. If Members of Parliament can be purchased and can be influenced by having some money there, by this laundering of resources about which we do not know anything, and if bureaucracy is to be polluted in this manner, it affects the very functioning of our Parliamentary Democracy. Therefore, it is essential that the House takes up the matter and the House should concern itself and a House Committee is the best solution to find it out. The Committee can go into this matter and ascertain how it is being done and whether any such payments have been made. That is very important. I want the Government to make a statement on this. This proposal should be accepted by them.

[*Translation*]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJPAYEE (Lucknow): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the issue which has been raised in the

[Sh. Atal Bihari Vajpayee] House is of a serious nature. First of all, all the facts about this issue should be brought before the House. I do not think that we can take any decision here on the basis of the reports published in the newspapers. You should direct the Government to collect all the information about this bank and place before the House. If that information is found to be objectionable, the House may take any decision. Later on a Committee of this House may also be formed. I think that first of all Government must come out with a statement.

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA (Bankura): This matter was raised three days back in this very House, that this Bank is supplying money or giving money to bureaucrats and politicians. On that day we demanded that the Government should come out with a statement. But up till now the Government has not clarified the matter and has not stated anything. Why is the Government silent? Why is the Government not coming out with a statement? So, we demand that first, the Government should come out with a statement and also lay on the Table of the House all the papers relating to this BCCI.

[Translation]

SHRI SUBASH CHANDRA NAYAK (Kalahandi): Mr. Speaker, our region has been facing drought continuously since 1965 to the present day. There has been rain there only a few days back which abated the fury of drought. Honourable Member, Shri Sarat Chandra Pattanavak, Union Minister. Shri K. C. Lenka and I myself had visited the drought affected area. Thereafter there has been heavy downpour and it has affected our Indravati Project also. Many people have lost their lives there. Only yesterday I got a telephonic message that nearly 40 people have lost their lives there so far. Just now I was reading the newspapers. The Indian Express

dated 21st of the last month has reported that 15 people have lost their lives there. The Revenue Minister of Orissa, Shri Nayak has said that 12 dead bodies have been recovered so far. The people who were at work there have said that about 30 people have died there. I have received a phone-call from Kalahandi that more than 300 people have died. Thousands of houses have collapsed, road and other communication systems have been completely disrupted. Reports in National Herald say that 40 people have died. Reports in Hindustan Times say that the number of the dead is 20. I would like to know from the Government, through you, the actual number of casualties and the number of people who are still stranded in floods. I would also like to know the steps being taken by the Government to start relief programmes urgently. The relief works should be started without delay. (Interruptions)

[English]

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA: We have raised this matter but the Government has not responded or this. The Government should respond on this first... (Interruptions)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOUDHURY: We have been condemned by the press. The press is saying why the Parliament is silent... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER: Not like this.

THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT (SHRI ARJUN SINGH): Many Members were speaking. I thought that when every one has spoken on it, only then I should say something. That is why I was keeping quiet.

SHRI CHITTA BASU (Barasat): I also want to speak on this.

MR. SPEAKER: Not everybody... (Interruptions)

Zero Hour is becoming more important than the regular proceedings. So many Members have been allowed on this.

SHRI ARJUN SINGH: In the light of the concern expressed by the hon. Members in the House I will draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister and ask him to see what he can do in the matter...*(Interruptions)* I will draw the attention of the Finance Minister. As you see, I cannot make a statement on this. He will do what he wants to do. *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: I think that the Members have expressed their views and the Government also think that it is a serious matter. I would ask the Finance Minister to make a statement.

SHRI BASU DEB ACHARIA:
Today.

[English]

DR. VENKATESHWARLU UMAREDDY (Tenali): It has become a regular feature that several villages on East Coast right from Tada to Ichhapuram particularly in Diviseema and Naidamololu areas in Krishna District and Rapalle, Vemur, Tenali, Duggirala and Mangalgiri areas in Guntur District of Andhra Pradesh are chronically cyclone and flood prone areas. During 1977, 1986 and 1990 floods, cyclones and tidal waves, thousands of persons have died losing cattle and poultry population and fish farms, suffered hundreds of crores worth of crops and orchards rendering millions of poor inhabitants homeless and losing the total equipment by the handloom weavers and fishermen folk with every calamity. Neither the insurance institutions nor the Government agencies could adequately compensate the losses suffered by millions of people on such occasions, thereby

several families have been deprived of their livelihood. There should be a comprehensive scheme to rescue the unfortunate victims who suffer at the fury of the nature persistently because of their locational disadvantage. Any amount of temporary and meagre assistance provided by the Government and voluntary organisations do not help them in any way for restoring their losses and livelihood. I urge upon the Government to think about certain long term and permanent measures such as large scale pucca housing programme, effective crop, cattle, poultry, handloom and hut insurance scheme and also creation of a permanent natural calamities disaster stabilisation fund so that the State Government could immediately draw up and swing into rescue operations in a big way without waiting for the visit of the Central teams. Further, these areas can be declared as natural calamity zone and provided assistance or special grants to strengthen the flood banks. This aspect deserves special attention of the Government.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNIAH (Tumkur): While agreeing with the views expressed by Shri Venkateshwarlu I would also like to draw the attention of the Government that my constituency in Karnataka is terribly affected by floods. I learn and heard that the Prime Minister has said about Bihar and Maharashtra having been affected, and some amount has been allotted to meet the demands of the affected people. But my demand is that the Government should come forward to send a Central team to Karnataka to assess the damage caused. Actually, property and crops worth Rs. ten crores to Rs. fifteen crores have been damaged. There is loss of animals and more than eleven persons have died...*(Interruptions)* Terrible devastation has taken place. Therefore, my humble request is that the Central Government should send a Central team to assess the exact damage caused to the property and the people. I expected the Government to come forward to send a team by this time

but so far the Government has not come forward. I am afraid whether it has come to the notice of the Prime Minister or not. Yesterday I heard on radio that our Prime Minister has shown lot of sympathy to other neighbouring States where devastation has taken place...*(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

SHRI RAM PRASAD SINGH (Bakamganj): We are not being given any chance to speak, so I walk out of the House.

12.41 hrs.

[English]

At this stage, Shri Ram Prasad Singh left the House

MR. SPEAKER: You have to be very brief. There are others also who have to speak.

SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH: But unfortunately, Karnataka is still unattended to. Therefore, I wish to bring it to the notice of the Government that they shall have to send a team of experts to assess the damages caused in Karnataka.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I support the views expressed by my friend Shri Mallikarjunaiyah. It has mostly affected by constituency. I would like to draw the attention of the Government to the fact that Karnataka has been neglected on all fronts, including the flood control. Nearly five persons have been washed away during the recent floods and eight persons have died in Coorg, Shimoga and Hassan districts. Several houses have collapsed and the property and standing crops worth several crores have been washed away due to heavy floods in Hassan, Mandia, Coorg and Chikmagalur districts. This is the plight of the farmers and the people who are

residing on both sides of the river. So, I urge upon the Government to at least release Rs. two crores to provide relief to the flood victims.

SHRI LAL K. ADVANI (Gandhi Nagar): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to raise an issue which was earlier mentioned by my colleague but which I think needs to be taken far more seriously by the Government than it is being taken. A very serious crisis threatens the newspaper industry and if the proposed hike of newsprint is effected by the STC, it would cripple the whole industry. It would mean that except for a few affluent houses which run newspapers, all the others would be closed down. It is a kind of a death warrant for all those small newspapers and journals, not only small but even medium sized, which cannot bear this particular hike. After all, there is a Newsprint Price Fixation Committee which meets every three months. When in the month of June they met, the price of imported standard newsprint was Rs. 13,000 per tonne. They agreed at that time to enhance it by Rs. 1,200 and the price became Rs. 14,200 per tonne. This was on June 21 and this was fixed for the quarter July-September. Then once again there was devaluation and on July 3, the Committee was asked to meet again and a further hike was introduced and the price was raised to Rs. 16,000 per tonne from Rs. 13,000 to Rs. 16,000! And when once again on the 30th of July, that is, day before yesterday, the meeting of the Price Fixation Committee was convened, they were shocked and flabbergasted to hear the STC's recommendation that it should now be increased to Rs. 20,670 per tonne. So, in the last one month, it is sought to be increased from Rs. 13,000 per tonne to Rs. 20,670 per tonne. It is something which is unheard of. It was, therefore, that the newspaper industry protested in that meeting and the meeting had to be put off to the 8th of August. I understand that today the Secretary, Information and Broadcasting is to meet the Finance

Secretary in this regard and a decision is to be taken. I wish that the matter were taken up more seriously and not merely at the Secretaries' level. Political intervention is sought for and I appeal to the Government to intervene immediately and to come to a decision.

Here is a Government which, if it takes the step, it will not be viewed only in monetary terms. It will be viewed as an assault on the media, an assault on democracy and an assault on information.

I, therefore, rise to protest against this particular hike and to request the Government to see that this proposed hike is withdrawn. After all this hike is also being introduced because of the failure of the State Bank of India to fulfil its commitment to foreign newsprint dealers and because of the State Bank of India's failure, which means the Government of India's failure, the newspapers should not be penalised. The media should not be penalised. This is my humble request.

[Translation]

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Sahasra): Mr. Speaker, Sir, today I am pained to say that whatever we speak in the House is not broadcast by A.I.R. or telecast by Doordarshan. If some how it is included in the Parliament News bulletin it is broadcast in Hindi bulletin alone and not in the Parliament News bulletin in English. I have been a member of Bihar Legislative Assembly for the last ten years and I was elected to Parliament last time also from Bihar. But since then I have been watching that whatever we say is not telecast, broadcast or published at all. I am much pained by all this. Speeches of important leaders and the honourable Members occupying the front seats are published as well as broadcast and telecast. This makes us feel as if we have been elected to this House by animals and not by human beings. After a lot of efforts we get a chance to speak, but we are pained when we find that whatever

we speak here is not given publicity. I request you to issue a direction to the media in this regard.

[English]

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): I am trying to add one line to what Shri Advaniji has just said in the House. The problem which has just come for raising the rate of newsprint is because of the canalisation of newsprint through STC. The real solution to this problem will be to decanalise the import of newsprint through STC or anybody else. Because most of the time the L.Cs. are not opened in time, the commitments are made and the newsprint does not reach in time. I hope the Government will decanalise so that this problem does not come up. I only hope that all the liberal measures will be supported by Shri L. K. Advani (*Interruptions*)

[Translation]

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA (Madhubani): Sir, before speaking on the subject of my notice, I would like to comment on the matter raised by my hon. colleague Shri Surya Narayan Yadav... (*Interruptions*)...

MR. SPEAKER: Please confine yourself to the subject of your notice.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am speaking on the subject of my notice only. I urge our media persons to take note of these things. Actually people ask me the reasons behind the statements and speeches made here not reaching them. Now I come to the subject of my notice. Last week the erosion caused by Kosi river caused the river's embankments to collapse. This prompted the Minister of Water Resources of Bihar to submit his resignation. Fortunately the Chief Minister did not accept his resignation as he is an able Minister. Kosi, Kamala and Bagmati are three rivers which carry silt as they flow down from the northern Himalayas beyond Kathmandu. Had I not seen

it, I would not have believed it Sagar-malha.....

MR. SPEAKER: Your speeches are so interesting that we want to keep listening, but there is not much time at our disposal.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am not giving a speech. I am putting my point very briefly. All the three rivers are bringing top soil from the Himalayas...

MR. SPEAKER: Please wind up now.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: I am concluding. This matter is related to Nepal also. Due to the machinations of some contractors the repair work cannot be done. So I request that a team be sent there consisting of MPs from all parties and also representatives of the Nepalese Government. A solution to this problem could be delayed if handled by the official machinery. This problem of erosion is troubling both India and Nepal. I would, therefore, request that a Parliamentary team may be formed for the purpose.

SHRI RAM VILAS PASWAN (Rosera): Sir, I would like to draw your attention to an important international matter. As you know, Sir, India has always worked for world peace. Yesterday a treaty was signed between Russia and the U.S. by Mr. George Bush and Mr. Mikhail Gorbachev. I think this is a historic treaty. Government of India and this house should have welcomed this treaty. I would like the Government on Hon. Speaker to bring a resolution which expresses support for this treaty, because by this move the super powers are moving towards world peace which has always been our goal.

SHRI BHOGENDRA JHA: If the Chair brings such a Resolution, it will be passed unanimously.

[English]

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV (Azamgarh): Sir, it is no doubt a historic Treaty. I met you this morning in your Chamber and you yourself welcomed that and said that this is a major historic treaty. After meeting you, I talked to the Foreign Minister and also I talked to the former Foreign Minister, Shri Atal Bihari Vajpayeeji and the leaders of various parties. There is full agreement on the proposal that a small welcome message should go from the House, and the Foreign Minister is consulting the Prime Minister and I think that with a small message he will come, may be from the Chair that message will go welcoming this historic Treaty and also hoping that it will ultimately lead to total ban on armaments. I think it is a welcome historic Treaty and it concerns the entire world, the peace-loving people all over the world.

[Translation]

SHRI ATAL BIHARI VAJ-PAYEE (Lucknow): Sir, it would be better if the Government makes a statement on this Treaty. This statement should reflect the Government's point of view because whatever has happened is most welcome. Whatever remains to be done should also be discussed. India has adopted a stand on nuclear disarmament and today there is need to reiterate it. That is why I had suggested to Shri Yadav that a statement should come from the Government and then all of us may express our support.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV: The hon. Foreign Minister has said that he will talk to the hon. Prime Minister and convey our sentiments today itself.

MR. SPEAKER: I think this is a very good suggestion. I will discuss it with the Government, Opposition leaders and other hon. Members and an appropriate step will be taken.

✓ THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): I agree with you and shall convey your feelings. We have always been active supporters of such things. We have always passed Resolutions in support of such developments. So this is nothing new.

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI (Saidpur): Sir, I am grateful to you for giving me this opportunity. The hon. Agriculture Minister is about to make a statement on the drought situation. In this context... (Interruptions)...

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Sir, those sitting on the back benches are not given an opportunity to speak... (Interruptions)... Please allow the backbenchers also to make a submission... (Interruptions)...

SHRI RAJNATH SONKAR SHASTRI: I would like to raise a very serious matter. Although power is in short supply throughout the country, the situation in Uttar Pradesh is particularly bad and everyone in the state is facing the difficulty. In the situation of drought the farmers are unable to use their pump-sets and tubewells as there is a shortage of electricity. The supply of power is very erratic. The Power Minister also belongs to that region. Even kerosene lamps cannot be lit as there is scarcity of kerosene oil. There is no electric supply even for lighting purposes. People are facing a lot of hardship. The Government should make arrangements to set up an efficient power supply system in Uttar Pradesh so that there is power supply round the clock. (Interruptions).

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: The hon. Member on the last Bench will speak now.

(Interruptions)

[Translation]

SHRI BHUBANESHWAR PRASAD MEHTA (Hazaribagh): Sir, I

would like to make a request regarding Hazaribagh district of Bihar. North Karnpara... (Interruptions)... two years back the Bihar Government had sent a proposal for setting up a Super Thermal Power Stations at that place. The project which would have a capacity of 1000 MW is estimated to cost Rs. 100 crore. This power station is expected to meet the power shortage in Bihar. There are two projects in the area—the Ashoka project and the Magadh project. Both are coal-based projects. These projects are also expected to contribute towards fulfilling the shortage of power. So I would urge the Central Government to give clearance to the North Karnpara project so that work can be started immediately (Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: This is not going on record. Now, the Minister of Agriculture will make a Statement on drought situation.

(Interruptions)*

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the flood and drought situation in the country. Pleased don't do this.

(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER: We are discussing the flood and drought situation in various parts of the country. Please allow us to listen.

(Interruptions)*

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: All matters are important. You will not interrupt and what you are going to say will not go on record.

(Interruptions)*

12.59 hs.

PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

Central Reserve Police Force, Recruitment Rules 1991 and Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1991.*[English]*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOBI): Sir, on behalf of Shri S. B. Chavan, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy of the Central Reserve Police Force (Combatised Hindi Translators Cadre) Recruitment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 203 in Gazette of India dated the 30th March, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 18 of the Central Reserve Police Force Act, 1949.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT--227/91]

- (2) A copy of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Amendment Rules, 1991 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. G.S.R. 179 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 25th March, 1991 under sub-section (3) of section 30 of the Foreign Contribution (Regulation) Act, 1976.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT--228/91]

Notification under Delhi Administration Act, 1966

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI M. M. JACOBI): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. S.O. 324(E) (Hindi and English versions)

published in Gazette of India dated the 9th May, 1991 containing President's Order dated the 9th May, 1991 regarding suspension of operation of certain provisions of the Delhi Administration Act, 1966 for a further period of four months with effect from the 13th May, 1991 issued under section 31 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT--229/91]

Notifications under Essential Commodities Act, 1955 and Review on the Working of and Annual Report of Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation LTD, Chandigarh for 1989-90 etc.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI MULLAPALLY RAMACHANDRAN): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table—

- (1) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (6) of section 3 of the Essential Commodities Act, 1955:—

- (i) S.O. 259(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1991 specifying that every manufacturer of SSP fertilisers, micro-nutrient fertilizers, physical/granulated mixtures of NPK, micro-nutrients and combination thereof shall possess the minimum laboratory facilities mentioned in the list annexed to the notification.

- (ii) S.O. 260(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1991 making certain amendments to Notification No. S.O. 977(E) dated the 9th November, 1987.

- (iii) The Fertiliser (Control) (Amendment) Order, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 261(E) in Gazette of India dated the 16th April, 1991.

(iv) S.O. 350(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 21st May, 1991 constituting the Central Fertiliser Committee.

(v) S.O. 1439 published in Gazette of India dated the 25th May, 1991 appointing Shri K. G. Krishnamoorthy, Joint Secretary as the controller of Fertilisers vice Shri R. M. Sethi.

(vi) The Fertiliser (Control) (Second Amendment) Order, 1991 published in Notification No. S.O. 444(E) in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1991.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—230/91]

(2) A copy each of the following papers (Hindi and English versions) under section 619A of the Companies Act, 1956:—

(i) Review by the Government on the working of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1989-90.

(ii) Annual Report of the Haryana Agro-Industries Corporation Limited, Chandigarh, for the year 1989-90 along with Audited Accounts and comments of the Comptroller and Auditor General thereon.

(3) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (2) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—231/91]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI P. K. THUNGON): Sir, I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Detailed Demands for Grants (Hindi

and English versions) of the Ministry of Industry for the year 1991-92.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT—232/91]

13.05 hrs.

STATEMENT BY MINISTER

Drought situation in the Country

[English]

THE MINISTER OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI BALRAM JAKHAR): Sir, I seek leave of the House to make a statement on the rainfall situation in the country during the current south-west monsoon.

2. The forecast for the south-west monsoon made by India Meteorological Department (IMD) on the 27th May, 1991 is that the quantum of rainfall in the country as a whole for the season would be 94 per cent of the long-term average value, within the estimated error of ± 4 per cent.

3. The south-west monsoon set in over Kerala on 2nd June, 1991, around the normal time. During the first two weeks of the south-west monsoon, i.e. 1st June, 1991 to the 15th June, 1991, the rainfall was quite satisfactory throughout the country. The Northern Limit of Monsoon (NLM) continued to advance till the 15th June, slightly ahead of schedule, and passed through Veraval, Ahmedabad, Bhopal, Sagar, Khajuraho, Kanpur, Bareilly, Dehradun and Dalhousie. The monsoon during this phase was active in the Peninsula, central India, east India, east Uttar Pradesh and parts of North India. However, it did not advance further for about 3 weeks upto 10th July, and the amount of precipitation declined from 183% of normal on the 12th June to 89% of normal on the 10th July. However, it reached Delhi and the neighbouring areas on the 16th July and covered the entire country by the 19th July. The rainfall position in the country has shown some

[Sh. Balram Jakhar]

improvement since the middle of July, 1991. Normally, the south-west monsoon covers the entire country by the 15th of July and so, this year there was a delay of four or five days in covering the entire country.

4 The cumulative rainfall position so far has been poor as compared to the corresponding period in all the past 5 years from 1986 onwards except in 1987. As on the 10th July, 1991, only 17 out of the 35 meteorological sub-divisions and 47 per cent of the districts of the country had received excess or normal rainfall as against 16 sub-divisions and 37 per cent districts in 1987. Subsequently, widespread rains improved the position considerably and as on the 24th July, 21 out of 35 meteorological sub-divisions and 52 per cent of the districts in the country received excess or normal rainfall as against 10 meteorological sub-divisions and 33% of districts in 1987 and 23 sub-divisions and 57% of the districts in 1986.

5. The delay in the advance of monsoon over north-west India was mainly due to the prevalence of unfavourable pressure patterns over the area. From the second week of July onwards, three low pressure areas and one depression developed over the north Bay of Bengal and moved over land increasing the rainfall activity over Orissa and central and west India. This provided much needed rainfall to Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, and Gujarat. All these states have now come to "normal" category. Bihar, Uttar Pradesh, Himachal Pradesh, Delhi, Haryana and West Rajasthan did not benefit much from the passage of these systems although these regions also received rainfall. As a percentage of normal rainfall, the precipitation as on the 24th July, was only in 36 hills of West Uttar Pradesh, varied from 50 to 59 in Bihar Plateau & Plains, East Uttar Pradesh, plains of West Uttar Pradesh and Himachal Pradesh, and from 60 to 69 in Haryana, Chandigarh and Delhi, East and West Rajasthan.

6. It is, thus, clear that rainfall has been very good over the Peninsula, Northeast India, West Bengal, Orissa, Madhya Pradesh, Punjab, East Rajasthan and entire Gujarat State including Saurashtra and Kutch. Rainfall activity has been subdued over Bihar, Haryana, Delhi, Himachal Pradesh and Uttar Pradesh although rainfall has occurred over most parts of Bihar and some parts of Uttar Pradesh and Haryana during the period from 27th to 29th July.

7. The Central Water Commission monitors the storage position of 56 important reservoirs in the country. The total live storage position in these reservoirs stood at 37.47 T.M.C. (Thousand Million Cubic-meter) on 5th July, 40.15 T.M.C. on 15th July and 56.54 T.M.C. on 26th July, 1991. The position is more than the average of last seven years' live storage position which is 34.94 T.M.C. However, the position of reservoirs located in Uttar Pradesh and Bihar is at present not satisfactory.

8. Delay in monsoon has affected sowing and transplantation of kharif crops particularly in Uttar Pradesh, Bihar and Haryana. In Bihar transplantation of paddy has, by about the end of July, taken place on 33 per cent of the total area as against the normal coverage of over 70%. Sowing of Maize has taken place only in 65% of the normal area and oilseeds in 80% of the normal area. In Uttar Pradesh, only 40% of normal rice area has been transplanted. Coarse grain crops like Jowar and Bajra are also badly affected in Uttar Pradesh. The Maize sowing in Rajasthan is particularly affected and is not likely to improve as the sowing season is already over. The State Government is promoting pulses as an alternate crop. The sowing of oilseeds is progressing well in Andhra Pradesh, Karnataka, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Tamil Nadu. In Gujarat, even though the sowing of groundnut was lagging behind substantially for some time, the good rains during last fortnight has improved the prospects.

Cotton sowing in Northern States is already over in the irrigated areas and is in progress in the rainfed areas of Rajasthan, Madhya Pradesh, Maharashtra and Gujarat. In Haryana, the sowing operations in Rohtak and Rewari Districts have been affected. In the rest of the country the sowing and transplantation of kharif crops are on expected trends particularly as a result of good rains after 17th July, 1991.

9. The concerned State Governments have already geared up their machinery to meet the present adverse situation effectively due to delayed monsoon. Shortage of drinking water was experienced in some pockets of Gurgaon, Narnaul, Rewari and Rohtak districts of Haryana, and the State Government has initiated prompt remedial measures. The Government of Bihar has drawn up a contingency agricultural plan and initiated steps for creating an awareness among farmers for taking up alternate crops. Steps have been taken to ensure uninterrupted supply of power for operating tube-wells and to provide employment under Jawahar Rojgar Yojana in needy areas. The Govt. of Uttar Pradesh has geared up the District machinery to ensure supply of inputs, irrigation water and power. Instructions have also been issued for undertaking works to provide employment and remove drinking water difficulties in affected areas of Uttar Pradesh. Steady availability of diesel to meet the enhanced demand has been kept up and as a result the consumption of diesel in July, 1991 was 23% higher in Bihar, about 30% in U.P., 18.8% in Haryana and about 38% in Punjab over that during July, 1990.

10. The Central Government has been alive to the possible adverse impact of an aberrant monsoon and interacting with State Governments continuously. As early as in April, 1991, the Ministry of Agriculture had written to the State Agriculture Production Commissioners suggesting model Contingency Crop Plans to meet the

adverse situation. The issue was also discussed in the Conference of State Relief Commissioners in May. In the light of the erratic trend of monsoon, the Ministry of Agriculture again advised the Northern and Western States on 12th July, 1991 to draw up emergency plans to meet the shortage of drinking water, fodder and power supply etc. They were also requested to draw up shelves of projects for providing employment to the people likely to be affected. The states have been alerted on the need to ensure priority supply of power and the easy availability of diesel for facilitating agricultural operations. The Crop Weather Watch Group in the Ministry of Agriculture is maintaining a close watch on the progress of monsoon and kharif operations. The States were also advised to convene similar meetings of weather watch group at the state level. The situation is also being monitored by a Committee of Secretaries.

11. The primary responsibility of managing natural calamities is that of the State Governments. Emphasizing this principle, the IX Finance Commission recommended ready access to resources and autonomy in relief operations for the States. On the recommendations of the IX Finance Commission, from 1st April, 1990, a Calamity Relief Fund (CRF) for financing relief expenditure has been constituted for each State. 75 per cent of which is contributed by the Central Government and the balance by the State Government concerned. An annual contribution of Rs. 804 crores for the State CRFs has been envisaged for, and of this amount Rs. 603 crores are contributed by the Central Government. Fifty per cent of the Central share of the CRF for the year 1991-92 has already been released to States. The State Level Committee, headed by the Chief Secretary of the State, is empowered to decide on all matters connected with the financing of the relief expenditure, including norms of assistance. The State Governments are required to meet all expenditure on relief operations from the CRF.

[Sh. Balram Jakhar]

12. To sum up, the progress of south-west monsoon has not been satisfactory in the northern India. However, in view of the improvement in the rainfall during the past two weeks, the situation has eased in certain parts. The coming weeks in August and September will be crucial to the kharif prospects this year. We will continue to maintain our vigilance and the Hon'ble Members may rest assured that no effort would be spared in initiating appropriate interventions at the relevant time. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

Let me explain. I told you before that this is a state subject. They used to inform the centre and a central team was sent there. It was decided by the Ninth Finance Commission that it is a subject which comes under their jurisdiction and the centre need not bother about it. All the money will be released to them in advance in four instalments.

[*English*]

We have got that part and we give them that amount.

[*Translation*]

We have already given two instalments. We shall give the third one also when the time comes. The rest is the responsibility of the State Government. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER: All of you, please sit down. I must say that a good statement has been made and Members are interested in discussing what has been stated in this statement. I think we would discuss it under Rule 193 in detail. We will fix a time for this.

SHRI CHANDRA JEET YADAV:

Sir, I have already given a notice under Rule 193.

MR. SPEAKER: I have said that. Under Rule 193, we will discuss it. Now, we will take up Matters Under Rule 377.

13.12 Hrs.

MATTERS UNDER RULE 377

[*English*]

(i) Need to set up large Public Sector Industrial Units in Gadchiroli District, Maharashtra

SHRI VILAS MUTTEMWAR (Chimur): Sir, it has been the policy of the Government to bring about controlled, balanced and uniform development throughout the country and to bring backward and undeveloped areas in the mainstream. With this purpose, 'No Industry District' Scheme was formulated for which Government announced many facilities, concessions, subsidies and relaxations also, but in the absence of proper control and guidelines neither the backward areas have been developed nor the people have been benefited.

In Maharashtra also, Gadchiroli District, which is tribal dominated, was declared 'No Industry District', but even after five years no efforts have been made either to create an industrial atmosphere or to set up any major industry there. As against it, more industries have been set up with an investment of Rs. 4000 crores in those districts of the State which are already developed.

For setting up industries in this District, the Central Government issued many 'letters of intent' and also provided credit facilities, but industries were set up in other areas. An amount up to Rs. 2 crores was made available for creating an industrial atmosphere, but the State Government could not utilise it. The important institution "SICOM" which promotes the industries, is getting very large and costly posters and advertising material printed regarding various facilities to provide the industrial atmosphere but Gadchiroli has not been mentioned in them at all.

Vadasa Desaijanj in District Gadchiroli is the most suitable place for an industrial estate and the people of the area want to develop it as "Rajiv Udyog Nagar." I would, therefore, request that an initiative for industrialisation should be undertaken by setting up a large public sector unit there and in future it should be ensured that industrial units are set up in this District only.

(ii) Need to convert Satpura metre-gauge line into broad-gauge line and introduce Express Diesel trains between Seoni and Jabalpur, Madhya Pradesh

[*Translation*]

KUMARI VIMLA VERMA (Seoni): Mr. Speaker, Sir, Madhya Pradesh is a large state of the country and abounds in natural and mineral wealth, but the State lacks proper transport facilities. In backward and tribal areas even today facility of only metre-gauge line is available which is not quite beneficial. Railway Ministry had formed a Committee to look into such lines which had submitted its Report 20 years back. There is a mention of Satpura Railway line of Madhya Pradesh, but for the last 20 years no action has been taken to convert this line into broad-gauge line. Till this arrangement is made, a fast train with a diesel engine between Seoni and Jabalpur should be introduced in the morning. A similar train should be introduced from Jabalpur to Seoni at 5.30 P.M. so that the Adivasi and backward people living in the area of this railway track could easily avail the facility of divisional offices, big hospitals, High Court and business centres located in Jabalpur.

Therefore, the Railway Minister should immediately take up the conversion of this narrow gauge line into broad-gauge line and till then a superfast train should be introduced.

(iii) Need to expedite establishment of Rating Training Project at Nedumalakkunnu, Kerala

[*English*]

SHRI K. MURALEE DHARAN (Calicut): A suitable location for Rating Training Establishment has been found by the authorities and the Deputy Director General of Shipping and other officials who have inspected the spot at Nedumalakkunnu in Kakodi Panchayath, Kozhikode District, Kerala State. 30 acres of land is proposed to be acquired for this purpose and the land owners have already given their consent and the estimate for the project is fixed at Rs. 15 crores. The place is very near to the Calicut port and Beypore port. Since there is frequent traffic, there would not be any difficulty in reaching Nedumalakkunnu. Pure water is available there and there is no question of pollution. For construction of the building, raw materials like sand, metal, granite etc., are easily available there. Calicut Corporation, Kakodi Panchayat, Citizen Committee of Calicut etc., are taking initiative and interest in the establishment of this project.

The sketch plan and other documents connected with the project have already reached the concerned offices. Despite all this, there is no further progress. I urge upon the Government to take steps for early establishment of Rating Training Project at Nedumalakkunnu.

SK (iv) Need to issue 'No Objection Certificate' to the Slum-dwellers living on Government land in Bombay

SHRI RAM NAIK (Bombay-North): There are more than 20 lakh slum-dwellers residing in Mumbai (Bombay) on lands belonging to various departments of the Central Government like Railways, Airport Authority, Salt Commissioner, Navy, Air Force and Army, Port Trust and Atomic Energy Commission. While the Government of Maharashtra have provided basic civic amenities like water,

[Sh. Ram Naik]

electricity, drainage, pathways etc., to slums on State Government and Mumbai Municipal Corporation lands in Mumbai (Bombay) under the slum-improvement programme, the slum-dwellers on the Central Government land are denied these civic amenities because the Central Government have not issued 'No Objection Certificates' (NOC) to the State Government. Since the matter is pending for more than seven years, there is considerable discontent among the slum-dwellers. I, therefore, demand that a time-bound programme to issue NOCs on war-footing be formulated and executed urgently.

(v) Need to lay double railway line between Delhi and Saharanpur and also to replace old engines and bogies of the trains running on this section

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARPAL PANWAR (Kairana): Mr. Speaker, Sir, the condition of Delhi-Saharanpur railway line is very deplorable. The trains stop at railway station for too short a time. Engines are old and the bogies are in a dilapidated condition, with the result the travelling in these trains is quite uncomfortable.

I request the Central Government that this line should be doubled immediately and the old and dilapidated bogies and engines should be replaced by diesel trains and the line should also be electrified. Arrangements for manned level crossings should also be made at places where several persons have been killed in the past. Therefore, I request the Government to make arrangements for manned level crossings at Elam, Goharani and other places at the earliest.

(vi) Need to allow power project in private Sector in Jayamkondam area at Trichy District in Tamil Nadu

[*English*]

DR. (SHRIMATI) K.S. SOUNDARAM (Tiruchengode): The State Government of Tamil Nadu have taken a

decision to set up a power project in the private sector using the lignite deposits available in Jayamkondam area of Trichy District. Lignite reserve in this area can sustain a power plant at 1500 M.W.

The Electricity (Supply) Act 1948 needs to be amended so as to permit the wholly-owned private sector power generating companies to be set up. I request the Hon. Minister of Power to look into the matter for encouraging private sector.

MR. SPEAKER: Shri H. D. Devegowda.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): I have already raised this matter, Sir.

(vii) Need to complete J. K. Petro-Chemicals Project at Salempur in Aligarh district, Uttar Pradesh

[*Translation*]

DR. LAL BAHADUR RAWAL (Hathras): I would like to draw the attention of the Central Government to J. K. Petro-Chemicals Projects. Some 10 years back the then Prime Minister of India laid the foundation stone of J.K. Petro-Chemicals Project at Salempur on Hathras-Sikandrara road in Aligarh District, but even after the lapse of such a long time, no progress has been made on the project though adequate land and resources are available. The people were happy with the announcement of the setting up of this project, but now the project is confined to the files alone as a result the people of the area are extremely disappointed. Government should take steps to implement this project as early as possible so that the unemployed youths could get employment and the people of weaker sections are able to earn their livelihood. This will also help a lot in solving the problem of unemployment in the region. So, I request the Central Government to take effective steps as early as possible to establish J.K. Petro-Chemicals Project.

13.22 hrs.

GENERAL BUDGET, 1991-92—

GENERAL DISCUSSION—Contd.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: Now we take up further discussion on the General Budget. Before I call upon the hon. Member to continue his speech, I would like to bring it to the notice of the House that today we may have very sumptuous lunch; but we may not have the lunch break. At the same time, with your agreement we may sit even upto 7 O'clock in the evening. This is just to accommodate all the Members who want to speak on the Budget today. I hope that everybody would cooperate.

Shri Bhupinder Singh Hooda to continue his speech.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA (Rohtak): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is a historical budget. For the first time after independence, the budget could not be presented at the appointed time due to unprecedented political reasons and it was presented in July. Secondly, due to the political stability elections were held in our country again within a period of a year and a half. Thirdly, the longest budget speech after independence was delivered by our Finance Minister, and fourthly, we inherited an empty treasury. All the same, there is no doubt about the fact that the Finance Minister has spared the poor man from the burden. In a situation of financial crisis everybody has to share some burden. But I would submit to the Finance Minister that the maximum burden has fallen on the farmers. I am a farmer and my State viz. Haryana, is predominantly an agricultural state. There is great resentment in the farming community about the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers. I had been to my constituency, and every farmer is very much angry over withdrawal of subsidy on ferti-

lizers because even the most ordinary farmer uses fertilizers and a burden of Rupees two thousand crores has been imposed on them. Self-sufficiency in foodgrains has been the main target of our country, the foundation for which was first of all laid by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru. Right from the beginning his aim was to achieve self-sufficiency in the production of foodgrains. The point to be considered now-a-days is whether the hike in fertilizer prices would be a big setback to our farm sector? In view of the grave economic position of the country, concern is being expressed to save the country, all the same we have to think if the agriculturist breaks down, how is it possible to save the country. Such a thing has already been mentioned in the House. Our senior colleague, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that among agriculturists there is an affluent class which should pay taxes. In my constituency, on an average a farmer has got one acre of land, but in none of the villages, there is an agriculturist who might have purchased a vehicle or a TV set out of the earnings from agriculture. But even the farmer having only one acre of land has been adversely affected due to withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers. Our hon. Finance Minister has said that farmers would be compensated by raising the procurement price. Regarding the procurement price our senior colleague, Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav said that it is 70 per cent of farmers, but I am of the opinion that there are 76 per cent of agriculturists who do not produce surplus foodgrains. They produce foodgrains only for their own consumption and that of the members of their families, and 23 or 25 per cent agriculturists are producing 56 per cent of foodgrains. From the speech of the Finance Minister, I would understand that the agriculturist shall have to bear an additional burden of Rs. 7.00 per quintal, but as I am a farmer, I would like to say that if subsidy is withdrawn it would put an additional burden of Rs. 16 to 20 per quintal on the farmers.

[Sh. Bhupinder Singh Hooda]

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the second argument which was been put forward is that the prices of fertilizers have not been raised since 1981 till this day. I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister to this fact that there must have been some reason for the same. Why were the prices not raised. The agriculturist was getting a profit then, how could agriculture be profitable in spite of such a high price-rise? Today an agriculturist is being seen as a producer but if we look at him as a consumer, we can see that he is also affected by increase in the prices of certain items. Today, I would give some suggestions to the Finance Minister in this regard. The farmers are not in a position to bear the burden that is being thrust upon them. The rate of interest for loans to farmers should not exceed 10 per cent so that there is no need for waiver of loans to the farmers. Previous government came to power by misleading the agriculturists and telling them that their loans would be waived of, but everybody knows that the government played with the emotions of agriculturists and how such loan was waived of and how much benefit was given to agriculturists. On the contrary the rate of interest was increased by 3 per cent.

[English]

MR. SPEAKER: I think you have consumed ten minutes.

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: Yesterday, I had just started.

SHRI P.M. SAYEED (Lakshadweep): This is his maiden speech.

MR. SPEAKER: If this is your maiden speech, then okay.

[Translation]

SHRI BHUPINDER SINGH HOODA: I was saying that the rate of interest had gone up by 3 per cent out of which 1.5 per cent was the interest and 1.5 per cent was the increase in guarantee fee. This increase demoralised the agriculturists.

There should be cheaper and uniform electricity rates for agriculturists. If we calculate the investment by the farmers, we should see as to at what rate electricity is supplied to farmers in Maharashtra and in Haryana. But the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers is uniformly applicable to all the farmers.

Secondly, I would like to submit to the Finance Minister that he has said that the Banks shall have to pay to the Government 3 per cent of their earnings from the interest. I feel that there should be some reduction in it and the priority section should be exempted from this burden, but there will be an increase of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent in the interest on loans to the farmers. My submission is that farmers should be given a subsidy on diesel. I would like to draw your attention to a couple of important issues which are the lifeline of our agriculturists in Haryana. The President has referred to Rajiv-Longowal accord in his Address, one condition of which is the construction of Sutlaj-Yamuna Link Canal. It is the life-line of agriculturists of Haryana, but no provision has been made for it in the budget.

From 1983 to 1989 the time bound schedules were fixed seven times, disturbed to complete this work but even then the work was not completed. The Chief Minister Shri Bhajan Lal had also written a letter to the hon. Prime Minister in this regard. Today, over seven and a half lakh acres of land of Haryana is parched and as a result we are suffering a loss of 8 lakh tonnes of foodgrains per year and the farmers of Haryana are facing a loss of Rs. 1000 crore per annum. Is the country ready to bear the burden of such a loss? I would like to submit that this work should be handed over to Border Roads Organisation and the army should provide security to them. This project would have cost Rs. 176 crore in 1983 whereas today the cost has escalated to Rs. 560 crore. Secondly, electricity is vital for everybody in the country; whether he may be a farmer or some

other else. Generally there is power crisis in Haryana. The Yamuna Nagar thermal power plant which would generate 1200 MWs of electricity has already been cleared by the Ministry of Energy but no provision has been made in the Budget for it. The Karnal refinery would provide employment to hundreds of people but there is no provision in the Budget for it also.

Rs. 3508 crore have been allocated for the Rural Development by the Finance Minister. It is good that out of this Rs. 2100 crore have been earmarked for generating 100 million days of employment. Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is true that I have been the Chairman of Panchayat Samiti. You too have been a farmer and have been associated with them. I would like to highlight the problems of the villages there. No provision has been made for educated unemployed and rural unemployed. I would like to give a small example. A farmer sold his land and managed to educate his two sons upto B.A. level. Then he ran from one leader to the other to get jobs for his sons. When he failed he requested the leaders to brainwash his sons so that they may forget that they had passed B.A. and take up the plough once again. This is the condition in villages today. There is need to pay attention in this direction. Secondly, the work is done on a temporary basis. It should be done in a planned way. The villages with a population of over 5000 should be provided all those facilities which exist in a city, whether it is metalled road, electricity or water supply. Only then the country will progress.

Today, the country's greatest son late Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not amidst us. Without him the House has lost its liveliness. I remember, he used to say that out of entire funds for the rural development only 15 to 20 paise used to reach the rural masses. There is need to think in this direction also. Strict watch should be kept and arrangements made so that

the funds which are released reach the proper quarters without misappropriation.

Allocation of Rs. 758 crore have been made for the drinking water scheme which has been named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi. I welcome it. But here I would like to point out that the allocation for old schemes has been made on the basis of population which was 2000 earlier but today it is 5000. Therefore there is need for augmentation in the allocation of funds. There are disputes and clashes in every village on water and it is very common that women quarrel with each other to get water from the tap. There is need to pay attention to the fact as to how 500 people can be provided drinking water from one tap.

The Railways is not only a means of transport but also a source of employment for the unemployed. About 10,000 people in my Constituency are engaged in petty trades. Some sell milk, some sell sugarcane and others are small shopkeepers who come to Delhi which is adjacent to our city. I therefore request you to construct a railway line from Rewai to Rohtak via Thajhar. Besides the Delhi-Bhiwani section should be electrified so that unemployed get some work. The Bhiwani Hissar section should be converted into broad gauge because it is very essential. Income tax ceiling limit should be raised upto Rs. 40,000 as price rise is adversely hitting the middle income group and employees.

As you have given very little time to me and put a time limit also I would like to conclude by saying that I fully agree with the hon. Finance Minister's statement that in 1989 the economic condition of the country was strong and the day Congress was overthrown and the opposition party came to power, the condition started deteriorating. Here I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister to the fact that in Haryana the opposition came to power in 1987

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and in view of this one can imagine the economic condition there. Therefore, I demand that special provision of at least Rs. 300 crore be made in this year's Budget for the development of Haryana so that Haryana makes progress and occupies the same place it had earned for itself sometime back. With these words, I thank you Sir, for allowing me to speak and express my gratitude to all those Members who heard a new Member like me patiently.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV (Saharsa): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise to strongly oppose the General Budget. India is a country of farmers, villages and workers. The rich constitute only 10 to 15 per cent of the total population whereas the farmers and workers constitute 85 per cent of the population. This proves that the farmers and workers have more influence over the Country. The Budget which has been presented in the House is anti-farmer and anti-worker and is not in the interest of the middle class people. Recently, there has been devaluation of rupee and while doing so the Government said that the financial crisis was such that we could not overcome that without devaluation. There is nothing new in it. I do not think that the Government has said anything new. Our Finance Minister knows that since 1980-81 there has been deficit Budget every year and the deficit has been increasing since then along with our debt liabilities. The proof is in the Finance Minister's Budget Statement where the deficit for the year 1985-86 has been shown at Rs. 21,857 crore whereas for 1986-87 it has increased to Rs. 26,342 crore and till March 1991 it touched the all time high of Rs. 43,331 crore. There is nothing new in it. This deficit did not increase during one or two years but has been continuously increasing. The Budget deficit over the years has led to the economic crisis and in turn it has given a jolt to our credibility in International market. Because of this deficit, the burden on poor, farmers and the

workers has continuously increased and now in 1991 the Government had to go in for devaluation of rupee per force. I think the opposition has been in power for just one or one and a half year including the tenure of Chandra Shekhar Government. By the way that period should not be included because Chandra Shekhar's Government was supported by your party. Our party remained in power for just one year. Before 1980 i.e. between 1977-80 the Budget deficit was not so much. The proof is in your Budget. We are having a deficit since 1980 and your Government was in power at that time also. What were you doing then? Wasn't the then hon. Minister of Finance aware all these things? Where are we taking the country towards? The rupee has been devalued and this Budget is an indicator of the country's black future. You have not thought of ways and means to take this country forward, to improve the lot of the people. Mr. Speaker, Sir, I believe that the economic condition of the country has deteriorated so much so that, we won't be able to make any progress if we do not rise above party considerations. It won't be proper, if you take some unilateral decisions, without consulting anyone and impose taxes on millions of our people. You have raised excise duty on television, V.C.R. and Air Conditioner. Are you aware of the insignificant amount of revenue that you would get from this raise? Moreover, you propose to cover the deficit through taxes, which are bound to affect the rural popular. There is no provision in the Budget for the welfare of the people living in the rural areas.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, through you, I would like to draw the attention of the Government towards the fact that this Budget has created confusion and misunderstanding in the minds of the people. The deficit shown in the Budget and the additional taxes imposed has created doubts in the mind of the farmers, the poor people, the Government servants and middle class people about the beneficiaries

of this Budget? Who are going to be benefited from it, the poorer sections of the society, the middle class or the farmers or is it that only a handful of people are going to be benefited from it? Mr. Speaker, Sir, it seems to me that they won't be able to cover the deficit through this Budget because even if all the raised and newly imposed taxes are taken into consideration, still there would be a deficit of rupees 9,000 crores. This clearly means that only a few people are going to be benefited from the provisions of this Budget. The possibility of any major change as a result of this Budget is remote.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, in Paragraph No. 28 of the Budget speech, it is mentioned that Rs. 21,850 crore would be spent during 1990-91 for the purpose of debt servicing. It has also been mentioned that the estimated amount required for debt servicing during 1991-92, that is, Rs. 27,450 crores would be 42 per cent of the net revenue receipts of the Union Government from the existing taxes. If this trend continues and no steps are taken to improve the situation the debt servicing would be more than 50% of the net revenue of the Union Government by 1994-95. So, on the one hand, you have elaborated these constraints and on the other, you say that you want to remove the economic disparities in the country. How is it possible? Your budget is impractical. Leave alone the principal, when you have to pay so much as interest, I can say that you won't be able to repay, even after imposing the new taxes through this Budget. Thus, it is clear that the people of this country are not going to be benefited from this budget rather you are trying to mislead the people of this country.

Sir, if the amount of interest is excluded, the non-plan expenditure has increased considerably in 1991-92 in comparison to previous year expenditure. The amount allocated for plan expenditure has been considerably decreased. It has been reduced by more than 18 per cent. I

am simply unable to comprehend the statistics presented by the hon'ble Minister of Finance. I wanted to say one thing for a long time and it is that a Union Budget of such magnitude cannot be prepared just by economists. It is very much essential to take experienced people also into confidence. Practicals are an inseparable part of a university students course and training is provided to I.A.S. probationers also, who have passed competitive examinations and here you have entrusted the responsibility of drafting the national budget to an economist. While preparing the Budgets for rural areas, you take into confidence experienced people, who have worked in the field, and well acquainted with the problems and necessities of the rural areas. I am not saying that one can prepare a Budget without the assistance of economists, but I would certainly like to say that you cannot prepare a good Budget without consulting people, who are well acquainted with the villages. There cannot be two opinions about it. Grave injustice has been done in this Budget to the farmers, especially to the medium class farmers. You have done away with subsidy. It would have made some sense, had you remained content with that but barring ammonium sulphate, you have hiked the prices of fertilizers by 40 per cent. With Government increasing the prices by 40 per cent, fertilizer prices in the villages have gone up by 80 rupees. People have to pay Rs. 180 for a bag, for which they earlier paid only Rs. 100. Grave injustice has been done to farmers, already affected by floods and droughts. Their educated children do not have employment, they are not in a position to appear in competitive examinations and are forced to plough the fields. Hon. Minister of Finance, Sir, the people of this country are not going to take such injustice lightly. If you continue to perpetrate such injustice against the farmers and labourers they would have no option but to join hands and make their presence felt in the Parliament. You won't be able to stop them from doing so, as

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today there is nobody to listen to them or to air their woes.

In his Budget speech, the hon. Minister of Finance has promised a model village in each district. Successive Governments, which have assumed office since 1977, have been promising model villages. From the definition of a model village, one can make out that the facilities mentioned there are found only in metropolitan cities like Delhi, Bombay and Madras. Such facilities are not there even in Patna, Bihar. When we people go to Bihar, we feel sad when we find that even a single road in the rural areas is not similar to the ones in the capital. Presently, these facilities are available exclusively in cities only. A model village means availability of schools, electricity, roads, health facilities etc. like those available in cities. Seeing the budgetary provisions, I can say with certainty that if you look at the expenditure incurred on model villages from 1980 to 1991.. (*Interruptions*)...

Mr. Speaker. Sir, please give me some more time. The condition of villages can be improved, only if we are sincere about it. If you improve the lot of the villagers and develop the rural areas, the villagers would happily pay whatever tax you impose on them. Unfortunately, it seems that your 'Model Villages' will remain only on paper and won't be translated into action.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, this is no time for mentioning the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. His untimely demise has caused us immense sorrow. However, from the manner in which the hon. Minister of Finance, invoked the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi, while presenting the Budget, it seemed as if the late leader himself had directed that the prices of commodities used by the farmers should be increased. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had said during his election campaign that prices would be brought down within 100 days, once his party assumes office.

However, from the Budget, it seems that prices would go up within 100 days and to some extent it has already gone up. It was Shri Gandhi's dream to see every villager educated, but no provision has been made in the Budget to fulfil that dream. Had this Congress Government wisdom, it would have taken necessary steps to check the price-rise. There cannot be two opinions that Shri Rajiv Gandhi was a great leader, for whom the welfare of the people was dearest to heart, but unfortunately his successors are working contrary to his wishes. I insist upon you to make some efforts towards fulfilling his wishes.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, during 1990-91 Rs. 2641 crores were earmarked while for this financial year, a provision of only Rs. 2,618 crores has been made. Such a meagre amount would slow down the development of Agriculture, irrigation and transport. On the one hand, you are talking of decreasing the reserve fund, which means curtailment of expenditure. The Union Government has literally blocked the expansion of the Communication network and television network, which bring maximum revenue to the Government. You don't want these facilities to be extended to the rural areas. I believe that by blocking the expansion of telephone and Door-darshan networks, it is the Government which is going to be the loser. Please try to rectify the situation.

Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is my submission that when the hon. Minister gives his reply, he should give his response to the suggestions and figures given by the hon. Members during the course of the debate. Moreover, the Government should implement the suggestions given by the hon. Members. This would be in the larger interest of the country.

It is a known fact that the country cannot progress without power. It has been observed that electricity is being misused in almost all the states. I can categorically say that you can

make a clear saving or rather profit of Rs. 300 to 400 crores, if you check this misuse, effectively. You say that you are suffering losses in every sector. It means you are not competent to check it. For the generation of electricity in Bihar, I have, on many.....

MR. SPEAKER: Twenty minutes have passed. Please complete it quickly because there are others who are waiting for their turn.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: My submission will remain incomplete. How can I conclude right now.

I had raised a question in Lok Sabha during 1991. Bihar is rich in water and mineral resources. The people of the State face the fury of devastating floods and all the mineral resources of the State are taken away by the Centre. Electricity is generated from water. Today you must have come to know that Government of Nepal has forwarded a proposal to the Government of India for the construction of a dam on Kosi River. They have proposed that India could utilise the power to be generated from the dam by paying the cost of the same to Nepal. Both the Government of Bihar and the Central Government spend hundreds of crores of rupees on flood relief in Bihar every year. You can well imagine how many billions of rupees must have been spent by now in these 48 years since we attained independence. If an agreement on this issue could be signed with Nepal, we can save hundred of crores of rupees every year. I cannot say about the whole country, but I can say with certainty that North Bihar is so fertile that foodgrains produced from there can make half of the country self-reliant in foodgrains. The Government is prepared to spend hundreds of crores of rupees every year on flood relief but it is reluctant to undertake development work. It is a question of spending Rs. 100

crore every year but no such provision has been made in the Budget for the same. The Government is showing deficit of Rs. 9000 crore in the Budget. In order to make good the deficit, it will have to take loan. When the Government will take loan, it hardly matters whether the loan is Rs. 20 crore or Rs. 20,000 crore. When it has gone to the extent of selling or mortgaging gold, let it take one more loan. Then, let the Government undertake a survey of all the ongoing good schemes in the country and invest this loan amount in them. This will increase Government's income and help them make repayment of the loan.

MR. SPEAKER: You complete all your points but do not make your speech lengthy. You want to say that the other expenses should be curtailed and expenditure on power should be increased. The Government has taken due note of it. You have taken a lot of time. I had allotted you twenty minutes and you have exceeded that limit.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: The rate of royalty on coal to Bihar has been increased and I would like to congratulate the Government for this. We will congratulate the Government for every good work it does. The increase in rate of royalty was an excellent work. When Bihar was under Congress regime no Chief Minister dare to make a demand for increase in the rate of the royalty. But today our party is ruling the state under our Chief Minister, Shri Lalooji. He threatened to go on fast if our request was not acceded to.

MR. SPEAKER : Now you have praised, please conclude.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: A few commendations will not serve any purpose. The hon. Speaker is not prepared to grant me permission. I wanted to make one or two basic submissions. I am not aware whether the Government has sold or mortgaged gold in foreign countries

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but I want to make a suggestion that the Government should set up a Gold Board.

14.00 hrs.

In this country large number of people possess gold. Thousands of our brethren, both rich poor, keep gold in their home. I want the Government to set up a Board and tell the people about its benefits and inform them that those who are keeping gold in bank lockers can also keep it with the board and take interest. It is for the Government to decide whether the rate of interest will be 8 per cent or whatever is agreed to. That board can negotiate with various nationalised banks in the country and the World Bank about the quantity of gold in its possession and the rate of interest it is giving. On that basis the Board can ask for loans. In that case the country would not be required to sell gold. The present crisis is not going to be over very soon and it is about to lead the country to a catastrophe. I would like to make yet another submission in regard to gold. As per the budgetary provisions there is a gap of Rs. 9000 crore between import and export and for this amount of Rs. 9000 crores the Government has sold gold. This is what they say and not I. I do not remember the figures. Our import bill would amount to Rs. 43,000 crores and the amount to accrue from export will be less than that. The difference is Rs. 9000 crore and the Government had to part with gold of the country for this amount. What else could be more distressful than this? If the Government sets up a board and works through it, the board can hold talks with the banks for loans. There can be no two opinions about it.

MR. SPEAKER : The representative of your party was there in the Business Advisory Committee at the time of allotment of time. Out of that, time has to be allotted to different Members. There are Members from other parties also. You have been given thirty minutes.

SHRI SURYA NARAYAN YADAV: I thank you for giving me so much of time. Through you I would like to make a special submission to the hon. Minister of Finance that Bihar is a very backward state. As compared to other states in the country Bihar has been contributing maximum resources to the country and will continue to do so in future also. All mineral deposits like mica, iron and coal etc. are found in Bihar but it is an irony that there is no railway line, no train, no power for Bihar and no relief for the farmers of Bihar. As such I urge the Government to make necessary provisions in the Budget and allocate at least fifty per cent of the income it is getting from Bihar to the State so that it may also come to the forefront and make development. I am grateful to you for giving me time to speak.

[English]

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA (Hassan): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to express my thanks for having given me an opportunity to participate in the general discussion on the budget proposals for the year 1991-92.

I would call this budget as anti-poor, anti-farmer, anti-development and pro-inflation. I never expected a budget of this type from a financial expert who is known for his intelligence and experience in the field of management of the economy.

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I want to compliment some of the few measures he has taken for promoting our trade. Action was taken to modify our industrial policy and trade policy to see that our export earnings are stepped up. But, by and large, the implication of this budget is that it is totally against farmers, totally against the poor and the middle class and also no interest has been shown for some of the developmental works, so far as making provisions for them in the budget proposals is concerned.

While making these sweeping remarks about these budget proposals, I want to draw your kind attention to the first para of the speech made by the hon. Finance Minister. He has tried to attribute the motives to the previous non-Congress governments. Sir, it is because of the wrong fiscal policy that has been followed for the past several years that such a situation has now arisen. But, unfortunately, he has tried to attribute motives only to the two non-Congress governments which were there only for a short period of nearly one and a half year or two years. I want to substantiate my argument by quoting some of the figures that have been given in the Economic Survey, 1991. If we go through the position of the trade balances, the figures are as follows.

1980-81	. (—) 4.4 per cent
1981-92	. (—) 3.08 per cent
1982-83	. (—) 3.2 per cent
1983-84	. (—) 2.8 per cent
1984-85	. (—) 2.8 per cent
The average is about 3.4 per cent.	

When you are having the trade balance on minus side, how can you try to attribute motives only to the non-Congress governments which were there for only a short period?

Further, I would like to draw the attention of this House, through you, Sir, that even from 1985 onwards up to 1989-90, our trade balance has been on minus side. When such is the case, how can he try to draw the conclusion that it is only because of the non-Congress governments that such a situation has arisen? I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister that when he tries to draw loans from the commercial banks and short-term loans from various banks from abroad, let him spell out whether it was from 1985-86 that the commercial bank loans and short-term loans were started. Let him give a break-up as

to under what circumstances this country was forced to go in for commercial bank loans and the short-term loans from abroad. It is because of our deficit in the trade balance that we were compelled to go in for this type of short-term loans and now we have pushed the country into a debt trap, I would say that.

I only want to emphasise how the actual financial crisis has developed because of our wrong fiscal policy. The hon. senior Member, Shri Atalji was telling how even our export and import earnings have been manipulated because of the over-invoicing and under-invoicing. All these things he has narrated in his speech while participating in the debate on the President's Address. I wish to draw the attention of the august House to that speech to show how all these years the dishonesty at various levels, whether it is at political level or at bureaucratic level, has contributed to this type of a situation that we are facing today in this country. I do not want to hold brief for the six to seven months of Shri Chandra Shekhar's Government. But we must recognise the hard reality. During the last four to five months, the position of our trade balance has improved. In November, 1990 the trade balance was minus Rs. 1,859 crores; in December, 1990 it was minus Rs. 1,286 crores; in January, 1991 it was minus Rs. 1,107 crores; in February, 1991 it was minus Rs. 823 crores; in March, 1991 it was minus Rs. 198 crores and in April, 1991 the figure was Rs. 135 crores. That means there is some improvement even though it is for a short period of his regime. This is what I wanted to emphasise. But, unfortunately, the Finance Minister, who happens to be an expert here, has also contributed some of his own thoughts for the wrong fiscal policy. He was Deputy Chairman of Planning Commission, Financial Adviser to the Government as well as Finance Secretary. Today he tries to shift the blame on non-Congress Government. The non-Congress Government was only for a temporary period. Because of the instability all these kinds

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of motives were attributed. That is why I wanted to refute. This is not a Budget that we had expected from a financial expert.

Sir, I am not a financial expert nor an eloquent speaker. This is the first time I am elected to this august House. Only as a farmer, as an agriculturist, I would like to express my views as to how this Budget is trying to politicise which is uncalled for. This is what I wanted to say.

What is your position today? He is not prepared to take this House into confidence and reveal how much loan we have to pay, whether medium term or short term loans or even loans that have been raised by the commercial banks. This information has also not been revealed in the Economic Survey presented by him. The Economic Survey is not giving the correct position. I tried to know from the Economic Survey and I find that the external debt including NRI deposits comes to Rs. 1,20,000 crores. But, I would like to draw the attention of the House to another detail. On page 300 of the Asian Development Bank Outlook, 1991 it is mentioned that India carries an outstanding external debt of Rs. 1,97,000 crores. The amount is Rs. 1,97,000 crores so far as external borrowings are concerned. Why I am quoting this is because even in the Economic Survey, correct figures have not been revealed and we are kept in darkness. That is what I wanted to say.

If we want to come out of the difficult situation, we must step up our exports and earn more foreign exchange. What is the foreign exchange earning position today? We need about Rs. 43,000 crores for meeting our requirements, whether it is export of the raw material or the petroleum products or whatever that may be. Our import earning is hardly about Rs. 32,000 or Rs. 33,000 crores. When such is the case, how we are going to repay our debts which are due to International Monetary Fund or to the commercial banks etc.

How are we going to clear these debts? He should also spell out the details.

When various types of debts are going to become overdue, what is the solution to repay those debts. This and all other things should be made clear to this House.

I do not want to take much time of the House so far as external debt is concerned. I want to mention about the internal debt position. It is more than Rs. 1,51,000 crores. Today we have to pay that much amount—either public borrowing, institutional borrowing or Reserve Bank money that has been paid towards deficit budgeting. All these things will ultimately add to Rs. 1,51,000 crores which will be a burden on the nation.

Sir, I wanted to draw the attention of this august House to the fact that nearly 89 per cent of the fresh borrowing is going towards repayment of instalments and interest. Whatever is the amount that you are going to borrow, out of this amount we have to use about 89 per cent for repayment of principal in instalments as well as interest. Only 11 per cent is going to remain for our developmental work. This is the position. That is why I say, in the next two or three years our position will be very bad and precarious. And whatever the public borrowings that we are going to take, all the 100 per cent of it will go towards the interest payment. This is the situation we have landed in. Because of the wrong fiscal policies of our country, whether it is at the State level or at the national level, there is an unhealthy competition about the non-developmental expenditure, an unhealthy competition about the implementation of populist programmes. Each party or each government wants to compete telling, 'we are more in favour of the socio-economic programme or whatever it may be towards the poorer sections of the society.' It is only a shortsighted economic philosophy that we have in this country,

ultimately we have landed in such an awkward situation. This is my humble submission. I am sorry to say that an unhealthy competition prevails between the State Governments and the Central Government, whichever party they may belong to, while implementing the anti-poverty programme and this ultimately landed the country in debt trap. Instead of indulging in this unhealthy competition, if we have invested the money for the production-oriented work, the situation would have been totally different. So, we have all contributed our share in this direction.

Now, I want to draw the attention of the hon. Minister for Finance about inviting 51 per cent of the foreign capital; whether it is from NRIs or multinationals, I am not going to object. But only a word of caution I want to give to this government and that is that they should be more careful and the small industrialist or entrepreneur should not be totally liquidated by this type of liberalisation of industrial and trade policies. That is all I want to say about inviting 51 per cent foreign capital for our industries.

Sir, about resource mobilisation I want to say one or two words. The hon. Minister also mentioned that as he has no time to go into details, he is unable to apply his mind and he will apply his mind to it in due course. This is what he mentioned in his speech. I want to mention one or two points which he can consider at the time of reviewing the structural changes in Income-tax or Wealth-tax.

Sir, we were debating much about Rajiv Gandhi Foundation. I am not going to deliberate on that issue. It is not so important for a person like me. But how many Trusts are there in this country, whether they are private Trusts or public Trusts, what type of hold we have got over these Trusts? There are several fake Trusts only for the purpose of deceiving or cheating and tax evasion. Such types

of Trusts have been established. They came under the India Trust Act 1856. How can we check them? There is deliberate evasion of tax. Let the whole House apply its mind to this. Several companies have floated these trusts only to transfer their income and a mass wealth. I was also the President of one of political party at the State level. I want to make myself very clear. I do not want to make a passing or general remark. No political party is free from the favours of these vested interests. Every political party has to survive only with the favour of these tax evaders and these vested interests. At the time of elections we go to them and ultimately we want to safeguard their interests. If this type of tendency is going to be continued, through you, I want to tell this House very humbly, this country has no future and we have to work like slaves.

Today, during Question Hour, our former Speaker raised an issue as to how a Bank is helping some of the terrorists. I do not want to enter into that controversy. If a trust is registered today, in 10 years' time, it will acquire hundreds of crores worth property. Can you not impose tax on them? This is a matter worth consideration by the Finance Minister. We are in a position to amend the Constitution and we have already had 44 or 45 amendments to the Constitution. If such is the position, can we not change an Act which was enacted somewhere in the year 1856 during the British rule? Is there anybody to check whether these trusts are functioning properly and serving the purpose for which they have been registered? I insist on the Government, especially the Finance Minister to have a look on this issue.

Then, Sir, when Shri V. P. Singh was the Finance Minister, there was a 20 per cent ceiling on non-manufacturing expenses for all the companies, whether they are private companies or public companies. Unfortunately, during Rajivji's period that ceiling had been removed later on

[Sh. H. D. Devagowda]

and all the amount had gone for their business promotion. They can spend and they can misuse that particular provision. This is one thing, on which I would like to caution the Minister. Can we not impose ceiling? With these two things, we can earn more than Rs. 2,000 crores. It is my moderate estimate. I appeal to the hon. Finance Minister to have a look on these two suggestions which I have made now.

Sir, I now come to a community which I represent; community means, it is not a caste. I represent a community, called the farming community. All through my 30-35 years of political career, I have toiled for this section of the society. Yesterday, all our friends were so emotional and they were fighting for the cause of the farmers. When our senior leader Indrajit Guptaji was speaking, he said some of the farmers are affluent. He is a veteran and seasoned parliamentarian. I think, he is one of the seniormost politicians in this House, if I am correct. Some of us are all new to this House. We have to learn so many things from those people who gave got experience and rich knowledge. So, I was so anxious to hear him and I was trying to hear every word of his speech. He represents only one section of the society in this House. I do not want to attribute any motive. Is he a man dedicated for the cause of the nation? Unfortunately, the notion he has towards the farming community is not correct. He was talking about small farmers, bigger farmers and marginal farmers. This type of hair-splitting argument is not going to help the farming community. I want to humbly submit that a senior parliamentarian like Indrajit Guptaji ought not to have gone to the extent of saying that the farmers are affluent. After the land laws have been introduced in this country, where are the affluent farmers?

I want to say that we are all proud that Karnataka is one of the pioneer States in respect of implementation

of land reforms. We are the first State in implementing land reforms. Today no land lord exists in Karnataka. Nobody is holding more than 10 acres of land. When such is the case, where is the question of rich farmers? How many farmers today live in luxury?

[*Translation*]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria)
The family of the hon. Prime Minister possesses 1500 acres of land. The land has been encroached upon by the naxalites.

[*English*]

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : If it is in some other State, I do not know. I am only confining to Karnataka. Of course, the day will be there when the people will go to street and fight for their own survival. But I want to tell my hon. friend, Shri Indrajit Gupta that there is no such affluent section in the farming community. He has quoted farmers going to college, paying Rs. 25,000 for admission. I would like to say that the farmers are today denied even higher school education. In the rural areas, there are no proper facilities. There is neither teacher, nor school nor any other infrastructure in the rural areas. If we want to compete with an urban boy, we must sell our land to spend money on education. We have to fight for our own survival.

I want to draw the attention of my hon. friends like Shri Indrajit Gupta who has said that only this time fertilizer price has been hiked. It is not so. At least, three or four times, the price of fertilizer was hiked. I would only give certain figures from the statistics. From 1972 to 1991, if you compare the prices of fertilizer over the years, the price has been hiked mainly because of various other components like increase in railway freight or diesel etc. These are all the cumulative effect. For example, in 1972, Ammonium Sulphate was priced at Rs. 2.72 per kg. It went up to

Rs. 10.36 per kg. in 1991. There is a price hike of nearly 350 per cent. Whereas our procurement price has never gone up beyond 150 per cent. The farmers should get a higher procurement price to compensate such a heavy strain which he is putting today on account of the removal of so-called subsidy.

I would like to draw the attention of the House that the price of wheat in 1977-78 was Rs. 110/- per quintal. Now the existing procurement price is Rs. 215.

I would say that some of the friends have got a different opinion about the farming community. When the hike in the procurement price during the period of 10 years is hardly about 100 to 150 per cent, the price of fertilizer had gone up by 300 per cent to 350 per cent during the same period. This is the fate of the farmers.

I have no grouse about other sections of the society. In Delhi, for providing transportation to those people who are in the fixed income group, who have got some assured income, who are in the salaried people group, we are going to provide subsidy to the tune of Rs. 150 crores for the Delhi Transport Corporation. They have got their own privileges and we are going to provide subsidy to such section of the society. I have no grouse and I do not oppose this type of subsidy. But what is to be borne in mind is, some opinion formed by some of our friends about the farming community is totally baseless. Even on the textile industry, we are spending Rs. 350 crores.

I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Members of this House to the question "Are we not providing nearly Rs. 5,000 crores to Rs. 6,000 crores of Budgetary support for the various public sector units? Who are going to get the benefit in the so called public sector

units?". So I am not anti-labour. Let me be very frank on this issue. Why some sections of the House are opposing Rs. 2,000 crores subsidy to farmers on the plea that some of the farmers are affluent?

This is anti-development Budget. For the year, 1991-92, the only proposed increase in our developmental expenditure is about Rs. 4,916 crores whereas for irrigation, they have provided hardly Rs. 81 crores.

For Social Services, they have provided Rs. 1,337 crores.

That is why I say it is anti-development Budget.

I can give several other figures. The developmental works have been totally neglected. I am not in a position to accept the proposals made by the hon. Finance Minister.

For the time being, I have five Members in my Party including my leader. But today I am a lone Member. Whether I vote in favour of the Budget or not, it is immaterial.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay, South): You have to vote in favour of it.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA : Whether I vote or not, it makes no difference.

I would like to draw the attention of the House and of the Government particularly to the fact that Karnataka has been shabbily treated. I am not so much parochial. I am not so much small in my thinking. Karnataka State has been totally ignored so far as development is concerned. Karnataka has been totally ignored even in regard to the transferring of the Central resources. I only want to express my feeling and grievance on this. I will give you one or two instances.

[Sh. H. D. Devagowda]

14.33 hrs.

[SHRI SHARAD DIGHE *in the Chair*]

I do not want to elaborate on railways and the development of national highways which I have already mentioned on previous occasions.

As regards release of grants to anti-sea erosion programme, Kerala friends were telling that this was not done. So far as Karnataka is concerned, not a rupee has been given whereas Kerala has been provided Rs. 10 crores. I know because I was the Irrigation Minister and I handled that particular portfolio. I know how much money you have got. Unfortunately, nothing is provided to Karnataka. I do not know how it happened. My elder sister is sitting here. I do not want to provoke anybody. But these are the hard realities.

As regards power generation, Karnataka has been totally ignored. The investment made by Central Government in Karnataka is about Rs. 881 crores; Uttar Pradesh Rs. 3,403 crores; Tamil Nadu Rs. 3,010 crores; Madhya Pradesh Rs. 3,660 crores and Maharashtra Rs. 3,053 crores whereas in Karnataka, it is only Rs. 881 crores. Are we not contributing to the national income? We are producing more than 80 per cent of coffee. Is it not going to earn foreign exchange? Are we not producing 80 per cent of the silk? We are producing gold. Why Karnataka has been shabbily treated by the Central Government? I am not bothered about whether it is this Government or which party Government which is at the national level. My stay here may be a temporary one. I want to show how Karnataka has been treated very shabbily and this type of shabby treatment, this type of what is called the step-motherly treatment, we are going to resist at any cost. This is all what I want to say.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please conclude.

SHRI H. D. DEVEGOWDA: I will now conclude in a minute. Sir,

the Gadgil formula has been modified. But I do not want to take the valuable time of the House unnecessarily. Even the Gadgil formula is changed. I know how these formulas are going to be changed, modified and to suit whom. It is changed for the sake of those people who are sitting in Delhi. And, if we have got political lobby, if we have got such a strength and lobby at the national level, we can also change the existing formula. I am going to give the figures to show how Karnataka has been affected. These figures are your own figures. The figures relate to the below poverty-line. The national average is 26.04. With regard to Karnataka, it is 30.201. The fact is that we have been categorised as one of the developed States. In the case of Karnataka it is 30.201. As far as Punjab is concerned, the figure is 11.01 which is treated as below poverty-line. I can only give this citation to show how Karnataka has been totally destroyed economically.

Sir, as far as the modified Gadgil formula is concerned, I want to tell how it is going to affect the State of Karnataka. The State of Karnataka has been the regular loser in the share of Central assistance given to the State. This phenomenon started after the Fifth Finance Commission's recommendation and it has been continuing since then. The share of Karnataka has come down to 4.82 per cent. The recommendation of the Seventh Finance Commission has further reduced the share to 4.38 per cent. Under the recommendation of the Eighth Finance Commission, it further declined to 3.8 per cent. On account of this, the total monetary loss by way of transfer of Central resources to the State is more than Rs. 300 crores. What sin have we committed? Yesterday, I went to the Well of the House and sat there. I am not going to worry about the consequence. You may even expel me from the House because of my misbehaviour. But I am not going to worry about it. I fought for my State. I fought my political career for thirty years only

for the sake of the community i.e. the farming community and the State's development. I had resigned thrice from the Cabinet. Thrice I resigned my Ministership. I resigned my Membership of the House once. Even if such a situation warranted to fight for the cause of my people and the State, I may do so. I am not going to bother whether there is only one Member or half-a-Member. That is not the issue. The real issue is how Karnataka has been affected.

Sir, there may be change of political scenario in the entire country. But as far as Karnataka is concerned, so far as the Parliament Elections are concerned, the people of Karnataka voted for the Congress. The people of Karnataka considered Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Shrimati Indira Gandhi and Shri Rajiv Gandhi as their Gods. In spite of that, why there is such a shabby treatment meted for the people of Karnataka? Is it due to political considerations? We have no close lobby here. In this whole set up, there is a total neglect of the State of Karnataka. We were unable to get one person included in the Union Public Service Commission which is the Body for the selection of Class-I service officers like the IAS and the IPS. Not one person is there in the Union Public Service Commission and in the University Grants Commission. I can go on citing several areas where the so-called Government of India has neglected the State of Karnataka. Days were over, days are numbered. Now, we are going to agitate on this issue. I am going to give a kind of warning at this stage. If sufficient and adequate industries are not going to be established and if justice is not going to be meted out by making sufficient provisions in the 1992-93 Budget and also in the Eighth Five Year Plan, I want to tell, through this House, that we are going to start a peaceful agitation throughout Karnataka and no Minister can come to Karnataka very easily. That is what we are going to do. Of course, there are other issues. I would request my sister Smt. Basavarajeshwari sitting here to join hands with me as

far as this issue is concerned. If you want to save the Government, you can vote for it. I have no objection. But the State's issue is not a party issue. So far as the issue of the State is concerned, we must unite. That is all I want to say now. There are various other issues. Unfortunately, I have no time.

With these words, I would like to conclude. I once again thank the hon. Speaker for having allotted me this much of time.

RAO RAM SINGH (Mahindargarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I rise in support of a very practical, progressive and pragmatic Budget presented by the Finance Minister. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. DHANANJAYA KUMAR (Mangalore): When a senior Member like Shri Ram Singh is speaking, the Finance Minister is not here.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Finance Minister is here.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: Please do not waste the time of the House.

RAO RAM SINGH: I think, he deserves to be congratulated for undertaking a difficult job with courage and convictions even though we may not agree with all the measures that he has proposed. Of course, the capability, experience and expertise of the Finance Minister are well-known, but what came as a pleasant surprise was the boldness and the sense of humour that he displayed. One had hardly suspected him of harbouring these qualities! The boldness shown in the proposals along with the transparent attitude of total commitment and devotion to the well-being of the nation was indeed laudable. And the touches of humour that he imparted to an otherwise bone-dry subject, augurs well for the country. If we, as a nation, can learn to laugh a bit, especially at our ourselves, then the

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future will not be too dark for our children of the next generation.

The devaluation of the rupee, the additional levies both in direct and indirect taxes and excise duties will no doubt hit the poorer sections hard, but there were no soft options left any more. The crunch had to come sooner or later and better sooner than later.

As a layman, I must confess that I fail to grasp the intricacies of all the financial jargon used but I do feel that the Finance Minister could certainly have come down with a heavier hand on Government spending and Government red-tape. The fleets of Government cars and jeeps, the armies of stenographers, clerks, peons and class four servants could easily be reduced by at least 20 per cent, if not more. It has been estimated, I believe, that a cut of five per cent will lead to a saving of about Rs. 5000 crores annually. I cannot vouch for these figures. If this is the case, well, I think, only with this reduction, half the problem will appear to be solved.

The next point I wish to take up is the question of allocation for family planning or family welfare as it is known these days. All developmental gains in the health services, education, employment and other social services are promptly mopped up by the ever increasing population. Of all our miseries, I think, the greatest by far is caused by the country's failure on the population front. If we could just enforce even a three-child norm, most of the problems would solve themselves automatically. It is surprising that before Sanjay Gandhi, not one of the political leaders paid any serious attention to this problem. The Government leaders were, of course, busy in tackling the innumerable difficulties faced by India after independence. But not one of the opposition stalwarts showed any serious concern for this approaching catastrophe. The recent census has counted about 850

million heads and we are expected to overtake China some time in the beginning of the next century. With a population four times as large as America's our national product is roughly the same as one of the smallest countries in Europe. In my opinion the only answer lies in legislation. If we can be bold enough to enact a legislation, which need not be too harsh to begin with, I think a *signal service will have been rendered to this country.*

My next point concerns the Armed Forces. We have one of the finest Armies in the world—I should know that—because I have served for 25 years in that very Army. That also goes for the other two sister services—the Air Force and the Navy.

During my visits to a number of units, a feeling has been expressed that the morale of the Armed Forces is not quite as high as it should be. There are two or three main areas of dissatisfaction.

The first reason is very poor pay and allowances, compared to their civil counterparts especially in the teeth arms; the infantry; Armoured Corps and Artillery.

Secondly, very poor housing facilities. No family accommodation is allotted for the jawans for the best years of the soldiers' life. The soldiers spent the best part of their life in the Defence Services. They are recruited at the age of 18 years and they retire at the age of 35-36 years. He gives the best age of his life to the defence of the country and he has no opportunity whatsoever to spend that time with his wife and his children. Of course, that is one method of ensuring family planning also.

The third thing is the very early retirement age for the defence service personnel with practically no prospects of re-employment.

These are the points which are a cause of major dissatisfaction amongst

the Armed Forces and I think there should be no difficulty whatsoever in solving these problems but for the apathy of the bureaucrats. High powered committees have been formed in the past, voluminous reports are prepared and then these reports are left to gather dust on the bureaucratic shelves.

I have no doubt that our political leaders have all the sympathy and goodwill for the Armed Forces, but the system ties up everything in big ribbons of red tape, so that nothing ever moves.

Now that we have got a dynamic Defence Minister and a dynamic Finance Minister, one hopes, that the Armed Forces will get high priority and their problems will, at long last, be dealt with expeditiously.

We have been taking the Armed Forces for granted because of their discipline. They have no means like Trade Unions or associations for ventilating their grievances or for pressuring the decision-makers. It is, therefore, all the more imperative that their problems are tackled on a priority basis.

I also suggest that visits by Parliamentary delegations to the forward areas to visit the troops should be more frequent. I refer especially to the snow-bound areas and the high altitude areas. I can assure you that the troops look forward to such visits. When I was commanding the high altitude Warfare School in Gulmarg, in the middle of the winter there was approximately 25 feet of snowfall all around and I was informed that a Parliamentary delegation was going to visit us. I can tell you that all my men, all the officers were so happy about it that at least some of our Parliamentarians or rulers had taken the trouble of visiting Gulmarg when there was 25 feet of snowfall. They came up, snow was falling and one gentleman was really shivering and the cold was down his bones. I offered them a cup of tea. To this particular

gentleman I said, if he does not mind I will put some medicine in it and I took the cup inside and put a drop of brandy in it and gave it to him. He recovered and said, Colonel the razor sharp of the medicine had done the trick. That is why no extra duty has been put on brandy I think!

Apart from visits by Parliamentary delegations, I would also request the Defence Minister to organise visits by cultural troops and film artists for entertainment of the troops. I think this is a subject which we totally neglect. Those poor chaps are stuck up on top of hills 18000 or 20000 feet high and life is very boring to them. I think we owe them this much that we should organise more frequent trips by artists for the entertainment of the troops.

I have served in the Army when the British were here. In the jungles of Burma entertainment troops used to come all the way from England and America and entertain the troops there, live with them and see their difficulties and study their difficulties. That is the sort of thing that keeps the morale of those boys high. Again I say that we should not take the armed forces for granted too long because trouble does not take long time to break.

I remember, one of our hon. Members Shri Sunil Dutt and his gracious wife Shrimati Nargis Dutt used to organise such visits. I cannot tell you how greatly appreciated these visits were by the troops in the forward areas.

There is one more point I would like to mention regarding the armed forces. In this I think our friends of the Fourth Estate can do a lot of help. There is a general tendency to accuse the army on false charges of terrorising the local population and indulging in rape and other atrocities. I can say from personal knowledge that our army is the most disciplined army in the world and it is unthinkable that a soldier or an officer of

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the Indian Army can ever indulge in such despicable activities. I would therefore request the Press that instead of rushing out to publish such stories demoralising our army and accusing them on false charges, let the reporter go there, personally check the story that they publish.

Recently a story was published about Kashmir, about the troops indulging in a mass rape. I can tell you that it was entirely false. Our troops can never dare to engage in such activities. There is a question of sensationalisation. I think this sensationalisation is the thing that makes the Press publish such stories instead of going there, checking, re-checking and cross-checking the story. Of course if there is any truth in a matter like this, I am sure the Army will take the strictest action against such people.

The other point I have is regarding Ex-servicemen and that is the question of 'One Rank One Pension', which is agitating the minds of lakhs of our Ex-servicemen. Before the last Elections, in 1989, Shri V P Singh made a commitment and a promise that he will give 'One Rank One Pension'. But, in this election, I was surprised that all the Ex-servicemen have voted against me. When I asked them as to what happened, they said,

[Translation]

"Mr. V. P. Singh will give one rank one pension. As such we will cast our vote in his favour".

[English]

After that nothing was done. This time, the Congress party in its election manifesto has put down that an innovative solution will be found to the 'One Rank One Pension' problem. I think there can be no innovation about it. These people have served this country and there, if one person who retired as *subedar* gets Rs. 200 and if another person who retires

today as *subedar* gets Rs. 1000 what is the position? Is there any justification for such an injustice? So, I would request the Finance Minister to go into this problem. I know the financial situation as to what it is; but it is a diminishing problem, because these Ex-servicemen will die out in ten years' time. The problem is only of a diminishing nature. I know that Shri Rajiv Gandhi and before him, Shrimati Indira Gandhi were ready to grant it. But the bureaucrats in the Finance Ministry and the Defence Ministry will not let the politician take a decision. I think major decisions in this country—it is our misfortune—are being taken by the bureaucrats and not by the political heads. I will therefore request the Finance Minister to go into this question.

I will just take a couple of minutes more. Sir, you authorised the Opposition to speak for one hour and twenty minutes whereas you are checking me after every five minutes.

MR. CHAIRMAN: The Congress party has 52 Members to speak.

SHRI RAO RAM SINGH: I will not stress too much on the point of fertilizer subsidy being withdrawn. This is a matter which I would humbly request the Finance Minister to look into it. Although I am sure that he would have examined every aspect of it, at least I cannot enter my vil-lages even to thank my electorates unless something is done about this subsidy.

I also want to make a point about the public sector undertakings, although I am no expert in this matter. Some friends from the other side said that if some shares are sold in the private sector, then the roof will collapse on the Lok Sabha and the sky will also fall down along with it. I think the public sector undertakings are like white elephants. The job of public sector undertakings is this. When some high-technology production is going to be done which cannot

be undertaken by the private sector, then the Government should step in and a public sector corporation should be formed to popularise that and get the thing going. But as soon as a market is created and sufficient know-how is created for the manufacture, then the public sector undertaking must step down and throw it open to the private sector, so that some competitiveness will be there. But at present what do we find? Government Match Factory, Public Sector making matches, Government Bread Factory, Government Leather Factory, etc. are there. If Indians cannot make bread in this country and if the Government should go and manufacture bread, then I think we are in a sorry state of affairs. In this case, we have to do something. What happens there? When army of officers with their perks and allowances are appointed, then they have two stenos, three PAs, four Class IV servants, *chaprasis* working at his house, a house, telephones, two cars, etc. When half of the budget for that, is exhausted, then he will think of starting that factory for making bread. So, sooner we do away with these white elephants, the better it is for the country.

15.00 hrs.

I think even the Soviet Union does it. I am surprised how our Leftist friends advocate this thing, when in the Eastern Europe, the whole thing got scrapped. I think we are being more Marxists and being more loyal than the King himself.

I think I am within my time. I thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak on the subject.

SHRI MURLI DEORA (Bombay South): Sir, I rise to welcome the Budget presented by Dr. Manmohan Singh. This is the first time that a sincere attempt has been made by the Government of India to convert an economic crisis into an historic opportunity for the betterment of our people. During the speech on Dr. Manmohan Singh's Budget and also

during the discussion on President's Address, every Member of this august House spoke not on the Budget and the Address but on the effect which IMF and World Bank will have on our country. I just do not understand why some of our friends here, the Leftists and even sometimes BJP, are suffering from this inferiority complex that the World Bank or the IMF loan will totally destabilise our country. Yesterday, Shri Indrajit Gupta said that these loans will jeopardise our economic sovereignty and political independence. Day before yesterday, my friend from the BJP, the professor from Bangalore—not Shri Jaswant Singh, I do not remember his name—said that the Government has sold our sovereignty and even the soul to the World Bank and the IMF. I want to remove this myth. At present, we have a total of 72 billion dollars as foreign debt and out of this 72 billion dollars, nearly 42 billion dollars is from the IMF and the World Bank. For the last 40 years, we are the largest recipient of the World Bank loan in the world except for one year. China was higher than us when they just entered the World Bank. And just after the Tianamen Square firing, China's quota was also reduced. So, for the last 40 years, India has been receiving the highest amount of soft and hard loans from the IMF and the World Bank. How had they destabilised us? What problems have they created for us? The other day, Shri Indrajit Gupta was saying, when the Finance Minister gave the example of USSR, that we need not keep on giving the example of USSR. I do not want to quote what President Gorbachev had said.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE (Dum Dum): You speak about the problem in which we are today.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA (Cuttack): We want the break-up for the last 40 years. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Then whose examples should we follow?

[Sh. Murli Deora]

He also said that we do not want to follow the examples of South Korea, Singapore, Taiwan and Hong Kong. If so, should we follow the example of Cuba? Whom should we follow? You must learn from the mistakes of other nations. If you go to the flying club—Shri Nirmal Kanti Chatterjee. I am reminding you and Finance Minister must also be knowing it—you may find that they learn from others' mistakes, as you will not be there to repeat it. If one mistake, you are crashed. And our Leftist friends do not want to learn from others' mistakes. They want to commit the same mistakes again and again. I recognise Mrs. Mukherjee sitting here. Communism is no more practised anywhere in the world. The Russians and the Chinese have given it up the Leftist friends want to practise it in India. But I must congratulate them. They have totally discarded it in West Bengal. I must tell you that those big industrialists and multinational groups from Bombay feel satisfied when they meet Shri Jyoti Basu in Calcutta. I must congratulate him because there is a total liberalisation of economic policies in West Bengal. But what is wrong if we want to have it in the whole of India? Why do you want to implement those policies only in West Bengal? Don't you think that India is your country? Why do you want to confine these liberalisation to West Bengal only?

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE (Panskura): You want to confine it to Bombay only!

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Next week, you have to come to Bombay. Please be careful.

SHRIMATI GEETA MUKHERJEE: I am a free citizen of this country.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: So many things have been said. It is said that going to IMF and the World Bank is a total sell-out. Yesterday, I was

listening to the speech of Shri Indrajit Gupta. I congratulate Dr. Manmohan Singh who has taken a lid off the N. F. Government. It has been stated in the *Economic Survey* that two loans were taken from the IMF in 1990 and 1991. A loan of Rs. 1173 crores was taken in September 1990 by the Government of Shri V. P. Singh. Another loan of Rs. 3334 crores was taken by Shri Chandrashekar's Government in January 1991. And our Communist friends were supporting the National Front Government. It is really a very sad state of affairs that when the former Prime Minister of India, Shri Chandra Shekhar was speaking on the Presidential Address...

AN HON. MEMBER: But you supported him!

SHRI MURLI DEORA: We supported him and it was a mistake. We regret it and please do not keep on reminding us about that mistake again and again.

While speaking on the Presidential Address, Shri Chandra Shekhar had a paper in his hands and he was talking about the conditionalities of the World Bank. I would request the hon. Finance Minister one thing. Whatever be the conditionalities of the IMF, there is nothing wrong in making them public. We must allow them to be placed before the House. If my Leftist friends or anybody else, have some reservations about the IMF loan, a meeting can be arranged between them and the World Bank team which is visiting India next week. The Finance Minister should arrange a dialogue between the I.M.F. team and leaders of the left groups.

Sir, I do not want to repeat what happened in the G-7 Meeting. When Mr. Gorbachev attended the G-7 Meeting, forget about getting the loan, he was advised certain remedies. Yadavji, for your kind information, those remedies include unprecedented special association with the IMF and

the World Bank which will provide the Soviets access to expert advice! They are seeking their advice and guidelines. And you talk of conditionalities. They are seeking advice and guidelines on creating a convertible currency and market oriented economy and not merely access to loans. This is what the Russians are now seeking from the IMF and the World Bank. What are we doing? We are simply crying 'wolf' time and again. We say that the IMF will take us over. For 20 years, the loans which we received from the IMF are the highest than the loans taken by any other country of the world.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: During Shri Rajiv Gandhi's time also?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Unfortunately, Shri Rajiv Gandhi was not the Prime Minister for 20 years. Shri Chandra Shekhar has stated that the World Bank is interested in representing the interests of the Americans only. Where are the international forums? Shri Yadav was a Minister of Steel in the Government of India. Where had we followed the American advice? On the other hand, many times we had fought with them. Where and when had they come in our way in getting the IMF loan? I want to tell the Government that the time has come to defend the World Bank. If they have come to our rescue, there is nothing wrong in it. If some of the measures suggested by them are good for our economy, we must accept them. If they are not good for us, we must reject them.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: But what are the conditionalities? The Finance Minister has not revealed them. Why don't you enlighten us?

MR. CHAIRMAN: You are in the habit of disturbing every speaker. Please let him speak.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Let me tell you. The World Bank always advocates to reduce corporate tax.

On the other hand, the Finance Minister has increased the corporate tax. Is this following the IMF advice? The IMF always wants to reduce the food subsidy. The Finance Minister has increased the subsidy on food. It is said that the expenditure on anti-poverty programmes of the Government of India must be curtailed and reduced. But the Finance Minister has increased it.

AN HON. MEMBER: What about the cut in the fertilizers' subsidy?

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am coming to that. It is Rs. 400 crores and not 40 per cent.

What I am trying to say is this. There are several measures which are suggested by the World Bank. The Finance Minister has implemented those suggestions which are good for us and he has not implemented those which are not good. Measures which were not good the Finance Minister has not implemented them. The one which have already been implemented, if the Minister considers that they are not good for our economy and for our farmers, they will not be implemented. We don't have to borrow from the World Bank.

I don't want to quote articles from Papers. One Economist, Shri Swaminathan Iyer has written in the Times of India, Editorial that "The Finance Minister has given a lesson to the World Bank rather than learning something from it." Every country has got its own problems and every country has its own solutions. India has a very specific problem and I am very glad that the Finance Minister has taken only the advice which is good for the country and has not taken the advice which is not good for the country.

Shri Indrajit Gupta in his speech has said and I would like to read it for the benefit of the Finance Minister because he was not there at that time.

[Sh. Murli Deora]

He said that out of World Bank loan nearly 12.5 Billion U.S. Dollars are still lying unutilised. We are still paying 30 million dollars as commitment charges to the World Bank and other institutions. I don't know why such delay is there.

I would like to draw the attention of the House to the fact that when I was the Mayor of Bombay, we were getting the World Bank loan for Bombay Water Supply Project. At that time our Communist friends in the Bombay Municipal Corporation used to say that if we take the World Bank loan then they will take away the Bombay city itself. It is 14 years now. Shri Chandra Jeet Yadav was the Steel Minister at that time, and he came to Bombay in connection with this project. That project was completed. Had we not taken the loan...

THE MINISTER OF FINANCE (SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH): They took for Calcutta also.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Yes, what happened to Calcutta Metro? (*Interruptions*). You are ready to take the loan for Calcutta but you don't want to take it for India as a whole. (*Interruptions*) I would request the Finance Minister to cut these delays in disbursement of the loans. It takes nearly 5 to 6 years in the actual disbursement of the money; first you have to identify the project; to get it approved and then surveys are to be conducted. That is why these twelve-and-a-half billion dollars are lying unutilised.

The Leftist and other friends have said so much about the newly announced Industrial Policy of our country. I don't want to quote Shri J.R.D. Tata because it would not suit you today. I would like to give one example.

I remember some 10 years back, in 1980 Cement was in the market

and the market price of cement was Rs. 60-62 per bag. The official price of cement was Rs. 16. At that time Mr. Yadav used to come to Bombay and he knows as to what was happening to cement in Bombay. The total production of cement was 21 million tonnes. Nobody was allowed to manufacture cement. The manufacture of one million tonne of cement was costing Rs. 130 crores. Mrs. Indira Gandhi delicensed the manufacture of cement and all the big houses, multi-nationals; they were allowed...

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: Handed over to them.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: Yes, handed over to them. You can say anything you want. They were allowed to manufacture the cement. Today, what is happening? In 9 years we manufactured 47 million tonnes of cement. Today, whatever is the market price, the same is the official price and the real price goes in the kitty of the company.

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Why the official prices are so high? (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI MURLI DEORA: I am replying to it, please listen to what I am saying. Earlier also the official price was more than the control price. As such the cement dealers showed the price as Rs. 16 in their records and sold them at the rate of Rs. 60 in the market. I am not aware of the people who are helping the big industrialists. This is what I am saying (*Interruptions*).

[*English*]

Big industrialists are making more money by shortages rather than by more production. I will come to IFFCO and Tatas and I will prove it.

The Government liberalised, the government delicensed, and removed

the price control on cement in nine years. Today, we produce double the quantity of cement in our country. We have two-three million tonnes of surplus cement. We are exporting it. If it was not 47 million tonnes today, the price would have been more than Rs. 300 a bag. Please believe me.

We are facing massive resource crunch. We were getting Rs. 169 crores as excise duty, Mr. Finance Minister. Today, the Government is getting Rs. 1085 crores—six times the revenue. This is the effect of liberalisation, delicensing. You produce double the quantity of cement, you collect six times the revenue in nine years; and there is no shortage. Instead of importing cement, they are exporting it. This is what is happening to steel; this is what is happening to several other products. I would request you all to go through the new industrial policy properly and some of the measures which have been taken. If I tell you the truth, I am not satisfied with some of the measures that have been taken; there are still more measures to be taken.

The five major aspects of the new industrial policy are:

(1) Scrape the industrial licence. Why do we not allow the people to manufacture cement here? The Indian entrepreneurs and industrialists are spending more time in Delhi meeting politicians and bureaucrats rather than spending time in their factories and offices. This will totally dismantle the plethora of the control and regulation which this country has been following for 34 years.

Why has the Finance Minister written in the licensing list pharmaceuticals and drugs, etc.? I do not see any reason for that. Today, there was a question in the Parliament with regard to IDPL. It was mentioned there that it is one of the chronically sick public sector units. I do not know why the Finance Minister has included it in the list which is reserved exclusively for the public sector?

It should not be here. There is no reason for that. It should be deleted. That is my intention.

(2) The total foreign debt of our country, as I said earlier, is nearly 72 billion dollars. Do you know what is the total investment in our country? It is less than 1.7 billion dollars. The yearly investment 145 million dollars. I am talking about the investment in equity. This is the real investment. This is the lowest. The annual investment of the countries like Thailand, Indonesia, Bangkok and South Korea is more than our twenty years' total investment. Every country in the world is trying its best to attract more and more foreign investment; and we have stopped that. I congratulate the Foreign Minister for raising it from 40 per cent to 51 per cent. According to me, it should have been more than 51 per cent. What can they do to us? Have you seen any company which has 90 per cent share-holding? I remember Siemens, Colgate, etc. There are so many industries, I remember, in Bombay. They gave 95 to 100 per cent holding. What have they been able to do to us?

There are several other controls which are available with us in the Government both in the States and at the Centre. They cannot destabilise our country; they cannot do anything. So, the Government must allow more foreign investment, not 51 per cent; even more than 51 per cent. There are several companies which already had more than 51 per cent share-holding in India today before the new industrial policy was announced. What have they been able to do to us? Nothing. Today, if they invest ten per cent more, you will get more money.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: They could not do anything because of the control; otherwise, they could have done.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: They will produce more. When a company

[Sh. Murli Deora]

has foreign investment in equity, they will look after the well-being of the company. The foreign market will be opened. New technology will come. If the money is given by loans they are not interested in it. They will only get it back with interest.

The third point in the new Industrial Policy is that technical agreements have been streamlined. It was high time that this was done. The Government should be congratulated for that.

The fourth point is about the working of the public sector undertakings. I really do not feel like congratulating the Finance Minister because he reduced the limit and said that only 20 per cent could be divested in the Government owned mutual Bonds. That is not fair. He has really not done well. He has only lowered the limit. He converted the investment capital from the public sector undertakings to the Government Mutual Fund. If he had sold that 20 per cent to UTI, GIC, LIC, ICICI, IDBI it would not have been really a disinvestment. The real investment in public sector undertaking will come when the share is not given to Tatas, Birlas and Singhanias and Ambanis. That should go to the small scale shareholders.

What is the public sector in India? The biggest private company in India is the TISCO, Tata Iron and Steel Company. What is the share of the Tatas in it? It is only three per cent. The rest of the holding is of the financial institutions. Whatever you want, you cannot remove anybody's share in that. But we are still sure that TISCO and Tata are working better than the steel plants and even ISCO which was taken over.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: And it is they who control LIC, GIC, etc.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: All right, you are right. So, my suggestion to the hon. Finance Minister is that, of the 20 per cent investment into the public sector, or Government-owned mutual fund, at least 10 per cent should be given to small shareholders, with some maximum shareholding limit. It can be ten per cent or of less. Make it as small as you want. But at least ten per cent may be given. There are one million people investing in ONGC. They may not know what they are earning. In MTNL also people are investing. They should know where their money is. Also, you may keep a check on productivity and the working of these organisations. There is nothing wrong in that. The real public sector will be there when at least 10 per cent of the total equity is divested to the public at large, by a small quantity share holders.

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: The one hundred per cent participation in the management also should be there.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: No, not necessarily. Management has nothing to do with it. I am against that.

My fifth point is about MRTP. The Hon. Finance Minister has scrapped the limits of MRTP. It was Rs. 100 crores some years back. It is not even 22 to 23 per cent now. There is no reason to limit the manufacturing activities like, cement, pharmaceuticals, steel and other items. It is good that the Government has totally scrapped the MRTP limits in the new Industrial Policy. I am sure that the new Industrial Policy which has been presented to the people of India and Parliament will be implemented quickly. I hope that it will not like Shri Ajit Singh's Industrial Policy about which we heard so much in the Press, but which was never implemented. It was only a speech in Parliament. Even the Joint Secretary in the Government knew it. Whatever the Government is publicising or whatever the Government has announced should be actually,

implemented through an Act, or legislation or law urgently.

My next point is about employment. The labour force growth in our country is 110 million, during the 20 years from 1980 to 2000, against only 69 million in the previous decades, that is, from 1960 to 1980. The private sector employment growth is practically stagnant now, almost zero.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Midnapore): No: it is going down.

SHRI MURLI DEORA: What I read in the Economic Survey is that it is zero. It may be minus. But, Shri Indrajit Gupta, you wait for two years. Let us give a chance to this new Industrial Policy. If it succeeds there will be a massive growth of employment. There will be massive growth of employment in the private sector.

With modernisation of agriculture the picture is changing. Our major labour force was involved all along in agriculture. If we see the developed countries the service sector accounts for nearly 70 to 72 per cent of the total employment. We are here seeing that the service sector provides only 20 to 22 per cent of total employment. Service sector is the informal industries like carpenters, masons, plumbers, electricians and retail traders. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give more thrust, more chances, more encouragement to this sector.

One major sector is the housing sector. I am sorry to say that the hon. Finance Minister has just not touched that sector. In the massive liberalisation which the people were expecting, nothing has come on housing. 16 per cent of the total employment in the organised sector today is in housing. One lakh rupee investment in the construction activity generates 1,300 mandays of unskilled and 1300 mandays of skilled worker. The real problem which is coming in the way of construction activity espe-

cially in the urban areas is the Act called ULC. You dedicated your speech to Shri Rajiv Gandhi. In 1987 when Shri Rajiv Gandhi presented the Budget he said that the Government or the people of India had failed to achieve what they wanted to achieve through ULC. He just wanted to scrap it. I am not saying that you scrap it but at least you amend it in a way that the land which is lying in Bombay, Calcutta, Madras, Delhi can be used. Today the prices of apartments have gone up so much that there is a backlog of 30 million dwelling units in rural and urban India today.

What are you doing for housing? There is a section 80 HC which was giving some incentives to those who own their houses. That needs to be amended and more incentives have to be given and more benefits have to be given. Only then you will be able to achieve something on this score.

I want the hon. Finance Minister to say something as to what the Government wants to do on ULC. This is one area where we can generate massive employment and massive housing. So this is very very important.

One-fourth of the total population in our country today live in urban areas. There was a time when people used to say that India is a country of rural people. By the end of the century one out of three persons will be living in urban areas. Today there are 12 cities which has a population of more than one million. In the last 45 years the Government has set up only one programme—Self-Employment for Urban Poor. Unfortunately, this programme is implemented in such a faulty way that those who are the beneficiaries in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras are not able to use it. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to please do something to streamline the working of Self-Employment for Urban Poor Programme so that the real beneficiaries can take advantage of that.

[Sh. Murli Deora]

The exim policy which virtually abolishes CCS is welcome. But there are two or three things to which I would like to draw the attention of the Finance Minister. The exim scripts which you have just announced, should now be given through the banks themselves rather than being given through the JCCI&E. If our exporters really want help, they want help in reducing their documentation, in getting out of this plethora of regulations. If that is done, then the exports can really rise.

When you export, the letter of credit comes through the bank. When the bank gives the letter of credit, the foreign exchange is credited to your account like the NDR Scheme. There was a National Defence Remittance Scheme some years ago. Whosoever was getting foreign exchange, the licence was given to him.

These things should be done through the bank itself eliminating three or four months delay in the process. Garments and diamonds are the two industries which are the highest export earning industries. They do not have any incentive now. But they are crying that the policy of pre-export inspection should really be revised so that diamonds and garments are exported properly. If they get a letter of credit from their foreign buyer and if their foreign buyer is happy with their product, why should the Government nominee delay this? This will give again massive employment...*(Interruptions)*.

I would like to say one line about the rate of interest. The rate of interest should be high enough to attract saving, but it should not be so high to discourage investment itself. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to see that the rate of interest is lowest especially in the manufacturing activities...*(Interruptions)*. You have stated about the investment allowance which was there in the books. I am in agreement with that. I would request the hon. Finance Minister to give some special protection, on investment allowance, to the companies

which manufacture indigenous capital goods and equipments in India, so the investment allowance should be different for those who are importing the capital equipments and those who are manufacturing here. The investment allowance should be more for the indigenously manufactured capital goods.

And now about the EXIL Policy. You have stated on Page 6 that all the units including public and private sector—what Mr. Indrajit Gupta said yesterday—will be looked after by B.I.F.R. I am of the opinion that even if the Department is allowed to be closed, has become redundant about the New Industrial Policy, the persons who are working in that Department must be absorbed by the other Department and before the workers are taken care of in other unit that Department must not be allowed to close down. There is nothing like saying a unit has become sick. Six years back what was happened to Bombay Textile Mills. In 1983, Shrimati Indira Gandhi came to Bombay and 11 mills were nationalised. Nobody was ready to take the mills back. Today the same people are ready to take their mills back. What was not profitable six years back is very profitable today. So, you cannot say all the units which are sick today will be permanently sick. I support my friends here who have said earlier that the Government must not allow this EXIL Policy to be implemented. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that some of your banks' Chairman in Bombay city are making statements everyday supporting the EXIL Policy. It is not the Government's Policy. They have no right to say this. You please have a check on that. Even yesterday in the Economic Times and Financial Express one Bank Chairman has said "There is nothing like a permanent sick industry. The industry be given loans at concessional rate of interest." Textile mills are the maximum profit making industries in India today. Six years back nobody thought that. So,

if the Government Policies are correctly done we can revive them and it is the responsibility of the Government to see that people are not out of job. ...*(Interruptions)*.

In Bombay there are financing institutions like LIC, GIC and banks. I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Finance Minister that there is an Act called Public Premises Eviction Act. This Act was passed in the Parliament in 1971. Shri Naik you also went to the meeting. This Act was for evicting MPs and bureaucrats when their term was over. In Bombay and Calcutta what are they doing? LIC, GIC and banks they are all serving notices to those poor tenants both at official and residential premises, some of whom are living in one-room apartment for the last thirty five years. But, now, they are being given eviction notices. LIC has given, Dena Bank has given and Bank of Maharashtra has given. There was a very big public meeting on that. I want to request the hon. Finance Minister to please direct these institutions not to serve the eviction orders to these people. Amend the 1971 Public Premises (Eviction) Act. The purpose of that Act, as Mr. Gujral, the then Housing Minister said in this House, is not for the legalised tenants in Bombay, Calcutta and Madras, but it is only for the unauthorised MPs. or the bureaucrats whose term of office has expired.

With these words, I support the Budget.

[Translation]

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA (Khunti): Mr. Chairman, Sir I rise to oppose the Budget. The funds that were to be allotted for Tribal Sub-Plan do not figure in the Budget. I would like to submit that during 1990-91 an amount of Rs. 64716.80 was earmarked for a big tribal area of the country but it is missing in 1991-92. It appears as if the Government is against the tribal areas. It has been mentioned therein that the funds to be allocated on this head have not yet been finalised. It is now August and it is strange that

till date no allocation for an area with a huge population has been made in the Budget. As such I am opposing it. Perhaps he is not aware of number of people coming under Tribal Sub-Plan and the vast area it covers. Besides, this area does not consist of tribal population only. Along with the tribal people other people of the society also live there. The Government has formulated a rule that special schemes will be implemented for the special development of the tribal majority area.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, if you go through the figures from the year 1986 to 1990 you will come to know that billions of rupees have been shown to have been spent on this head but no development worth the name has been done in the area. There is nothing ambiguous above it. It has been shown that upto 1990-91 a total of Rs. 10765 crore has been spent on the Tribal Sub-Plan in the country. Mr. Chairman, Sir, I hail from that tribal area which is the most backward area of Bihar. In terms of development it is the most backward area, but perhaps the centre is not fully informed about it. There is no doubt that there are many major industries, large mines and scores of other things in Bihar but if you go around the rural area you will find that in terms of development it looks totally deserted.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the Minister of Finance should know that it is a educationally backward area. He must feel concerned that though funds have been provided by the centre for its development for last forty years yet there are no school buildings in the area and the children are studying under shade of trees.

AN HON. MEMBER: The number of children is high. The population is increasing. Even the Chief Minister of Bihar has nine children—how will they study?

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: We are taking of the Tribal Sub-Plan and not the population. If you study geography you will come to know about it.

[Sh. Kariya Munda]

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I wanted to point out that forty years have elapsed but the children are still studying under trees. It is because the Central Government provides meagre funds. It is not known as to where this fund is spent. If there are schools, there are no teachers and if there are teachers there are no students. There is no college and many other things. Roads are to be constructed for the development of villages and today there are no roads there. There are a number of blocks where Block Development Officer are not able to pay a visit for six months at a stretch. In case of an epidemic or famine taking place during the rainy season in the area people living there have no other option but to die. No truck or bus can reach the area. There is no railway facility also. As such roads should be constructed for their social development. The plight of the area coming under the Tribal Sub-Plan is very deplorable. While making a statement on power he has said that power is being supplied everywhere. If you go to the Tribal Sub-Plan area you will find that electricity poles have been erected and electric wires have also been connected for the last four to five years but there is no electricity. This is the development that they have carried out. For the last four years poles have been erected in the name of electrification of the area and the Government also declared that the area has been fully electrified, but electricity has not been supplied to places till date where electric wires were connected three years ago. This is the Tribal Sub-Plan area and there are many such places where electric wire connections have not been given for last three to four years. Many people hold the view that our Government does not have adequate funds. This is the best way to deceive the tribals of that area under Tribal Sub-Plan. The Government could have provided funds from Delhi. It should have been the duty of the Government to evaluate the expenditure every 2-3 years was there proper utilisation of funds? If not, why it has been so and if so, where and how it

has been utilised and how far the public of that area has benefited from the schemes? Hospitals are there at both the places, but there are no doctors, no medicines, no compounders. This is happening in the area of tribal sub plan. The Government is sending funds from Delhi, quarters are constructed, sign boards for the hospitals have been put up, but there are no doctors or nurses. You will be surprised to know that X-Ray machines are not available in several hospitals. They are not available, because there are no technicians to operate them. Several schemes were started in the name of Tribal sub plan. Such schemes, which have been implemented in the entire country, are only to deceive the tribals of those areas.

Schemes like Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, N.R.E.P. and I.C.D.P are being implemented in the Tribal Sub-Plan area for the welfare of tribals, under the Jawahar Rozgar Yojna, the development of the village should have been taken place, but the Mukhiya and the B.D.O. are showing an inflated expenditure of Rs. 1 lakh, instead of an expenditure of Rs. 20 thousand to Rs. 30 thousand only. Earlier, these Mukhiyas used bicycles or walked on foot, but now they are driving scooters. The villagers should get the funds meant for them. But these funds, which are being sent from Delhi for the development of villages, are being misused. No investigation is being made in this regard and no attention is being paid to it.

The central scheme of Integrated child Development Programme is also going on in that area. The children should be given well-balanced diet for their proper growth. Mr. Chairman, Sir, there is maximum bungling in this department. Let there be welfare, no matter if it is the welfare of the village or the welfare of the Development officer. But it is the welfare.

AN HON. MEMBER: There is one Kalyan Singh (*Interruptions*)

SHRI KARIYA MUNDA: He is Mulayam Singh. (*Interruptions*)

Mr. Chairman, Sir, under this scheme, facilities like nutritious diet for the children are provided after a gap of 3 months and 6 months and the officials assigned with this job, know nothing about it. They have no funds to provide these facilities. As a result, the entire funds are diverted instead of reaching the people for whom those funds are meant. People are deprived of the benefits of the schemes. In this way, this department has become a den of corruption. The entire funds meant for tribal development are going waste. May be the government is not aware of this. Now the situation is that the saplings are distributed in the month of August and some of them will be planted on the 15th of August. It is not known whether the Forest Department is aware of the fact that the saplings planted in the month of August have very low growth and fade away by September. Every sapling will fade away. All the saplings already planted or are being planted will also fade away. And then it would be said that the land is barren. Moreover, the forests there have already withered away. Afforestation should be undertaken there. The saplings that cannot grow there, should not be planted. The Government should take immediate steps to plant only such saplings as may grow there and clean the environment for the development of tribal areas. If they go through the figures of the last three years, and get an enquiry conducted, they will find that all the saplings planted there have faded away.

By citing an example, I would like to make it clear that under the Tribal Sub-plan, the governments spends hundreds of crores of rupees every year for development of tribals and tribal areas in the entire country. It also provides special facilities. There is a separate scheme in this regard. It is not known how many politicians are involved in them or the bureaucracy there is either not efficient or experienced or may be they do not want the development of the tribal areas and to provide facilities to the tribals. Perhaps, they

think that so long as these tribals are in this condition, it will be easier for them to keep them in slave-like conditions. It may also be possible that some politicians and bureaucrats think that they will not be able to pocket the government funds, which are provided for the development of that big area, in case the tribals there became educated. Therefore, both of them find out ways to continue to get funds from the centre, but deprived the tribals of the benefits. They also think that there should be no development of the tribals and they should remain illiterate and hungry so that they can utilise their services as bonded labourers at their sweet will.

Although I may speak on many points but the topic I have chosen is small as other hon. Members have spoken a lot on other topics, such as, the foreign policy of the country, fertilizer and industrial policy. I was elected to Lok Sabha last time also and I heard speeches by all but I am sorry to say that none of them even uttered a word about tribal development. And this time too I have been listening to the speeches continuously but none of the hon. Members has touched this topic in his speech. The Government spends hundred of crores of rupees every year for the tribal development, but it is not even discussed in Parliament nor has it been mentioned in the Budget. Although an allocation of Rs. 100 crore has been made in the Budget for the Rajiv Foundation Trust, but the head under which hundred crores of rupees are spent is mentioned neither in the Budget nor anywhere else. It has not been mentioned anywhere that an amount of rupees such and such crore is going to be spent during the year 1991-92. Therefore, I am sorry to oppose this Budget. Other hon. Members have said a lot on the national policy and other policies. I would like to give two-three suggestions in this regard.

Once during the period of Janta Dal Government, a meeting of the

[Sh. Kariya Munda]

Committees had taken place. (*Inter-ruptions*) Yes, you have not specifically mentioned anything. When the National Front was in power, a meeting had taken place with the Planning Commission. At that time also, I had suggested that a separate scheme should be worked out for the expenditure under Tribal Sub-Plan. I had a reason to suggest it.

Bihar is in a very peculiar situation. Every year funds are provided to the State under the tribal Sub-plan. On the other hand, the North Bihar in the north of the Ganga and South Bihar in the south of the Ganga either face drought situation if it does not rain and if it rains, there is flood situation. But the funds provided under the Tribal Sub-Plan are diverted to other fields. Therefore, some of the people die there due to drought and some due to floods. I would request that the funds provided by the Government for development of this area, should be spent in this area only. In no case the funds should be diverted to any other area. The officers, who are posted to execute the schemes under the Tribal Sub-Plan, whether they are I.A.S., or B.D.O. they should be asked to make two-three commitments before hand. The officer should be aware of the social structure, culture and common behaviour of the people of that area, otherwise, there will be no use of these programmes as the villagers will not come in contact with them. They have no knowledge about these schemes started by the Government and therefore, there are no results. This can only be achieved through sincere service. That is why, no development is taking place in this area and the funds spent on the development programmes are going waste. Therefore, I would request that such officers should be sent there who are sincere and are aware of the cultural activities and the common behaviour of the people there.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, secondly, I would like to submit that there should be

an annual appraisal of the lands spent for development in this area in order to ascertain whether the project for which funds had been sent from the Centre has been completed and whether the tribals for whom the project was made have had any benefit from it? Because so long as the funds continue to be sent from the centre and spent there, there would be no use of it unless the tribals have the benefits. Besides this, I would like to submit that in this Budget the Government has withdrawn the subsidy on fertilizers, which is very distressing. The areas covered under the tribal Sub Plan are not only in Bihar, but are in Madhya Pradesh, Rajasthan, Maharashtra, Orissa and Himachal Pradesh also. These areas are not dominated by rich farmers, but these are dominated by small farmers. Till now they used to use fertilizers for their cultivation, as the fertilizers were sold on subsidised rates, but now, it appears that due to the withdrawal of subsidy on fertilizers, their prices will increase and these people will use less fertilizers for cultivation.

I do not know how they arrange distribution of fertilizers because I have seen that fertilizer does not reach the depots located in remote areas of Bihar for as long a period as three months. Constant vigil should be kept over the distribution of fertilizers. It takes unduly long time for the supplies to reach there and hence the distribution is also delayed. Therefore, I would request the Government that in such remote areas, there should be reserve stocks for at least three months so that the farmers who want to buy it later could do so. I would also request that the subsidy on fertilizers should be kept at the previous level as the farmers are very poor.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, so far as electricity is concerned, I would say that there is acute shortage of electricity in Bihar inspite of the fact that there are a number of thermal power plants in the State, namely Barauni,

Bokaro, etc. apart from a number of others which are coming up. However, generation in these power plants is less than even 1/4th of the installed capacity, which is very distressing. Our colleagues from Bihar say that we are being exploited by the Centre, but I would say that apart from the Centre, some people from Bihar are also looting us with the result that there is acute shortage of power in the State. I would request the Government to take measure to increase generation in these thermal power plants. Similarly, hydel power plants are functioning at Kosi and Balan. There is one hydel power plant in our area which was handed over by the State Government to the Centre in 1978.

In 1982, this plant was brought under the control of NHPC, but even after so many years, this plant is not in operation. The hon. Minister had, however, assured yesterday that all projects have been cleared and the work would start in a month or two. If this project is completed, the power shortage in Bihar could be met to a large extent. This project is meant to meet the power requirements at the peak hours and its installed capacity would be 710 MW. It should be completed expeditiously so as to meet the power shortage of the area.

Our demand for a broad gauge railway line is outstanding for a long time. There is a metre gauge railway line between Ranchi and Lohardaga—a distance of about 50-60 kms. The train which runs on this line takes 12 hours to cover this distance. A demand has been raised a number of times to convert this line into broad gauge line because most of the bauxite deposits of Bihar are located in this belt. Therefore, this line should be converted into broad gauge and further it should be extended from Lohardaga to Baradi. It will yield double benefit—on the one hand the area being a tribal belt would get an op-

portunity for development and on the other hand the bauxite deposits of the area would be exploited paving way for further development. At present the passengers who want to come to Delhi and Chandigarh have to take Ranchi-Muri-Bardana route which takes 7-8 hours extra. If the proposed line is constructed this time would be saved and hence the necessity for this line. Even 'Dharna' was staged in support of the demand for this railway line, but the Government did nothing. If you want this area to develop, it should get its due share from Central grants. To facilitate overall railway line from Ranchi to Lohardaga should be converted into broad gauge and a new line from Lohardaga to Baradi should be constructed so that it could be connected with the main line.

There are some national highways in the State which are in a very bad condition. If you happen to drive on Ranchi—Kharagpur—Calcutta national highway during rainy season, you will have a horrible experience. Similar is the condition of Ranchi—Patna highway which passes through Gumla and Baradi. This road is under construction for the last ten years in the name of national highway. The road is full of ditches and boulders which make the vehicles turn turtle. Therefore, the Government should pay special attention to construct this national highway as early as possible.

15.59 hrs.

[SHRI MALLIKARJUNAIAH *in the Chair*]

*SHRI V.S. VIJAYARAGHAVAN (Palakkad): Mr. Chairman, I rise to support the budget. Shri Rajiv Gandhi is not with us today. But, his vision of future India and the programme he prepared for the economic reconstruction of the country are contained in the Congress manifesto. What is contained in the manifesto is

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fully reflected in this budget. I welcome it. The mature, experienced and scholarly Prime Minister Shri Narasimha Rao, I am sure, will be able to transcate into reality the vision and programmes of Rajivji.

16.00 hrs.

Sir, India's economy is facing an unprecedented crisis today. The Finance Minister has come with his budget against the background of this crisis. The crisis has aggravated to this extent only during the past one and a half years. The Indian economy is a sickman. About an year and a half also he was treated by an allopath and his condition got worse. Then he was treated by an ayurvedic physician. But after the treatment by these doctors an operation became inevitable to save the patient. Our Finance Minister is performing that operation. All operations, major or minor, are painful. There will be a little bleeding and so on. But it is necessary to save the patient. Through this budget the Finance Minister has performed an operation on the patient, that is, the Indian economy. He knows the inner secret of our economy. I, therefore, hope that under his stewardship, the Indian economy will tide over the present crisis and regain its inner strength and vitality.

The greatest speciality of this budget is that, contrary to the general fear that there will be heavy tax burden on the people it does not impose heavy, unbearable burden on the common man. On the contrary he has reduced the prices of some of the items used by the ordinary people. He has totally withdrawn excise duty from edible oil, electric bulbs and cycles and reduced the price of kerosene used for domestic purposes. He has also liberalised and simplified the procedure with regard to NRI investment. The proposal to set up a commission for greater interaction between the Indian nationals in foreign countries and the Govt. of India as well as to allow them into the sectors of housing as well as real estate is quite in the right direction

and this step will certainly help the Keralites, who are living abroad. Similarly, the allocation for the development of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes is Rs. 479 crores as against Rs. 364 crores during last year. The proposal to set up a corporation for the welfare of the Backward classes is a very important step. The Govt. led by Shri V. P. Singh had done a lot of drum beating about Mandal, but did practically nothing to implement it. It is this Govt. which has taken such a decisive step to improve the living condition of the backward classes. I also welcome the provision of Rs. 25 crores for the rehabilitation of scavengers who carry night soil on their heads. The provision of Rs. 400 crores for the welfare of women and children is a very important step. Then, Sir, a big hue and cry has been made about the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation by the friends in the opposition. They are simply guided by blind hatred. They have not tried to understand or appreciate the basic objectives of this foundation. They are promotion of literacy, scientific and technological research, national integration, Protection of environment etc. Can any one possibly have any objection to these objectives? The opposition should not adopt this attitude in this matter.

Now I come to a very important matter. I want the Finance Minister to listen to me. Agriculture is the backbone of Indian economy. When the Govt. takes some steps against the interest of the farmers we generally say that it will break the back of the farmers. The increase to the extent of 40% in the prices of fertilizers is an extremely harsh step. It is like cutting the throat of the farmers, and not just breaking his back. I am expressing the strong feelings of the farmers of Kerala and particularly the farmers of Palakkad which is the rice bowl of Kerala. Sir, the farmers of Kerala are small and marginal and they are the hardest hit. They produce cash crops like Pepper, cardamom, etc. which fetch us valuable foreign exchange. It is they who are going to suffer on

account of this increase. When already the cost of production has gone up very much, this increase will further push up the same. Therefore, I would request the Finance Minister to reconsider it and withdraw this increase in the price of fertilizers.

Similarly, the price of sugar has been raised. This will only raise the price of sugar in the open market and will go beyond the reach of the common man. The increase in the prices of sugar, foodgrains etc. will certainly push up the prices of all essential commodities. I want to know what specific steps the Finance Minister is going to take to keep the prices in check.

Sir, the Finance Minister has reduced the prices of edible oil, copper, aluminium, processed foods, jam, butter, cheese etc. But he has raised the prices of refrigerator which is no longer a luxury item. In families where both husband and wife work and are still unable to meet all their expenses, a refrigerator is a must. It is infact an item used increasingly by the lower middle class and the fixed income group. Therefore this increase should also be reconsidered. Same is the case with cooking gas. The increase in the price of cooking gas is quite unjustified, and I want it to be reduced.

Sir, the income tax exemption limit should have been raised at least by Rs. 5,000. This would have given some relief to the fixed income group. Have you made any calculation as to how much amount you will lose as tax revenues? Similarly, the D.A. paid to the employees is taxed at present. D.A. constitutes a small relief from the price rise. So, no tax should be levied on that. A few years ago, the Govt. had said that this was under consideration. But so far it has not been implemented. The Finance Minister who has not hesitated to make bold experiments in the various sectors of the economy, need not hesitate to take this small step. He will earn the love and respect of lakhs of

employees who belong to the fixed income group. I, therefore, request the Finance Minister to exempt D.A. from income tax.

Sir, having said this much about the budget in general, I now come to some of the problems of my State, Kerala. The most serious problem is that of unemployment. Four years ago the Left front came to power in Kerala which promised ten million jobs per year. When it came into office, the number of unemployed was 28 lakhs. When it left office after 4 years the number went upto 34 lakhs. The recent gulf crisis has made the situation worse. The new industrial policy of the Govt. is good, because we will be able to get capital as well as new technology for industrial development. But, the question is whether there will be a corresponding increase in employment generation. The Economic survey, a few years ago had said a very interesting thing, namely, that even though the industrial production as well as industrial growth was impressive in that particular year, the employment generation remained static. Why? This is a paradox. The coming in of multinational companies will certainly give a fillip to mechanisation. But that will lead to lesser employment opportunities. If employment generation is confined to construction of roads in villages, what will the educated unemployed do? This is a question which needs an answer. The unemployment among the educated youth will create a very explosive situation far more dangerous than the situation created by ULFA, the terrorists in Punjab etc. Therefore we must take effective steps to solve unemployment. In this connection I must point out that the central investment in the industrial sector in Kerala has been declining over a period of time. There are very few industries in the central sector in Kerala. Sir, Kerala's economy is basically a money order economy. If the money orders become less, the economy collapses. Therefore what we need is industries. Many schemes have been sent to the centre but no attention has been paid. There was a proposal to

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set up a railway coach factory in Palakkad, which is my district. A team came there and even inspected the site. The State Govt. had assured to provide all infrastructural facilities free of cost. But ultimately the factory was set up in Kapurthala. I demand, that at least in Eighth Five Year Plan, a railway coach factory should be set up in Palakkad. Similarly, Palakkad is moving out of the stage of an undeveloped village and entering the stage of development. There is need for setting up an industrial growth centre.

Sir, Kerala is the biggest producer of rubber. But all the tyre factories are located outside Kerala. Why can't you set up a tyre factory or a rubber-based industry in the Central sector or the joint sector in Kerala? The Central Govt. should formulate a scheme for the quicker development of industries in Kerala. Kerala has the most intelligent man-power. The people of Kerala can be seen in any part of the world. This spirit of enterprise, hardworking deposition should be put to use for the betterment of the State.

Sir, Budget is an instrument for the planned development of the economy. It contains measures for removing social inequalities. The congress Govt. has been able to raise lakhs of people above poverty line. The Govt. of Shri Narasimha Rao too is engaged in the great "Yagya" of eradication of poverty. This budget is a part of that "Yagya". I wholeheartedly support this budget.

[English]

SHRI S. B. SINGH (Rajnandgaon): Mr. Chairman, Sir, our Finance Minister is a Doctor of Philosophy whereas I am a mere matriculate; he is a man deep in wisdom whereas I am a mere learner; he has walked the corridors of IMF and the World Bank whereas I know only the by-lanes of my constituency. He is an economist and has produced the economist's Budget and I think, I now have begun to

understand why they call economics a dismal science. While my loyalty to the party assures the Budgetary support, my concern for my constituents obliges me to bring a few considerations to the attention of our distinguished Finance Minister.

He has started the Budget by dedicating this Budget to the hon. late Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The first point on the Congress Manifesto was to re-introduce and pass the Constitution (Amendment) Bill on Panchayati Raj and Nagar Palikas for devolving powers to units of local self-Government. In 1989, this Bill was brought to this House wherein there was a provision to give a portion of the Central revenue such as excise, sales tax and income-tax to local self-Governments as well as to the panchayats. So far, Jawahar Rozgar Yojana is being carried out in the panchayats. But this Nehru Rozgar Yojana which was supposed to be given to municipalities or corporations, is not at all mentioned in his budgetary speech. And Shri Gandhi wanted that essential quota should be divided into three portions—one for the Centre, second one for the State and the third for the panchayats and municipalities. I am sure, perhaps, the Finance Minister has over-looked it and I hope, he will correct this, if he feels really that the Budget is dedicated to the late Prime Minister.

I do not have to say much about the subsidy on fertilizers because all the MPs, whether from this side or from that side, have the same view.

(Interruptions)

SHRI SRIKANTA JENA: Except Shri Murlu Deora.

SHRI S. B. SINGH: Yes, there are a few exceptions like those who are only limited to the cities.

As regards raising revenue is concerned, as many other speakers have mentioned, it is related to the industrial policy.

Regarding delicensing on a few subjects like petroleum related products, leather, electronic goods, sugar, alcohol and motor cars, it appears that sugar was not delicensed because the sugar lobby is very strong politically. Similar is the case with liquor. What was the objection? Why is the Government against delicensing these items? Let there be many more sugar mills; let there be any amount of breweries. Why should you stop this? Let there be foreign collaboration with them and let a multinational come in here and invest in these items. You can charge 200 per cent or 300 per cent excise duty. Who is stopping you? Open a casino in the hon. Member Shri Bhakata's constituency. You will get so much foreign exchange. I do not know why you are hesitating. If you want money, we are suggesting you the ways.

About your taxes, it seems the Budget, as many speakers have said, is anti-farmers. I do not think so.

Because, he has not levied any tax on it. But definitely there are so many professionals like Lawyers, Doctors who like many other people show income as Rs. 50,000 or Rs. 60,000 per year but show the annual income on agriculture between Rs. 5 lakhs to Rs. 20 lakhs. You ask them where from they get that money? They say that they got it by selling roses & vegetables. People who show such amounts in their returns should be taxed for the full amount because, these are the people who are getting the bad name for the real farmers. They have all along been in the urban areas, the so-called metropolitans. It seems the bureaucrats and all those concerned in making the Budget only for these places and they say that 'Oh! our farmer is earning so much, we must tax him. I request you to make a note of it. I do not know whether the External Affairs Minister is also making a note of it.

Another thing is about black money. As Shri Indrajit Gupta had very rightly said, when NRIs come to this

country, you see many Ministers, ex-Ministers going and hanging around them as though Lord Vishnu had arrived. They are all those people who had left this country and had no interest in it.

The Government of India has started a scheme for the NRIs in which they had the privilege to deposit the foreign exchange on which they would get interest in this country. I am sure you are aware of it. Your scheme which closed down in October last year, facing a crisis, what happened when the other banks asked for the foreign exchange from Indian Overseas Banks? If the NRI knew the Chairman or bosses, he would ask for money on a loan and then he would put it in a bank in India—it may be Bank of Baroda or State Bank of India—because the British Government gives more interest on the deposits and charges less interest on borrowings. They are abided by the rule of that country. When they transfer the money to this country what happens is they are getting interest and after getting the interest they withdraw the money and put it back in the other bank. There is no money left in the Indian bank since the money was put back in the original bank, with the result, when the Government of India or the RBI wants the foreign exchange there is nothing left in the Indian Banks. I am sure, the hon. Finance Minister is aware of it. Would you like the NRIs to carry on in this way? What have they done here? You ask them. They have so many strings attached to any proposal which they would love. You talk to them. I agree with you that you must have those who are experts in various spheres of activities. They can come and assist the Government of India, be it at ONGC, may be in making rudders, making aircrafts or let it be in anything else. A positive approach has to be made with the multinationals or expert companies. Life for example—Brazil, where many German companies have gone and there they are manufacturing the cars. They do not withdraw their money imme-

[Sh. S. B. Singh] diately. They have taken the Government into confidence to keep the money there. If you move to this step and delicense your motor policy, alcohol policy and many others. I am sure, you will attract reputable concerns from outside who will come to this country and invest here. But for heaven's sake do not put them at par with NRIs because, the Government here used to consider the NRI as a person who came to work here and earned so much money. They are also doubting the way as to how they earned it. If you are going to compare an NRI with reputable concern, they are not going to come to this country and they only do *hawala* business.

The National Housing Board's scheme meant for mopping the vast amounts of black money in the country is bound to fail. As very rightly said by my hon. friend from Karnataka the withdrawal of fertiliser subsidy is affecting many other farm products. So it is not only the food-grains. Why don't you give the export permission for any farmer who wants to export his grains outside? In that also Punjab and Haryana will shine. We from Madhya Pradesh would like to invite the Finance Minister to come and visit any of the tribal farmer and see how much money is he making and with this fertilizer hike, what is going to be his plight. I would invite the hon. Finance Minister to come and meet our people. For the first time let him face the reality that they are facing there.

It is very easy to compare the farmers who are either from the Western Maharashtra, Haryana, Punjab or the Gangetic belt of Uttar Pradesh. But in Chattisgarh part of Madhya Pradesh the farmers are very poor. Today they are not even availing of the credit facilities. They are provided with Rs. 2000 fertilizer loan at the old rate. Now with the increase in the fertilizer rate how much are they going to get? I am sure this factor has not been taken into consideration in the areas where there are mainly

the tribals, harijans and the people belonging to backward classes. Today they cannot even afford to get fertilizer to their house.

I quite agree with you that the country is facing a crisis. There is no harm in borrowing whether from the IMF or from the World Bank or from the Russian friends, or from the Kuwaiti friends or from Iraqi friends or from any other friends; we have no objection. At least you must withdraw what you have stated in the Budget regarding the subsidy. Please do consider delicensing of the alcohol, sugar and motor car industries if you are genuinely interested in the welfare and the uplift of this country.

Thank you.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: I think the hon. Member has made a statement about my having walked through the corridors of the IMF and the World Bank. I know that a campaign of disinformation is going on. I had stated categorically yesterday in the other House and I repeat that I have never been the employee of the IMF or the World Bank and I don't draw any pension from any international organisation.

SHRI S. B. SINGH: I never said that you draw anything from there. I only said that you are well versed with the IMF and the World Bank.

SHRI MANORANJAN BHAKTA (Andaman-Nicobar): The newspapers published it.

SHRI MANMOHAN SINGH: If the newspapers has published it that is totally a baseless allegation.

SHRI M. V. V. S. MURTHY (Visakhapatnam): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I rise to express my disapproval of the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. He has stated in the policy statement that the foreign investment will improve the productivity of the industrial houses. But as a matter of

fact it will hamper the Indian industry because you know the present state of technology and the methods that are being adopted by the Indian industry. If recklessly it is allowed in all the fields, it may likely to hamper the very basic fabric of the Indian industry. So it has to be very carefully and selectively allowed into the Indian industry.

Many of the friends have stated about the industrial policy as announced in the House. They said foreign investments could be made available in some of the heavy sectors, from where we can earn more of foreign exchange, like motor cars, spirits and also the sugar industry. I do not know why in these industries the licencing policy is still to be continued.

The hon. Finance Minister has stated that the present Budget will curb the inflationary tendencies. But, to me, it appears that this is also a different Budget which may trigger inflation further in the months to come, as we see now that the prices of all the essential commodities are sky-rocketing. I do not know as to how in the next sixty days the prices will be brought down because it is stated earlier that within hundred days, the prices will be brought down considerably. This is another factor which is also to be considered by the hon. Finance Minister.

In the Budget, the agricultural sector is the worst affected sector, as agreed by the hon. Members on either side of the House. Without considering the farmers' plight, the fertilizer subsidy has been brought down. At the same time, the hon. Finance Minister has not stated anywhere that correspondingly the procurement prices will be increased. Had he stated that the procurement prices will also be simultaneously hiked, at least to some extent, the farming community would have felt that they had been taken care of. This attitude of increasing only the fertilizer price will

certainly give heart-burn to the farming community. So, this aspect should also be taken care of by the hon. Finance Minister.

For rural development activity he has stated that the amount has been increased from Rs. 3,115 crores to Rs. 3,508 crores. Many Members have today said that the value of rupee is 22 paise. Can we take it that actually this is going to be great increase in the rural development and for the upliftment of the poor? This has to be considered again, if they want to take up poverty eradication.

Coming to the housing front, the Budget has not spelt out very categorically that the shelter for the poor will be created. As it is, we can see today the housing schemes have been highly neglected in many parts of the country; and particularly in Andhra Pradesh for the past two years, the housing scheme has been totally neglected.

Now, coming to the commonman's plight, we can find out the price increase due to the Budget in sugar and LPG etc. As we all see today, refrigerator is not a richman's product. Many of the common people will store the left-out food in the refrigerator; but here, instead of saving food, we will be destroying the food by way of increase in the duties on such items. This is also one of the items on which there has been an increase in price. So, these are also other aspects which should be taken care of by the hon. Finance Minister. Many people think that diesel is the only petroleum product whose price should be brought down. But the motor spirit price increase has also triggered the difficulties of the commonman's transport. Today, many people travel in two wheelers and three wheelers than in cars. And really, the price increase of the motor spirit and that of petroleum products has brought great difficulty to the commonman who travel by two wheelers and three wheelers. This price

[Sh. M. V. V. S. Murthy]

increase has a bearing on the price increase of other commodities also. So, the hon. Finance Minister should take into consideration that this petroleum product price increase is really going to increase the prices of other commodities also. And I do not know how the common man is going to be taken care of in this regard.

Coming back to the public sector undertakings, lot of money is being drained from them and they are really becoming white elephants, as told by many hon. Members. The hon. Finance Minister has not spelt out as to how he is going to tackle the problem of rejuvenation of public sector undertakings. They are starving really for want of funds. Unless money is again pumped into them, they may not be even able to pay the salaries to their employees. If this is the state of affairs that is likely to be continued in the banking sector, when whatever is left out as surplus in the Budget, will be eaten away by the public sector undertakings. When foreign investment and foreign technology is allowed into our country, if they are inducted into the public sector undertakings and taken care of in a good manner, then our country will come to the shore at the earliest rather than only allowing foreign investment and foreign technology in the private sector. If the existing public sector undertakings could borrow foreign technology and foreign investment, then we may be able to generate a surplus in the years to come.

Hon. Members have said that the only sector where we are making surplus is the agricultural sector. But we are taxing the small farmers. If that is the case, then in course of time, it will act as a disincentive rather than acting as an incentive to the farmer to create surplus. If surplus has to be created and if exportable commodities have to be created, then the Finance Minister has to take care in modernising the agricultural sector like other sectors. The agricultural sector should not feel that

they are neglected and that they are the only taxed community today, as many other Members have expressed. This aspect should be taken care of by the hon. Minister.

We are in need of foreign exchange to a great extent. There are certain areas from where foreign exchange can be made available to our country. One such area is the area of marine products where we can tap our resources provided a helping hand is given to the operations involved in the marine products. Today, the marine export earnings are on an increasing trend. But we are not looking after this item to the extent that it deserves. This aspect must be taken into consideration. The fishermen are not able to pay their dues to the Government for the boats and trawlers that they own. They are also not able to buy the petroleum products at the competitive prices. Petroleum products should be made available to them at internationally comparable prices so that the foreign exchange earnings could be doubled in the marine products exports.

I also suggest that there must be an export promotion zone in my constituency, Vizag. This is being taken care of, for the past three years and land and other things have been acquired. But the infrastructure work has not yet started. If we start this work, this will be another area from where we can have some foreign exchange earnings. I am sure this will be taken care of in the years to come, so that our foreign exchange earnings will be improved.

Likewise, in Andhra Pradesh there are rich deposits of the mineral ore, bauxite. If we set up a large industry, it will have export potentialities to a great extent. For the past 10 years, we have been talking of exploring the possibility of exploiting the bauxite ore and establishing an aluminium plant there. If we take care of this, this will be yet another area where we can have a lot of export potentialities.

I am sure the hon. Finance Minister must have taken note of some of these areas to improve upon our foreign exchange earnings. Unless we improve our balance of payments position, in the years to come it is going to be in a disastrous state. I am sure the Finance Minister will take some of these suggestions given by me, into consideration. Thank you very much.

SHRI YAIMA SINGH YUMNAM

(Inner Manipur): Mr. Chairman Sir, I rise to oppose the Budget. Sir, while presenting the Budget in this House, the hon. Finance Minister has asked the people to prepare to make necessary sacrifices to preserve the economic independence of the country. I shall be very happy if the people are prepared to respond to the call of the Finance Minister. But I am doubtful about it. Will the farmers who are asked to pay more for the fertilizers be happy? Will the poor consumers be happy when they will be asked to pay more for the essential commodities because the prices of food and other essential items are bound to increase due to increase in support prices?

Sir, the people respond to the call of only such leaders who recognise their sacrifices, who stand for their causes, who understand their difficulties and who share their grievances. Very few people will be happy. Only those who share loafs and fishes with the Government will be happy but they are the persons who will not sacrifice because their interest lies only in the exploitation of the poor and in earning more. So, the call of the Finance Minister for preparing the people to make necessary sacrifices will be defeated.

Sir, I rise to demand from the Government on two or three matters. Firstly, I would like to demand that they must have a spirit of service to the people; not only to the people but to the humanity as a whole, because this country stood for the

cause of humanity since the time immemorial. So, it has to stand for the same cause for the time to come.

Government must maintain austerity to the maximum. I agree with the Hon. Member who just now spoke, and I would like to say that austerity will play a very important role in keeping the economy of the country stable. I would say that it [Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

Secondly, I would like to demand from the Government that it should not surrender the high ideals and the principles that have been maintained in this country by our respected father of the nation, our first Prime Minister Shri Nehru and Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri. They adopted these high ideals and principles to promote the prestige of the country and it has been promoted. There is no doubt about it. That is why I would like to request the Government to agree to the good counsels given by the senior Members of the Opposition to reconsider certain items of the proposals. I would say that the Government should not kneel before the IMF with the begging bowl. It does not mean that I am objecting to taking loans from IMF. I only say that the Government should not take the loan as beggars do.

I would like to refer to one occasion. Just a few years after Independence we had a great famine in the country which affected large parts of the country in the south. At that time Nehru ji was the Prime Minister and the country was advocating the principles of Non-Alignment. U.S.A. had plenty of Food. The Government, with Shri Nehru as the Prime Minister, made a request to the U.S.A. for supply of food stuff on payment and not on *ex gratia*.

But taking advantage of the precarious situation prevailing in the country, the USA wanted India to be alinged with her on certain conditions of pressure tactics of attaching political strings for the supply of food.

[Sh. Yaima Singh Yumnam]

But, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru refused to accept them. He stood against the demands from U.S.A. Instead of begging from the USA and surrendering to the high principles of Non-Alignment, what he did was that he came to the people and made a call for big sacrifices. He said, let us miss a meal every day for a certain period. The people responded tremendously. The savings thus collected were despatched to reach the needy persons and families. The people gladly responded to the call of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru; even the people of Manipur, the remotest part of the country, responded to the call of Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru.

The people of the USA felt the pulse of the people of India and their sentiments. They pressurised the then Government of the USA to accept, to agree to the request of the Government of India and supply food stuff without attaching any political strings. The condition was that it would be supplied under PL. 480. Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru did not surrender even at such a crucial time and situation.

When China invaded India, the Prime Minister of India, Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru, required gold for the purchase of weapons from other countries. At that time also, the westerners also pressurised India to align with them so that they can fight in favour of India; but Shri Jawahar Lal Nehru did not agree to be aligned. What he did was he again made a call to the people to donate the golden ornaments they possess. The people responded to it tremendously. Even people from the remotest corner of the country, that is Manipur donated a great quantity of golden ornaments. I myself came to Delhi and donated ornaments through Lal Bahadur Shastri on behalf of the people of Manipur. And there is no leader in the present Govt., who can be identified as such leader.

Likewise, Shastriji also made an appeal to the people and it was responded favourably.

Only those leaders who recognise the sacrifices of the people and share their difficulties, they can ask for sacrifices from the people and the people will respond to their calls as they responded in the past.

I oppose the Budget proposals on the following grounds:

I object to the proposal for raising the price of fertilisers. On this matter, much has been said in this House and discussed. So, I need not repeat them again. However, I would like to add that there is a peculiarity in our State of Manipur. There is no such system of zamindari system or the landlord system in Manipur.

The farmers in Manipur possess land but only of small acreage, two or five acres or a little more. So, the assurance of the Finance Minister that the increase of the price of fertilizers will be compensated through raising of the procurement price cannot be applied to the farmers of Manipur because they have no savings at all. There is no scope for savings; so I object to that.

The Hon. Finance Minister has mentioned about the promotion of national integration and schemes for that. No doubt, it is a good scheme. But merely organising some conferences, meetings, calling on the youth, holding some dance festivals or inaugural functions, etc., will not do. Let us not spend heavy money on it. We have to do something to inspire the people. We have to bring about emotional integration through development works and that is very important.

In Manipur the extremists or the people who are underground have organised some organisations like the Indo-Burma Liberation Front associations. They are demanding separation of Manipur, Nagaland and Assam. It was published in Newspapers. If the Government is silent

at this juncture one day that part of the country will be flared up and there will be danger as it is now in Punjab or Kashmir. So, I am mentioning that this national integration or mere simple emotional integration will not do. Please let us work hard for it and do something for the people. If you do not do it, how if you do not take up the problems of development earnestly but if you just exhort on the youth, that will not do.

Lastly, I come to the proposal for tourism. The situation prevailing is that many foreigners want to come to Manipur because they are enchanted by the scenic beauty there. But they are not allowed to stay in Manipur for more than two or three days. What is this?

The Japanese consider Manipur as a place for their pilgrimage because a great number of their Buddhist priests were killed in Manipur and Nagaland in the last war. So, a great number of Japanese had come to Manipur. But they are not allowed to stay for more than two or three days. They have to seek the permission of the Government in case they are stranded on account of cancellation of flights etc. and they are confined as intruders. So, it is a most dangerous situation, prevailing at the moment. The inner line permit system must be reviewed. Otherwise, it will block the earning of foreign exchange also.

From the United Kingdom also many people came. They also wanted to stay there but because of the restrictions laid down they could not come. In this way so many people want to come and stay there for ten or fifteen days. But they are not allowed. Why is it so. Is Manipur not a part of the country? Why is this restriction imposed? If it is removed, we can also earn a lot of foreign exchange for the country. It will provide some revenue to the State and it will be very much beneficial.

Lastly, while concluding, I do object to this Rajiv Gandhi Foundation Trust. I do not want so much money of the Govt. be spent on this. The name of Rajiv should not be dragged in such controversial matters. So, I oppose the proposal.

I conclude my speech with these few words. Thank you.

KUMARI SELJA (Sirsa): I rise to support this Budget because given the adverse economic situation the hon. Finance Minister had no option but to grapple with the economic situation and the evolving economic crisis boldly. And for that he needs the support of all the patriotic people.

In an interview with a New York Times' reporter just ten minutes before he was assassinated, our late leader Shri Rajiv Gandhi said that he wanted to give top priority to the education of the girl child. The time has come to change the order where the male child is given more importance than the girl child in education and in any other field. As we all know, once you educate the woman, the mother, a change for the better will automatically come in the society itself. I would urge the hon. Finance Minister to give more thrust to such programmes and provide more money for them.

The rural water supply scheme is hesitatingly named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi, for as a high-tech man, his commitment to technology missions is well known and appreciated by every one.

Regarding the agricultural sector, may I submit that 40 percent increase in the price and reduction in the subsidies of fertilisers is very harsh on the farmers and has created a panic. Farmers are the backbone of our economy. The green revolution, *harit kranti*, has helped the whole country.

16.59 hrs. [SHRIMATI MALINI BHATTACHARYA in the Chair]

But they are feeling extremely disappointed to say the least. I would request the Finance Minister to re-consider this decision. While there is

[Kumari Selja]
going to be an increase in the procurement price I hope, the Finance Minister will give due protection to the small farmers.

While 50 per cent of the plan resources are invested in the agricultural and rural sector, there is a need to have at least a semblance of proportion between the prices of agricultural produce and the prices of industrial produce. There is more profitability from investment in the industrial sector than in the agricultural sector. Surely, there ought to be some linkage between the two.

In this connection, the thrust to food processing and other agro-based industries is a step in the right direction. Perhaps, it would be better if we could have a scheme for farmers' cooperatives so that farmers could get direct benefit from these industries.

17.00 hrs.

I would also submit that notwithstanding the fact that the hon. Finance Minister has taken due care of the inflationary inputs in the Budget, but the price-line particularly of the essential commodities has to be maintained, may be by coming down heavily on the black marketeers and hoarders. Simultaneously, efforts must be made to streamline the Public Distribution System.

I welcome the Special Scheme to mobilise black money which is to be deposited in the National Housing Bank. I just hope it works.

I would like to congratulate the hon. Finance Minister for lowering the price of kerosene by about 10 per cent. Many I request the hon. Finance Minister to also consider lowering the price of domestic L.P.G. which has been raised by 20 per cent.

To conclude, on taking an overview of the Budget, I would say that

the Finance Minister needs to be complimented on presenting a fairly balanced Budget.

[*Translation*]

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN QWAISI (Hyderabad): Madam Chairman, when shall I get an opportunity to speak. Earlier, I was told that I would get a chance to speak after the hon. lady Member, but I am not being allowed to speak.

MADAM CHAIRMAN: Please take your seat, I shall call your name.

SHRI MOHAN SINGH (Deoria): Madam Chairman, I want to thank you for giving me an opportunity to speak against the Budget. According to the hon. Finance Minister, this Budget has been dedicated to the memory of late Shri Rajiv Gandhi, but if you go through it, you will find that the Budget has, in fact, been dedicated to Indian and foreign capitalists. This gigantic document is the net result of the conspiracy hatched by Indian and foreign capitalists and is, therefore anti-people. The policies which our country adopted in the beginning, viz. secularism, non-alignment, swadeshi and self-reliance, were not the policies of Jawaharlal Nehru or Indira Gandhi alone. These were the policies which our country accepted through a general consensus. But I am distressed to say that the Government wants to break the conventions and reverse the policies which our national leaders had formulated after 40 years hard labour keeping in view the country's problems. When we were students there used to be an organisation and political party named Swatantra Party which used to support free trade, removal of all controls and unrestrained inflow of foreign capital. We know that the existence of that party came to an end in 1974. But the way the new Prime Minister and the new Finance Minister are functioning, it appears as if the present day Congress Party is no longer the Congress Party of the good old days but it is an

incarnation of the Swatantra Party. Therefore, I want to say that there cannot be a bigger damage to the entire Indian system than to open the gates for foreign capital.

There is a news report in today's newspapers which says that 100 per cent foreign investment would be allowed in the power plants which will be set up in the country in future. There would be no restrictions whatsoever. Similarly, the news-report says that new units to be set up in the drugs and pharmaceutical sector or the foreign companies which propose to set up such units would be allowed to do so without waiting for any licence as there is going to be an automatic licensing system. Where are we taking this country to and in what direction? There is a need to ponder over it. Just now a strong...*(Interruptions)*.....

[English]

SHRI NIRMAL KANTI CHATTERJEE: That is the way to hand over power to foreigners.

[Translation]

SHRI MOHAN SINGH: You are right. In the morning, in this very august House, the question of BCCI was raised saying that through this bank, some foreign powers were interfering in our internal affairs. By allowing a branch of the bank in question to be opened in the country, we have seen how multinational companies can interfere in our internal affairs. The case of private sector was vociferously advocated here saying that private sector has been discouraged from participating in the development of Indian economy during the last 40 years and the result was that big impediments came in the process of speedy industrial development of the country. If that is true, I would like to know why all the industrial units in Dalmia Nagar are lying closed for the last six years. If the private sector is so competent, why no private sector company comes forward to take over and run the units of Dalmia

Nagar which are lying closed for the last 4-5 years? Why did the private sector fail to run all the textile mills of Bombay? What happened in the case of sugar mills of Uttar Pradesh? When those mills in the Private Sector started becoming sick, these were transferred to the Public Sector. It has been the misfortune of this country that as long as the Private Sector remained a source of pillage and exploitation the capitalists of the country claimed that efficiency can be seen in the private sector alone. But when these mills become sick, all of them are transferred to the Public Sector only to put the ultimate blame on them for all failures. There is no such mention in the current Budget as to what the Government is going to do to adopt the integrated policy of mixed economy that was evolved as a result of inefficiency in the public sector and loot in the private sector.

Madam, one day our hon. Minister of Agriculture boasted of surplus production of foodgrains in the country. Who is making contribution for such surplus in foodgrains? It is only the farmers of this country. Prior to 1968 and 1979, i.e. before the start of the green revolution in the country wheat worth crores of rupees was being imported from Canada and the U.S.A. for supply to the timing millions of consumers of the country. The farmers of this country did hard labour under trying circumstances and helped the country keep surplus stock of foodgrains thereby making it self-reliant. I would like to know as to what has been the contribution of the financial institutions in the development of Indian agriculture? Even today, Banks are being asked to contribute their lot to the social cause and the cause of social justice, but unfortunately since the day Congress Party began organising "Loan Mela", in connivance of the capitalists and some of the top bureaucrats of the country, some new financial institutions have emerged. I would like to know from the hon. Minister of Finance as to what proportion of funds deposited in the Unit Trust of India, the L.I.C. and those

[Sh. Mohan Singh]

deposited by the poor people of the country in the post offices through Indira Vikas Patras has been invested in the farm sector, which is the key sector in the development of our country. The hon. Minister of Finance will have to clarify this point. It is regrettable that when loans of farmers are waived these people feel uneasy. The MODVAT scheme has been re-introduced a new. In this very House their party and the then Minister of Finance Shri N. D. Tiwari had abolished the MODVAT scheme. While explaining the reasons of abolishing the scheme he had pleaded that a huge amount to the tune Rs. 6.5 billions went to big industrial houses through the MODVAT scheme. He had taken the name of Campa-Cola company specifically at that time. What this Campa-Cola company is doing? It simply installed a concentrate plant and mixing water with it called it Double-Cola. They fixed the price at Rs. 4 per bottle. In this way the Government used to give an amount of Rs. 6.5 billions to such business houses through the MODVAT scheme. It is the Congress Party and the Congress Government which had abolished it and now it is the same Government which is going to re-introduce the scheme on cold drinks. The scheme which had been withdrawn by their party and their Government with the remark that only some of the big industrial houses of the country availed entire benefits of this scheme, is being re-introduced by them only to benefit those industrial houses again.

When a small concession was given to the farmers, the Union Finance Minister, time and again, said that the entire balance of economy has been shattered because of the previous Government's sanctioning some billion rupees for the waiver of loans of farmers.

The Government proposes to give a slight concession of Rs. 850 crores on customs duty. The entire benefit of this concession will go to big industrial houses and big people dealing in

import export business. The Government did not waste a single minute while giving this concession to big people, but when the question of giving concessions to farmers came up it seems to be in trouble. It is very unfortunate that when the country is facing extreme hardship to mobilise small resources, the Government has allocated Rs. 100 crores for an institution to be named after Shri Rajiv Gandhi. What will be the function of this institutions? It has been argued that this foundation will work for the development of Science and Technology. But, the Department of Science and Technology which is functioning for the last 40 years has been allocated only Rs. 271 crores in all under grants No. 70 and 71. A provision of Rs. 116 crores only has been made in the Budget under Grant-in-Aid for the outlay of planning for the entire department which is working for the last forty years for the development of Science and Technology. It will spend Rs. 118 crore for all its schemes during the whole year and a foundation, the aims and objects of which are not known to the country and the accountability of which has not been ensured to Parliament has been provided a sum of Rs. 100 crore on the pretext of development of Science and Technology. There can be no greater misfortune for the country than this... (Interruptions)... They say that the foundation will be allocated Rs. 100 crores in five year @ Rs. 20 crores each year. But once the process is started there will be no end to it. It is a big joke that the Government, which is warning the people to remain prepared to bear the burden of new taxation, is playing with the hard-earned money of the poor people of the country.

Since the time allotted to me has been reduced, with these words, I strongly oppose this Budget.

I would like to say that the Government should immediately withdraw the hike made on the prices of fertilizers, at all costs. At the same time

it should scrap the proposal of providing an amount of Rs. 100 crores for the Rajiv Gandhi Foundation, immediately.' Besides, it is only an empty slogan when they say that inflation will not rise and the prices of essential commodities will be kept under check. The hon. Minister of Finance has dedicated all the policies of the Government to the big traders and capitalists and has succumbed to their pressure, thereby harming the interests of the poor masses of the country.

SHRI SULTAN SALAHUDDIN OWAISI (Hyderabad): Madam Chairperson, rupee was de-valued twice before the presentation of Budget. In the Railway Budget also passenger fares and freight charges have been increased. All these things have demoralised the poor man. Prices have gone up by 15 to 20 per cent, and the result is that the poor man has lost his purchasing power. I am reminded of the incident when Nadir Shah captured Delhi. He drew his sword, at Sunhari Masjid and ordered massive massacre of people. The people of Delhi were massacred. After that the then Prime Minister of the country called on him and recited a Persian couplet to him. The meaning of the couplet was that all the people had been slain. If the emperor wanted to slay more people he should bring the dead to life and slay them. The same is the position these days. Poor people are starving and we go on increasing the prices. No provision has been made to provide succour to these poor people in the Budget.

On the one hand we gave the slogan and went a step forward to incorporate the word socialism in our constitution. But where is socialism today? In the past I used to listen to the speeches of Congressmen and now also I listen to them. I feel something strange... (Interruptions)... Let me narrate one incident. There was a king. He was served with brinjal. While dining the King was all praise for it. The courtiers told the King that it is for this very reason that God has placed a crown on the head of brinjal. The King began taking brinjal every day.

When he developed itching problems on his body he charged the courtiers that it is only they who had advised him to take brinjal. They said, "Sir God has given a thorn at the bottom of brinjal and that is why one who eats it suffers from itching problems". The emperor said, "yesterday all of you were saying that brinjal has a crown on its head and today you say it has thorns". They replied "Sir we are faithful to you and so also to brinjal." It is very strange that till yesterday they were staunch votaries of socialism and today they are giving lectures in support of capitalism. Where will it lead to? What is socialism and capitalism for them? The country is suffering tremendously because of all this. The poor think that as they do not even get two square meals a day it is better for them to go to jail where they can, at least, get some food to eat. Please let us know what is to be done at this juncture? The prices are sky rocketting but exemption limit of income tax has not been raised. How the salaried class with a fixed income will survive? If the Government says that they have already spent a lot and they do not have more, then currency note of the denominations of Rs. 100 and Rs. 500 should be demonetised if something worthwhile is to be achieved. The black money should be unearthed. When a small country like Kuwait can do it why cannot we do it? They will come to know as to how many capitalists are there in this country. These capitalists are instrumental in inciting communal tension and are ruining the people. This will not work. We do not want to take steps but become puppets in the hands of those capitalists.

The ruling party wants the country to march forward but what is being done to achieve this goal. During the last 40 years this party has either adopted socialism or some other system to achieve this goal. Is there any clear cut policy with them through which the upliftment of the country could be ensured. We do not have any details so far. There is a need to create an atmosphere of political

[Sh. Sultan Salahuddin Owaisi] understanding in the country. There is an army of Ministers in every state. Is the expenditure made on them not a wasteful expenditure? Can't it be curtailed? The foreign tours of Ministers should be reduced and there should be a ceiling on the urban property that they can acquire.

Even after 40 years of independence lakhs of people in this country sleep on footpaths. They do not have a roof over their head. The Government passed the Urban Land Ceiling Act but it was of no use. I would like to ask as to how much land has been acquired on that account. May I say here that fifty per cent of our laws are made for accepting bribe. Today there has been mushroom growth of slums on Government land. No facilities have been provided to these slums nor there is any planned development. I would like to point out that Corporations have been set up for backward classes in many areas. When the Hon. Prime Minister was himself the Minister of Human Resource Development he had presented a Report to the Parliament wherein it was stated that majority of Muslims were educationally and economically backward. I, therefore, urge the Government to set up a corporation for them on the same lines as that of the backward classes. Today the number of Muslim employees has been reduced to only 2 per cent of the total Government employees. Why can't a corporation be set up for them and they provided better opportunities for progress. But the Government wants riots so that it can provide compensation to those people. The Government should decide that Rs. 3 lakhs would be given to the next of kin of the deceased in the riots and at least one person should be provided employment. Unless these things are done I don't think things can improve. I would like to make a submission about the plight of Hyderabad city of Andhra Pradesh. It occupied a unique place because of its history and communal harmony. But today, it is on the verge of destruction. The Government has been providing adequate assistance for the deve-

lopment of each and every big city in the country except Hyderabad. I would, therefore, urge the Government to provide some financial assistance to Hyderabad for its development. While the Government should provide assistance for the development of this city, it should also extend all possible help to its dwellers, so that they could make some progress.

I thank you for not ringing the bell for the second time. I would not trouble you more. Once again I would request the Government to do the needful for the poor and provide them basic amenities of their life

SHRI KRISHAN DUTT SULTANPURI (Shimla): Madam Chairman, I rise to support this Budget and feel that there is not an iota of truth in whatever my hon. friends from the opposition have said. First of all, I would like to welcome this Budget. Secondly, Shri Jaswant Singh who spoke prior to me said that he would praise and criticise this Budget. He also cautioned the people. Besides this, there has been a lot of discussion on the IMF loan. I think had he bothered to go through 154 paragraphs of this Budget he would have come to know about the plight of the whole country. Many things which were said here were politically motivated.

All the hon. Members of this House know very well as to how much progress has been made by our country during the 40 years of Congress regime. Those, who do not believe in this progress and say that nothing has been done in the country, are having some defect in their eyes. I would like to advise them that they should observe through their open eyes. It is regretful that somebody talks about brinjals and somebody says that Shri Manmohan Singh has been put in front of a wolf. Shri Manmohan Singh is an expert in the field of economics. It has also been said that he does not understand politics.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say a few words about their politics. Who were the supporting parties of the National Front Government? The "Jai Shree Ram" people and you were also one of the supporting parties. You ruled the country for eleven months and during the period, one started the issue of Mandir and the other of Mandal. *(Interruptions)* You should speak when you get the opportunity. Please don't disturb me. *(Interruptions)*

There was a rath yatra and you can well imagine the bloodshed that took place. *(Interruptions)*

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to submit that they had spent not only a huge amount of Rs. 14000 crore but they had also spent much more than it and waived the loans amounting to Rs. 10,000 each of those farmers, who had never repaid even a penny of their loans. Now, Shri Madhu Dandavate is not in the House. He had promised that all loans upto Rs. 10,000 will be waived.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, the BJP had promised to the people that the prices of wheat flour, rice and salt will be reduced to Rs. 1.50, Rs. 2 and 25 p. per kilo respectively but they have done nothing but to destroy the country. They had weakened the economic condition of the country. They collected funds in the name of Rama, but no audit has yet been done in this regard. Attention should be paid towards it.

Sir, I would like to advise the Government that it should stop supporting the capitalists of our country and instead it should support the employees in the private sector. So far as the outstanding amount of taxes is concerned, a time bound programme should be chalked out for realising the same from the big capitalists and big companies. If this is not done, the country will continue to weaken and the poor and the workers will

continue to be crushed by the economic crisis.

I would like to draw your attention towards another point. There is much exploitation of the poor and the labourers in private companies and the government factories are not running in profit due to the bureaucrats. The bureaucrats think themselves as the owners of the factories. They provide jobs to their own relatives in the factories. Such mal-practices should be checked and the importance given to private companies should be stopped. Expansion should be brought in the government factories and labourers should be allowed to participate in the management.

Besides this, I would like to submit that the Government has no specific programme for the poor and the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in the country. Special attention should be paid towards them and all the programmes should be made keeping in view of their welfare. More assistance should be provided for them. There is heavy backlog in the quota reserved for the scheduled castes and scheduled tribes in jobs. In reply to the questions raised in this regard, it is said that they get a reservation of fifteen per cent and seven and half per cent respectively. But actually, they do not get this much also. I would like to say if this backlog has to be cleared, a time bound programme should be made, as was decided by Shri Rajiv Gandhi. The minorities and the backwards should also be provided assistance. The Government has said that a Board will be constituted for them and maximum funds will be provided for it. We indulge here in unnecessary criticism. We do not know as to what we are actually doing and in which direction we want to take the country. This should not happen. We should have one opinion about leading the country. Shri Indrajeet Gupta and Shri Chatterjee said a few good things, but during their speech, they gave it political colour also at some places. It happens with every person but so far as the B.J.P. Member

[Sh. Krishan Dutt Sultanpuri] are concerned. I would like to urge them to have some mercy on us. Today they are sitting here only due to the dispute they have raised regarding the temple and the mosque. The people are aware of as to what do they want to prove through the temple and the mosque dispute. From the percentage of votes you got in Himachal Pradesh, Haryana, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh, you can imagine about your performance. All your candidates in Haryana lost. It is a matter of joy that big opposition leaders are here but you have side-tracked them and you became the opposition leader. LF-NF were side-tracked. I would like to submit if we want to run the country smoothly, everyone has to work together whether it is NF, LF or BJP. We all should have in mind that we have to strengthen the country. If you say that Shri Manmohan Singh does not know politics and you only know politics, it would not be correct. You have indulged in a lot of politics of dishonesty...*(Interruptions)*...

The credit, of the progress of our country in these last 40 years, goes to the Congress. Your Government lasted for 11 months only and two and a half years. Your Government did not exist like the Government in Bengal. The way, the State Governments belonging to these parties are functioning, will be criticised severely and definitely a demand will be placed before this very House that these State Governments should be dismissed. This House will be unhappy over the functioning of the Governments in U.P., Rajasthan, Himachal Pradesh and Madhya Pradesh. I would like to warn them not to misutilise the funds of the nation. I would also like to tell the House that these people are very dangerous and they want to disintegrate the country in collusion with capitalists. So we should keep them away. With these words, I thank you and support this Budget.

[English]

SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS
(Karim Ganj): Madam Chairman, I

am thankful to you for allowing me to deliver my maiden speech in this august House on the General Budget, 1991-92. While discussing the Budget, I am putting forward some demands but I assure you that these are relevant to this discussion.

I shall confine my deliberations to three heads, industry, agriculture and surface transport, with a brief introduction, in a very simple way, without entering into the hurdles of statistics.

As regards Industry, I should say that we have got our mixed-economy where the public and the private sectors have a role to play and we have an industrial policy of over centralisation and excessive bureaucratisation. After the lapse of four decades since Independence, the result is not at all welcoming.

The hon. Minister of Finance has himself agreed that the public sector has not been managed in a proper way to generate large investible surpluses and that it has accentuated disparities in income and wealth and thus shattered our rural economy.

Madam, we are passing through a financial crisis. The foreign exchange reserve is alarmingly low and we have to mortgage our gold-reserves. We are hankering after IMF loan to tide over the difficulty. We are not in a happy state in regard to our Balance of Payments situation and our hon. Minister of Finance has come forward with his macro-economic adjustment to achieve macro-economic stabilisation in the shape of fiscal consolidation and this process should continue for three consecutive years. In this transition period, we have to sacrifice with pain. To get rid of the present crisis, we may borrow or print fresh currencies against nothing which will in turn generate more inflation and this process will continue in the years to come as is manifest in the past.

Our approach to development is not austerity—as has been stated by the hon. Finance Minister. Rather sincerity of purpose could alone help to achieve our desired goal of self-sustained economy. In the industrial front there should be decentralisation in view of balanced growth of regional economy by setting up of medium-sized small-scale industries.

Our Assam is a backward one in this respect and I would like to draw the attention of the Centre in this regard so that our Assam may come at par with other developed provinces of India. The tea industry of Assam is the biggest source of foreign exchange but the condition of the tea-gardens, specially in Barak Valley, is gradually deteriorating because of lack of proper management. In the border areas in Karimganj District, these are the safe hide-outs of infiltrators from Bangladesh. I propose that a through enquiry should be made to improve the working condition of such gardens. The Government should launch a generous scheme for the welfare of the ex-tea labourers and tea-labourers in general in all aspects.

Madam, 50 per cent of the plan resources is allocated for agriculture and rural sector. Since 70 per cent of our population is directly dependent on agriculture, this percentage be enhanced to another 10 per cent i.e. up to 60 per cent as had been done by the previous Government. Further, a 40 per cent increase in the price of important fertilizers is a stumbling block to the landed-poor farmers. An increase in the procurement prices of agricultural products would come of no avail to the marginal farmers. By doing this, the middle class farmers would be in the advantageous position.

Madam, Agriculture is inextricably bound up with irrigation and floods, the former is for production and the latter for destruction. In dry season,

the rural people of Assam are to enjoy a forced leisure at the cost of their earning and Barak Valley is no exception because of lack of irrigation facilities. Flood is a constant phenomenon in Assam with damaging affect on agriculture, specially in Barak Valley monsoon is a nightmare to its people.

5/ To check floods there, the river-beds of Shingla and Barak be dredged out, and turbulent Longai and Katakhal rivers be tammed with suitable measures to save this granery of Assam. In this connection, I should mention that long awaited multi-purpose project "Barak Dam" be constructed soon. To solve the huge agricultural unemployment, we must rely on rapid decentralised industrialisation, because industry is complementary to agriculture and vice-versa. It is a crying need of the hour that one Agricultural College be set up in Karimganj District to import technical education to our hundreds of youths.

Madam, road transport is an important factor in our economy and it is commonly said that communication is civilisation and this is in the worst in Barak Valley of Assam particularly in Karimganj and Hailakandi Districts. (*Interruptions*)

MR. CHAIRMAN: May I request you to conclude?

SHRI DWARKA NATH DAS: I will take just one minute. That (1) the Karimganj—Rougpur Road; (2) Karimganj—Rangamati Road in Karimganj District and (3) Panchgram—Ramnathpur Road in Hailakandi District—in each case touching Mizoram border—are like lifelines of the rural people of these two districts. I should propose that these roads be improved soon and be upgraded to national highways. Besides there be a network of roads connecting remote villages with District Sadars to give a phillip over subsistence economy of our hundreds and thousands of common mass. The hon. Minister

[Sh. Dwarka Nath Das]

of Finance has made a welcoming reference that we are to provide them with quality social services such as education, health, safe drinking water and roads. In the end I should say that we must hammer our all out efforts to develop a simultaneous growth of agriculture and industry supplemented with a network of surface communication to usher in an economy of self-sustained growth.

In conclusion, I should say, that I cannot convince myself with this present General Budget 1991-92. Rather I oppose it because it is not growth-oriented. Rather it is adjustment based, enshrined with finest languages of economics with a hinted shift from Nehruvian socialism and monotonous repetition of the previous ones producing little substantial.

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar): Madam Chairman, I have no doubt that the hon. Finance Minister Dr. Manmohan Singh is one of the great economists of our country. He is a pandit of economics. He is a good theoretician but his theory depends on the capitalist economy. As Dr. Manmohan Singh has prepared this Budget on the basis of this theory, I cannot support this Budget.

It is very clear from this Budget that it is guided by the IMF. It is based on privatisation, on the money of Non-resident Indians and heavy indirect taxes. This Budget is very much interested to develop the five-star culture in our country in the name of high technology. And it has hinted to the borrowing of money for the purpose of luxury. This Budget is based on the new Industrial Policy which shall not generate any employment but will generate high prices, inflation, black money and will make a good-bye to the public sector. To take the loan from the IMF, the Government took the decision of devaluation of rupee by 20 per cent against the major currencies of the world. What is the reason given for the devaluation? It is said and I have seen it in the newspapers also,

that it will improve the country's trade balance. But in actual terms, things never moved so simply. It is not going on so simply.

There is a difference between the nominal devaluation and the real depreciation. I hope the hon. Minister will agree with me and he has to take note of the prevailing relative price in the country. The Government can only influence the nominal value of high exchange but not the real exchange. It is not so easy business of the Government to control the real exchange policy. The rates depend upon whether inflation is higher or lower. If it is higher then everything will go down; the entire proposal which was mentioned in this Budget will go down.

This Budget does not produce any ray of hope in the minds of millions of unemployed youth in our country. You know it very well that in our country the youths whether boys or girls, they are selling their blood to the Blood Bank for their livelihood. This is the condition of youths in our country. Have you seen them? After 44 years of Independence, this is the condition of youths in our country. But you did nothing for these youths of our country. What you did is in the name of Rajiv Gandhi Foundation Trust to which you have given the money of Rs. one Hundred corer. Shri Rajiv Gandhi made a supreme sacrifice for our country. But why are you giving this money to the Trust? There are 31,000 villages with acute crisis of water. The money could have been spent on these villages in the name of Rajiv Gandhi drinking water scheme. He could have done that in the name of Shri Rajiv Gandhi. It could have been spent for removing unemployment in the name of Rajiv Rozgar Yojna. Simply I would like to say that this is an unethical policy. I request the Prime Minister to withdraw this proposal from the Budget.

This Budget is not speaking much about the problems of the rural poor

who are half-fed, ill clad, homeless and without any education. Have you did anything regarding free and compulsory primary education? You did nothing. It was stated in the President's Address that within this century it is not possible and it is possible only in the next century. But what does the Constitution say? We all have taken oath in the name of the Constitution. The Constitution says that within 1960 there would be free and compulsory primary education to all, after that, 30 years have passed. Nothing has been done except the extension of time. This Budget is very much silent about the remunerative prices for the agricultural produce, jute, tobacco, sugarcane, rice and wheat. Regarding jute, you know madam, the raw jute is coming up in the market, particularly in the North Bengal market and the Jute Corporation of India is not purchasing anything from the market. You have not yet announced the purchasing price of the raw jute. You have announced the price of wheat and rice but not the price of the raw jute. It is reported that you are going to pack up the organisation J.C.I.—9.0%.

Regarding the Land Reforms, it does not speak even a single word. In our Budget—that orange book—you have stated that Rs. 25.64 crores have been allocated. But Madam Chairman, through you, I would like to ask the hon. Minister to tell me what is the progress they have made on these Land Reforms. Why have you allocated a meagre amount money for this purpose? You know about the Mahalanabish Committee's Report. Now you have forgotten about it. Before independence, land to the tillers was the mission of the Congress people. After that in 1960, at Nagpur Congress Session, you have also announced about the land for the tillers. But now you are getting aloof from that. Why? According to the Mahalanabish Committee's report, 63 million acres of land would be surplus. But according to the latest Government figure available, 7.64 million acres have been declared surplus. Out of

that 5.97 million acres have been taken possession and out of that only 4.41 million acres have been distributed so far. This is your activity. It is also there in the report that out of the land distributed, one third has been distributed in West Bengal alone. This is the position.

Hon. Member Shri Devegowda said that land reforms have been completed. I know that there are many Members on both the sides who say like this. But in reality it is not so.

We know that the country is suffering from so many problems like rural economic problems and caste problems and rural unemployment problems. We would like it to be solved. If you want to eradicate the problem of casteism and the problems faced by the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people in our country and if you want to develop the rural economy, then land reforms is a must. But you are allotting only meagre sums of money for this purpose. This time you have allotted only Rs. 25.64 crores for land reforms. Can you make any progress at this rate?

The separatist and secessionist forces are spreading their ugly hands throughout the country and particularly in the north eastern region—North Bengal, North Bihar and Sikkim. The hon. Minister must have to admit that these are the backward areas of our country mainly populated with Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people. But you did nothing for the development of these areas during the last 44 years.

If the hon. Minister goes through the record, he will agree with me that throughout the country there are 94 no-industry districts and out of this a majority of about 80 districts are in the north eastern region—in North Bengal, North Bihar and Sikkim. This is the attitude of the Central Government. You treat us as if we are the second-class citizens of this country. You speak that the country is one from Kashmir to Kanyakumari and from

[Sh. Amar Roypradhan]

Kutch to Kohima, it is our land and it is our India. But in fact you are neglecting us like anything. At least you can establish one industry in each no-industry district by allocating sufficient money in your Budget; but it is not so in the Budget. You think only about UP and now you are thinking about South as if only that is India. Try to think about the whole of India.

Finally I would like to say how North Bengal is neglected. About Tista Irrigation Project, if the hon. Minister goes through his Orange Book, he will find that he did not keep a single paisa for this project. Hon. Chief Minister of West Bengal Shri Jyoti Basu has said that this is the lifeline of North Bengal. But what did you do in all these years? The West Bengal Government with their meagre income have spent Rs. 250 crores for this purpose. But the Central Government has spent only Rs. 10 crores—that too at the regime of Mrs. Indira Gandhi. After that not a single paisa you have provided for this project. Why is it so? If this project is completed, it will become the biggest project in Asia irrigating about 13 lakh hectares of land. According to Agriculture experts 63 lakh metric tonnes of foodgrains will be available from these areas. That means, the State of West Bengal will be self-sufficient in foodgrains. How to do that, if this irrigation project is not completed? At this moment, again, I would request you that if you want it to be one, if you feel that North Bengal people are not second-class citizens, please allot some more money for this project. So under these circumstances, I cannot support this Budget.

DR. JAYANTA RONGPI (Autonomous District): Madam, Chairman, I stand here to express my fundamental difference with the present Budget. I tried my best in the last two or three days to at least find out certain points so that I can present a balanced view, while presenting my criticism on this Budget. But, in spite

of my best efforts, I could not find a single point where I can support this Budget. If you see the budget in the over all context of industrial policy, trade policy, devaluation and other package of reforms in the Budget, then you will find that this is completely an IMF and World Bank inspired Budget. I do not mind if the prescriptions of IMF and World Bank are suitable for India where vast majority of our people are living below the poverty line, where so many people are still illiterate. In this situation, I am sure that the prescriptions of the World Bank are not at all suitable for our country. I am surprised that not only our hon. Finance Minister has agreed to the dictates of the World Bank and the IMF, but also they are following the prescriptions of the World Bank as to how to carry forward the reforms, how to push through the reforms.

I have with me, 'World Development Report 1991', the so-called 'Challenge of Development'. It is a World Bank document. In this Book at page 117, it is clearly given that they should give a shock treatment to the nation, to carry forward these reform programmes. If you allow me to read three lines, then I will quote. At page 117, it says:

"Shock treatment implies that reforms are implemented quickly in a concentrated period lasting less than two years".

"Bold changes are especially necessary if a Government lacks credibility".

"Adjustment usually occurs in a climate of crisis. Governments do well to capitalise on the broad, potentially, short-lived mandate for reform that crisis confers by front loading the reform programme".

So, a situation of crisis has been meticulously developed and taking chance of this crisis, the Government has been pushing all the reforms which have got fundamental implications in our country. In their entire prescriptions for India, I feel that the

World Bank and IMF prescriptions are hypocrisy, because in their own country, they are not following these prescriptions and these measures. We can compare the data of USA and India. The World Bank and the IMF says that the Government of India is poking its nose in all sectors, even in industries, hotels and so many other sectors, which the Government should not. If we compare the figures, you will find that the Government of USA spends 23 per cent of the total GNP; on the other hand, India spends only

18.00 hrs.

17.7 per cent. Likewise, in the tax structure also, they have been saying that India should reduce direct taxes and increase indirect taxes. Even in the US, we see that out of the total taxes, 52.5 per cent comes from direct taxes and only 3.2 per cent from indirect taxes. But here we see that almost 85 per cent of the total taxes comes from the indirect taxes and only 15 per cent comes from the direct taxes and there is enough scope if taxes are imposed on agricultural income. I do not understand why successive Governments have failed to impose taxes on agricultural income. Why is it so? If the Government wants to increase the revenue, they cannot do so without imposing taxes on agricultural income. Most of the agricultural lands are controlled by kulaks or the landlords.

Madam Chairman, as time is too short, I will not go into the details of the Budget. But I would only like to say that it is contrary to the declaration of the Finance Minister. This Budget is going to have an inflationary effect. Already the prices of sugar, petroleum products have gone up. Fertiliser subsidy has been reduced and there is hike in the Railway freight charges as also the excise duty. Everything will lead to such a stage which will make the life of the common man miserable. There is total lack of developmental and meaningful programmes. Here, we can see that the Government has floated certain trusts, foundations and commissions which are at the cost of meaningful welfare

and developmental projects and schemes. I want to speak specially on this point because I belong to a backward area of the North-East and in that North-East, I belong to a hill district of Assam which is still more a backward region. I feel that the Government of India is aware of the regional imbalance of the country. There is no emphasis to curtail or to do away with this regional imbalance. As far as Assam is concerned, there is flood every year. And there is not enough fund earmarked for the functioning of the Brahmaputra Flood Control Board and the life-line of Brahmaputra region, the Guwahati-Tinsukia railway line was requested to be converted into broad gauge. This is a long pending demand. Even for this, the Railway Budget says that there is no fund. Likewise, there is not enough money earmarked for the North-Eastern Council and for any developmental project.

18.02 hrs.

[SHRI S. MALLIKARJUNAIAH *in the Chair*]

So, by this way, there is regional imbalance. This regional imbalance will not diminish through this Budget but rather increase.

I would like to emphasise on two or three more points. The entry of NRIs into India has been encouraged. Here, I want to make a word of caution that many of the NRIs who work for some dubious multinationals companies who when enter India shall make profits and plunder the wealth of India and exploit the labourers and the working class of our country. So, while allowing the NRIs to enter India in a free way, we must ensure that adequate precautionary steps are taken. I want to know from the hon. Finance Minister as to what are the measures taken to ensure that dubious multinational companies do not enter India under the cover of the NRIs so that they may not plunder our wealth.

The treatment which the Government has prescribed through the Budget for the financial ailments of our

[Dr. Jayanta Rongpi]

country. I am afraid, will not work. As a person belonging to the medical profession, I have heard doctors say that clinically operation is successful. But the patient dies. Similarly, the economic operation may be successful clinically but the economy of the country will die. the common man will die and the indogenous industrialisations of our country will die and it will ultimately end up like saying that the operation is a success but the patient has died.

With these words, I express my fundamental difference and opposition to this Budget.

SHRI NURUL ISLAM (Dhubri):

Mr. Chairman, Sir, at the outset I seek your protection. I have seen in this House that justice is not done in the matter of allotment of time. While many members are allowed to speak for ten or fifteen minutes, sometimes even for one hour, when our turn came, time has been restricted to just five minutes only.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to congratulate our hon. Finance Minister for placing this historic Budget for 1991-92 before this august House. With this Budget contains very revolutionary reforms on economic, fiscal and industrial policy of the country. Sir, these reforms are inevitable in view of the fast changing global economy. The hon. Finance Minister has rightly brought these reforms just to keep pace with the changing global economy.

Sir, I do not like to make more comments on the Budget because enough is already spoken on it. I would just like to point out that this Budget has missed some important points which I want to highlight.

Sir, I have come from Assam, one of the most economically-backward States. This State is fighting since long to remove the economic disparities. The Government of India is pleased to sanction some schemes such as the gas cracker unit, establishment

of an oil refinery in Assam, establishment of IIT in Assam, setting up a central university in Assam and so on. Of late, we realised that these promises are simply promises and they are not likely to be implemented by the Government of India.

Recently, there was a modernisation project for the Digboi Oil Refinery, which is the oldest oil refinery in the world. But after doing some work, the project has been stopped for unknown reasons. I am afraid even the funds must have been diverted to somewhere else.

Sir, in the year 1984, I made a very harsh speech on the floor of this august House regarding burning of gas which is the most precious national wealth. In my State, natural gas worth to the tune of Rs. 10 to 12 crores is being burnt every day. To utilise this gas, the Government took a decision to establish a gas cracker unit. At the same time, Government knows that in view of the acute law and order situation in the state, private capital is not likely to come in a big way. So we wanted the participation of Oil India as a sponsor to establish this gas cracker unit. But the Government is perhaps not allowing its participation, may be because they do not want this as cracker unit in this region to come up.

As regards agriculture, this State of Assam is likely to be one of the granaries of our country. Its economy is agro-based and is mainly dependent on river Brahmaputra. The problems of floods and erosions of river Brahmaputra are known to the Government, but since 45 years, the Government is deliberately not attempting to undertake any project either to control floods or to prevent soil erosion. Sir, there are lots of flood and erosion control projects submitted by the Government of Assam but they have not been implemented. They have been kept pending for reasons not known.

I represent the most backward pocket of the backward of Assam State which is popularly known as Lower Assam Zone. It consists of several districts like Dhubri, Goalpara, Bari-pata, Bongainagon, Kokrajar etc. The Government of India is deliberately keeping this zone economically backward. My home city, Dhubri has commercial importance but since the partition we have noted that the Government of India has cut off all communication to this commercially important city by dropping the direct railway communication from Dhubri to Calcutta and Dhubri to Guwahati and thereby making the city commercially barren.

Sir, Government has been doing many other injustices to this zone. For example, this Dhubri town had a small port which had water communication facilities. After partition, the Government of India on different pleas, withdrew these facilities. Now, I demand that the Government of India should come up with a comprehensive planning to convert this city into a port; if not a port a mini port and then restore the water communication facilities and railway communication facility in no time before it is too late.

This zone has one of the biggest aerodromes of the country built up by the Britishers during the Second World War but that has not been utilised by the Government since the last 45 years on different pleas to provide air communication to this zone. The state has already been burning and I am afraid and the Government must think of another eruption in this zone as it is likely to come up soon demanding to mitigate all these grievances.

This zone had a telecom system but it never worked. If you write to the Government of India, the reply is a *via media*. No specific and definite reply will come.

The Budget does not give any indication about the generation of employment. As you now, the educated

unemployed youths of the country are very much discontent. If the Government does not come out with a comprehensive programme for generating employment in the country, I am afraid, Sir, the whole country may start burning again. So, the Government must at any cost generate employment potential to mitigate the unemployment problem of the country whatever be the financial constraint.

Over and above, I would like to draw the attention of the Prime Minister to have a positive policy of appointment so far as the Central Government Undertakings, Central Government Offices and Central Secretariats are concerned. Sir, I desire that the Government should have a policy to reflect at least the State pattern of the country in appointments of the personnel, if not the population pattern of the country. It is astonishing to know that in the Central Secretariat not a single person is available from the North-Eastern region. Why are they not there? The Government should come out with a comprehensive policy to reflect the State pattern of the country in all appointments in the Central Government undertakings, offices and Central Secretariats.

Lastly, I would like to draw the attention of our Finance Minister to the population pattern of this zone where 65 per cent of the people belongs to the religious minority communities. Government has taken up the 15 Points Programme not from today but I think from 1984 onwards. But that programme has not been implemented anywhere in the country till today. Most surprising to note is that this programme took 6 years to travel from the Home Ministry to the Human Resource Ministry. How long will it take to reach the people.

So, I request the hon. Finance Minister to make some financial provisions for these backward pockets to establish a Regional Engineering Colleges and a Centrally Sponsored

[Sh. Nurul Islam]

Medical Colleges an a Central University either at Dhubri or Goalpura. Because these problems cannot be tackled by our State Government with their meagre resources. Kindly, issue a policy guide to all the backward status to identify such backward most pockets of their states and such proposal as passage of programme to be included in the 8th Plan.

You have already rang up the bell. I am a heart patient and I am afraid if you ring it second time, then I may not be able to withstand it and hence.

With these few words, I support the Budget and resume my seat.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BHAGEY GOBARDHAN (Mayurbhanj): Mr. Chairman, Sir, I do not want to say much, but I would like to say that I support the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister.

A lot of discussion has taken place on the details of the Budget. I will not repeat them, but I would like to express my views on some issues. Regarding the reduction in expenditure, the Finance Minister has said that the financial expenditure should be controlled as far as possible. But how this can be done until the administration is not streamlined.

A lot of wastage is going on in our country and it is only due to delay in taking administrative decisions. This sort of delay causes huge losses to the nation. You can have the idea from one or two things which are responsible for these losses. For example, today, the Government has near about 20-25 mega-projects and the cost of each one is more than Rs. 1,000 crores. Since the decisions for their execution were not taken in time, their estimated cost has gone up now by about 25%. It means that an additional amount of Rs. 10,000 crores has to be spent.

Similarly, there are 100 major projects, which have an estimated cost varying between Rs. 100 crores to Rs. 1000 crores each. Here also the condition is the same as above and in these cases also near about Rs. 8 to 9 thousand crores more will have to be spent as compared to the estimated cost. The reason behind it is that a lot of delay takes place in taking decision at different levels and as a result, the estimated cost overruns. The Finance Minister should say something in this regard.

After this some more has been said about the public sector. I fully agree with hon. Shri Indrajit Gupta that there should be de-bureaucratisation of the public sector. There are no two opinions about it. Today, a C.M.D. of a public sector unit functions at the beck and call of an Under-Secretary in the Ministry. We can well imagine the future of the public sector if this situation persists. It does not mean that I am pleading for the immediate revival of the sick units in the public sector which have been referred to in the Industrial Policy and has been discussed and criticised at length. I didn't want to raise this issue but a discussion on the Budget would be incomplete without a discussion on the Industrial and Trade Policy though I don't want to go into the details yet I would like to know how these units became sick, how long will these conditions exist and whether budgetary or other support will be given for their revival. I would like to praise the Finance Minister because he never said that the people who would be declared surplus in the sick industries, would be on the road but there are arrangements made for them also.

Now I shall say something about the infrastructure. There is no indication as to how the infrastructure would be expanded in the backward areas. I have a suggestion to make in this context. For instance, it is claimed that expansion of rail and road transport in backward areas

would not be economically viable. If economic viability is the sole-criterion that is considered for laying a new railway line or converting a metre gauge line into a broad gauge one, then it is a wrong policy. If this policy is followed, the backward areas will never develop.

Now I shall say something about human resources. This aspect has been mentioned in 2-3 paragraphs and human resources are called the biggest resource but funds for its development have not been allocated in proportion to its importance. There is also a mention about the quality-primary education. I have raised matter earlier as a question. Nowhere in the country's rural areas is quality primary education being imparted. There has been a lot of talk about subsidies. I think a subsidy is given to cover-up our inefficiency. Fertilizer plants in our country are using outdated technology. If the technology had been up-to-date, fertilizers would have been available at lower rates. We had to give a subsidy on fertilizers as we did not upgrade the technology. The adjustments made by the Finance Minister are bound to cause some pain but it will have to be tolerated.

I would like to raise one or two other points. There is a lot of discussion on Harijans and Adivasis but nobody gives a thought to what progress they actually make. The state to which I belong finds mention in a recent publication of the Indian Council of Applied Economic Research. I am a tribal. After Madhya Pradesh, my state has the highest number of tribals. The publications say that more than 70% of the tribals live below the poverty line. In Orissa, more than 67% of the Scheduled Castes live below the poverty line. By 1989-90 about 28% of the country's population should have been left below the poverty line. We can never know how the money is being spent in this direction unless there is a concurrent evaluation of the expenditure incurred. Regarding

employment, the agriculture, forestry and mining sectors have a lot of employment potential. No such indication has been given in the Budget. I hope the Finance Minister would throw light on this subject in his reply. During the freedom struggle, Mahatma Gandhi had launched the Salt Satyagraha. Salt is an essential commodity consumed in every household.

So I request that the price of salt be rolled back to the July, 1990 level.

SHRI BHAGWAN SHANKAR RAWAT (Agra): Sir, I have risen to oppose the Budget presented by the hon. Finance Minister. I was expecting some steps to re-vitalise the economy but the Budget speech has disappointed me. Firstly, this is a highly inflationary Budget which will cause steep rise in prices thus increasing the household expenditure. There will be 24% increase in the prices of consumer goods. Devaluation of the rupee has made the life of the common man very miserable.

Secondly, by increasing the prices of petrol and cooking gas the Government has given a severe blow to the masses. The prices of petrol and cooking gas have registered a decrease in the international market but in India the prices of these commodities continue to rise. Thirdly, this is an anti-farmer budget that seems to cripple the entire rural economy. Withdrawal of the subsidy on fertilizers and 40% increase in fertilizer prices will increase the cost of agricultural production. This will adversely affect the common man. When I raised this point, an hon. Minister said that the Government would provide compensation. Once the agricultural inputs have been made costlier, the Government can at the most increase the support price of the crops. This in turn will make it difficult for the poor people to buy agricultural products.

[Sh. Bhagwan Sankar Rawat]

In Uttar Pradesh alone more than 33% of the people are living below the poverty line.

What would be the fate of those agricultural and other labourers who just manage to pull on their lives anyhow despite putting in hard-labour. Therefore, we will have to consider this matter in a broader aspect. We should not overlook these facts that due to suspension of the subsidy on fertilizers the cost of agriculture will increase resulting in all around price-rise which will ultimately affect the farmers as they will have to purchase other items at higher rates. So, the Government should change its anti-farmer attitude and re-allow subsidy on fertilizers.

Sir, I would like to say that the farmers as well as the youths of the country are not happy. Shri Rajiv Gandhi had promised in his speech to include the right to work as Constitutional Right and thereby give unemployment allowance to the unemployed youths. Our colleagues of the Janata Dal sitting on that side also made the same promise. Yet, the youths of our country are distressed today. One year ago, the whole humanity cried when many youths committed self-immolation on the roads of Delhi. Even today, in this budget of price-rise there is no sign of hope for them. In this budget there is no provision for creating adequate job-opportunities for the youths, both educated and uneducated, who are always ready to work hard. They are job-less today. They have studied in the Government recognised institutions and passed the examinations conducted by these institutions. But when they go in search of jobs, they are not considered fit for the posts and they are told that their education is useless. I would say that they should be given unemployment allowances until they are provided employment.

Mr. Chairman, Sir, I would like to say something about the range of the Income-tax also. By not raising its limit we have been cheated. On one

hand by devaluation of money our purchasing power has been reduced by 24 per cent and on the other hand the Income-tax limit has not been raised.

We welcome warmly the Non-Resident Indians and other foreign-investors for the foreign currencies. The Income tax range must have been raised as there is reduction in the purchasing power due to devaluation of rupee. Life has become very difficult especially for the service class, intellectuals, businessmen, small entrepreneurs, professionals etc. due to the price rise. I, therefore, make a request to raise the income tax limit in proportionate to the price-rise that has taken place during the last three years. I, urge upon the Minister of Finance to fix Rs. 48,000 as the exemption limit for income-tax. Besides this, all the allowances whether it is Dearness Allowance or House rent Allowance given to the employees, must be exempted from the income tax. This should be done while computations the taxable income.

Further, I would like to say that this budget has not been able to clarify the economic policy. In this budget there is no sign of the fulfilment of the promises such as to make available the drinking water in every village and town and electrify to every village and each Mohalla of the towns, to construct concrete roads connecting villages with the towns in the country etc. as made by late Shri Rajiv Gandhi in his election manifesto. No effective measures have been mentioned in this budget in this regard.

I would like to tell Shri Narasimha Rao, who is not present here at the moment, that the people of Uttar Pradesh from where I have been elected, have been compelled to starve right from the period of Independence. They were asked to be content only with the Prime Minister belonging to their state. Now that Prime Minister hails from Andhra Pradesh and the youths of Uttar Pradesh are not concerned with it but they will not

tolerate this partisan attitude and are not prepared to face this situation for a long time. I want to submit the data which shows the poverty of Uttar Pradesh. In 1977-78, our state was below the 8 states according to the poverty line. But in 87-88 we came below 11 states. As far as the *per capita* income is concerned, only 4 states were above us earlier whereas now 6 states are above us. In the country everywhere there have been increase in *per capita* income but Uttar Pradesh is the only state where it has decreased. From 1960-61 to 1984-85 there was 8.9 per cent increase in the *per capita* income at the national level whereas it was only 8.2 per cent in Uttar Pradesh. This shows decline in it in regard to this state. Thus, the youths of this state have a dark future. Even in the domestic production our state is lagging behind. The figures of average domestic production in our state are 2201, 2382, 2744, 3072 respectively in the years 1986-87, 1987-88, 1988-89 and 1989-90 against the All India figures of 2954, 3286, 3854 and 4252 in the same years. From 1960-61 to 1984-85, there has been increase of 8.5 and 9.3 per cent respectively in the *per capita* income even in the backward states like Bihar and Orissa. In regard to the national income also our state is lagging behind. In 1960-61 the *per capita* income in the country was Rs. 306 against Rs. 244 in Uttar Pradesh. In 1970-71 it was Rs. 633 at the national level against Rs. 493 in Uttar Pradesh. In 1974-75 it was Rs. 1004 in the country against Rs. 740 in Uttar Pradesh. In 1980-81 it was Rs. 1557 in the country against Rs. 1212 in Uttar Pradesh. In 1984-85 it was Rs. 2143 in the country against Rs. 1508 in Uttar Pradesh.

Sir, thus, our state is backward in every respect. Terrorism is growing in the state now-a-days. In 1990 the Police Head-quarter of Uttar Pradesh had sought the approval of the Union Home Ministry to establish an anti-bomb-squad there. But the Ministry of Home of India does not have time to approve the establishment of an

anti-bomb-squad in order to equip the Uttar Pradesh Government to deal effectively with the terrorism so that the women's honour may be saved and the murders of innocent people may be stopped there. And moreover they were told that if companies of armed forces would be asked for suppressing disturbances the expenses on sending those would be charged from the state Government. Even the constitutional propriety and conventions of announcing this in the House was not followed by them. They did not consider this House a fit place for announcing this. They announced about this in a meeting amidst clappings. I urge upon them to approve the proposal of Uttar Pradesh Government to establish the anti-bomb-squad in order to deal effectively the terrorism. I request them to provide assistance also in that regard.

There is drought and shortage of electricity in Uttar Pradesh. The economic assistance should be given to this State and the supply of electricity also should be increased there. Further, I would like to say that several industrial development schemes of Uttar Pradesh are pending in the offices of the Government of India. There is delay in clearing them. These schemes must be approved immediately. The Indian Constitution provides that justice should be easily accessible to the common man but the Government of India is adopting delaying tactics in the implementation of recommendations of the Jaswant Singh Commission pending since 1986. They say that the Uttar Pradesh Government has not expressed its opinion whereas the state Government announced one year ago in the Legislative Assembly that it had conveyed its opinion on the recommendations of this commission to the Central Government. One of the Central Minister, Shri Rajesh Pilot speaks a different language for which there is much excitement among the people of the state even today. A great injustice is being done with Agra.

[English]

SHRI MORESHWAR SAVE
(Aurangabad): Sir, there is no quorum
in the House.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Let the bell be
rung.

MR. CHAIRMAN: Since there is
no quorum in the House, the House
stands adjourned to meet tomorrow
at 11 a.m.

18.44 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till
Eleven of the Clock on Friday, the
2nd August, 1991/Sravana 11, 1913
(Saka).*