

# LOK SABHA DEBATES (English Version)

**Eleventh Session  
(Eighth Lok Sabha)**



10  
24/11/88

*(Vol. XL contains Nos. 1 to 10)*

**LOK SABHA SECRETARIAT  
NEW DELHI**

**Price : Rs. 6.00**

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## LOK SABHA DEBATES

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LOK SABHA

Thursday, July 28, 1988/Sravana 6, 1910  
(Saka)

*The Lok Sabha met at Eleven of  
the Clock.*

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

### ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

#### Privatisation of Ports

[*English*]

\*21. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK† :  
SHRI BAJU BAN RIYAN :

Will the Minister of SURFACE  
TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any move for  
privatisation of Ports; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT  
(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b).  
There is no move for the privatisation of  
ports. However, in limited areas of Port  
development, Government are prepared to  
consider the induction of private capital.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : In spite  
of denials by the Government, the Govern-  
ment is moving towards privatisation of  
public undertakings as well as the key  
sectors. It is learnt that the American  
President Line, one of the world's largest  
shippers have offered to develop Bombay,  
Madras, Nhava Sheva ports by taking over

the management of some of the key areas  
of these ports. It is also learnt that the  
Government is seriously considering this  
proposal and to give effect to this proposal,  
the Government is also thinking to amend  
the Major Ports Act to enable it to hand  
over these ports to foreign companies.  
(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please put the ques-  
tion.

SHRI ANANDA PATHAK : May I  
know whether the Government has actually  
accepted the proposal and whether the  
Government is going to amend the Major  
Ports Act to enable it to hand over these  
ports to a foreign private company ?

SHRI RAJESH PILOT : As I have  
mentioned in my answer, the Government  
have no intention to involve or to have  
privatisation to that degree which the Hon.  
Member is foreseeing. It is only a recom-  
mendation to involve some portion of the  
port sector where the Government's resources  
cannot be augmented or supplemented to  
that degree.

As for the particular proposal that the  
Hon. Member has mentioned about  
American President Line, there was an offer.  
It is a fact that they did offer to help for  
the container terminal at Bombay. It has  
been rejected because Bombay Port's health  
financially is very good. We do not require  
their help on each port. We have told them  
about some ports like Haldia where some  
private offers were asked for. So, this  
particular offer has been rejected.

The Hon. Member was saying that there  
is a proposal to amend the Act. It is not  
there; the Government have not thought on  
these lines yet.

**SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :** Among major ports, Bombay is one. Bombay is not only a port, it is also a naval base. Very high volume of defence equipment come through Bombay Port. Therefore, I would like to know whether it is advisable to allow handling of such vital traffic by a private—indigenous or foreign—company.

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** As I have mentioned, in September 1985—to put things straight on record—there was a Committee which recommended that where ports already have container terminals, some sectors from private, particularly where we feel that the national interest is taken care of, could be involved. We could involve some private capital investment. This Committee was appointed in September, 1985; its report was submitted in 1986. After that, we forwarded the comments of this Committee specially to the Calcutta Port in May 1987. They gave the guidelines to identify the para-meters for private investment. They have also categorised who can invest on these lines and after that we also put conditions as to on what conditions they can invest. These are all thought over and as far as induction of private handling is concerned, no offer has come from anywhere and we have not allowed it in any port in the country.

**SHRI D.N. REDDY :** I would like to know whether it is a fact that the charges in the ports are abnormally high and in many cases even higher than Singapore and people are feeling the burden. I would also like to know whether in the interest of lowering the charges and increasing the efficiency Government will think of introducing privatisation at least in some departments of the ports and whether a delegation from different ports gave a representation to improve standards and also there is lot of dis-satisfaction among the staff at the ports ?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** As far as charges are concerned it is a fact that on some of the ports the charges are higher as compared to some of the modernised ports. Our problem is that in other countries ports are so modernised that their labour component is very low. I recently visited Rotterdam port where mechanisation is so much that four people are handling roughly one container per one and a half minutes or so.

On the other hand, we have so much of labour component involved and because of various reasons we cannot go in for mechanisation immediately seeing other factors. Because of that also the cost of handling at ports is more in India but I must say that we are not the highest. We have tried to improve the ports and lot of improvements have taken place. The average berth rate time, which was in 1984-85 3.6 days has come down to 2.2 days now. Similarly average turn round time which was roughly 12 days has come down to 8 days. The number of vessels handled on ports has gone very high. The output per ship per berth which was roughly 2134 has gone up to 3500 tonnes. These are the para-meters which show there is improvement in the ports. Further, this is the first time that all the ports in the country have operationally shown plus. Efforts are on and we would like that any ship coming from outside should feel that Indian ports are equally competitive.

**SHRI D.N. REDDY :** What about the representation of ports' officers ?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** These are routine departmental things. This is a continuous process. We keep on discussing the problems departmentally very often.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** While I am sure the Minister is full of good intentions and would like to do many things for the ports but what he has actually been able to do or has done is our concern. I have been told that none of the shore-based cranes in the Calcutta port is functional today while five of them were functioning before 1985. During the last three years such a deterioration has taken place in Calcutta port that handling of cargo is being done only by ships' derricks. Secondly the working of dredging in Calcutta port has come practically to a standstill and navigability is going down every day. There is no scheme, I understand, even to increase the navigability. Will the Minister clarify these things ?

**SHRI RAJESH PILOT :** Regarding the first part of the question about functioning of cranes, I do not have the latest information but there was some problem a month or so back. There were some problems on the servcibility of these cranes. Some steps were taken but I do not have the latest

position, whether five or three cranes are servicable but I will inform the hon. Member about the latest position.

So far as dredging is concerned, the hon. Member will agree that Calcutta port is one port—normally, ports are on the sea—where we have tried to bring sea to the port. So, cost of dredging is very much. We really spent Rs. 30 crores per year on the dredging. The dredging of the Calcutta port has the priority. We are maintaining the dredging part and the draught of the Calcutta port has been maintained. It is, of course, in some season where it has gone down. But dredging has been given priority at the Calcutta port.

MR. SPEAKER : Question No. 22.

AN HON. MEMBER : Question Nos. 22 and 28 may be taken up together.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, if the Minister agrees.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : Sir, I would like to seek your indulgence. Question Nos. 22 and 28 listed for today are almost identical. I would request you that in case the hon. Members have no objection, both the questions may be taken up together. That is what you said ?

SHRI ANIL BASU : Sir, right to ask supplementary should be protected.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, yes, How can that go unprotected ?

[*Translation*]

Yes that will be protected.

[*English*]

No discrimination.

#### Production and Demand of Hot Rolled Coils

\*22. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the present production and demand of hot rolled coils in the country; and

(b) the time by which the steel plants are likely to meet in full the internal

requirements of this item and the imports will be stopped ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) and (b). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

##### *Production and Demand of Hot Rolled Coils*

(a) During 1987-88, the actual consumption of Hot Rolled Coils and Sheets in the country amounted to 1.99 million tonnes while indigenous production was 1.72 million tonnes.

(b) The full demand of Hot Rolled Coils will be met after the modernisation and expansion of existing steel plants is complete and additional capacity for the production of the type of steel has been set up in the country.

#### Import of Hot Rolled Coils

\*28. SHRI AMAL DATTA† :  
SHRI AJOY BISWAS :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited has been allowed to import 3.8 lakh tonnes of hot rolled coils in one go; and

(b) if so, under what conditions ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK : Whether it is a fact that Alloy Steel Plant, Durgapur, where production is running over 90 per cent (concast stainless slab) for the past few years, can profitably produce hot rolled coils at a less cost if new machines are installed there.

If so, have the Government taken any steps for modernisation and expansion of ASP at Durgapur ?

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : Sir, I may tell the hon. Member that we are not producing HR coils in Durgapur ASP, but are producing at Bokaro, Rourkela and Durgapur main steel plants. We are modernising three plants. We will be increasing the

production of HR coils. There is a shortage of H.R. coils in the country, at the present moment. But we have given a thrust to the domestic production. I am glad to inform the hon. Members that during the first quarter of this year—from April to end of June—our production of HR coils in the steel plants has increased by 51 per cent as compared to the corresponding period of the last year (three months).

So, our main concern is to increase the domestic production and not to remain entirely dependent on imports. We will see that there is no shortage of HR coils. As and when necessary, we will import the HR coils.

**SHRI PURNA CHANDRA MALIK :** Whether it is a fact that concast stainless slab produced in ASP is to be sent to France and Finland to be hot rolled to hot band and again this will be brought back to India to be cold rolled to stainless sheets at Salem ?

If so, why the SAIL is ignoring the demands of Hindustan Steel Employees' Union for installing one Steckel Mill and one modern Sendzenir Mill for hot and cold rolling of the products in ASP to prevent huge drainage of foreign exchange ?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR :** Perhaps the hon. Member refers to HR stainless steel coils which are required from the Alloy Steel Plant for other places like Salem. We are doing it. We have sent stainless steel slabs from ASP to the Bokaro Steel Plant for processing. This is under experimentation. After that, we will send it to the Salem Steel Plant. At the present moment there is no final thinking to send it abroad for this purpose.

In case we are not able to do this at Bokaro, then that matter will come under consideration.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** The Minister has given some statistics in reply to Question No. 22 which show that last year the gap in production and consumption of HR coils was 2.7 lakh tonnes. This gap obviously was fulfilled by import. Question No. 28 to which the answer is given, that there is no proposal to import, was based on a newspaper report that SAIL had proposed an import of 3.8 lakh tonnes.

That proposal was made sometime in the middle of May. Will the Minister now assure us that this proposal has now been withdrawn or rejected and, therefore, no import will take place and if there is still a proposal for import, then for how much does it stand at present ?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR :** I will reply to the hon. Member's question, I will read the question. It reads "whether the SAIL has been allowed to import 3.8 lakh tonnes of hot rolled coils in one go;" It is a specific question and my specific answer is "No, Sir". (*Interruptions*) It is not a technical reply and that is why in my reply to the supplementaries, I am explaining the position. I have said 'not in one go' and he has asked, *in one go*, this is not a fact.

[*Translation*]

**MR. SPEAKER ?** This is called indulging in hair splitting.

[*English*]

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR :** It is a fact that our total demand in the country during the current year will be two million tonnes. That is what we have anticipated. Our total production of hot rolled coils comes to 1.9 million tonnes. According to this demand and availability, the total gap will be only one lakh tonnes. There are different specifications of HR coils. One is required for tube making. I have said that MMTC will not be canalising agency and SALT will be the canalising agency for these and we will be able to make it available to every person who is involved in this industry. We have the support of the concerned bodies like the Confederation of Engineering Industries of India and Federation of Engineering industries of India. They have supported our proposal that they will pay more on the imported coils but so far as the other aspect is concerned which is required for HR coils, that is, DD/EDD which is required for automobile industry, the canalising agency will be MMTC and SAIL will not be the canalising agency. At present, our total requirement for the steel tube makers is likely to be two lakh tonnes which we are going to import. We have already placed the orders which will be made available during the next month of

August/September. There will be generally no difficulty so far as the HR coils are concerned.

**SHRI AMAL DATTA :** Is it correct that these two lakh tonnes will be imported by SAIL instead of MMTC, as was done previously, that SAIL having now been given the responsibility and that SAIL is making certain changes in the procedure for registration of the consumers demand which will mean that the consumer after the registration will have to wait for eight months to get the demand satisfied ?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR :** SAIL will be the canalising agency and SAIL will be wholly responsible to make the HR coils of tube making specifications available to those persons who use such coils. So far as the system of giving it to the persons who are entitled to get it, it is not a fact that they wait for eight months or for one year. They will have to register their demand for a quarter and state that this will be the demand and according to the demand, it will be supplied within that quarter.

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** Actually, what is the capacity utilisation of the HR coils in the country and what is the percentage of production ?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR :** I think, I have already replied that. I will, however, give the figures for the year 1987-88. Bokaro Steel Plant has produced 1179.8 thousand tonnes, Rourkela Steel Plant 241 thousand tonnes and Durgapur Steel Plant 128 thousand tonnes; total 1539.7 thousand tonnes. I have also said that during the current year, first quarter, we have increased the production of H.R. coils by 51 per cent. Our total production during these three months has been 404.3 thousand tonnes. In addition this, TISCO's production is 1.4 lakh tonnes.

**SHRI AJOY BISWAS :** I wanted to know capacity utilization by the Steel Plants. That has not been answered.

**SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA MURTY :** If you kindly see question 22, what the hon. Member wanted to know was the demand of hot rolled coils in the country, but the hon. Minister has provided actual figures of consumption for hot rolled coils. The

questioner wanted to know the demand and not the consumption. How is it that the required information is not provided and instead, some other information is furnished ? Will the hon. Minister give us the precise information ?

As far as Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is concerned, I would like to know whether the product mix also includes the hot rolled coils. If not, will he kindly consider this to be included in future ?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR :** About the capacity utilization, I may tell the hon. Members that the hot rolled coil capacity utilization is about 80 to 85 per cent; I do not have the exact figures.

As I have already said, the total demand envisaged for the current year, 1988-89, is 2 million tonnes; and the total production is 1.9 million tonnes.

So far as Visakhapatnam Steel Plant is concerned, we are considering that proposal.

**SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :** I would like to know whether the modernization and expansion of existing steel plants include Rourkela Steel Plant also. If so, when our beloved Prime Minister visited West Germany, was there any protocol agreement signed between the two countries for modernization and expansion of Rourkela Steel Plant ? If so, details thereof and when is this likely to be started and completed ?

**SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR :** Though this question does not pertain to modernization of steel plants; it pertains to production and demand of hot rolled coils, I will answer this. We are already producing hot rolled coils in the Rourkela Steel Plant. We have already invited tenders for the first phase of the Rourkela Steel Plant. We are likely to get Rs. 500 crores aid from the West Germany for the modernization of Rourkela Steel Plant. I think, by 1994 or 1995—I cannot tell the exact date—the Rourkela Steel Plant modernization will be completed.

#### Admission of Students to Colleges

\*24. **SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI† :**  
**SHRI D.B. PATIL :**

Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a large number of students seeking admission to various courses in Delhi University Colleges as regular students could not get admission;

(b) if so, the number of such students and the number of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes among them;

(c) the steps being taken to provide admission to all the eligible candidates;

(d) whether the same problem is being faced by the students all over the country; and

(e) if so, the remedial action proposed to be taken by Government in this regard under the new education policy ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (e). A Statement is given below.

#### Statement

(a) to (c). According to the provisions of Delhi University Ordinances all those who have passed Senior School Certificate Examination (Class XII) of the Central Board of Secondary Education or an examination recognised as equivalent thereto with 40% or above marks are eligible for admission to undergraduate courses in colleges as regular students subject to the minimum age limit of 17 years.

2. The University of Delhi has informed that 51,524 students who have passed Senior Secondary and equivalent examinations (Class XII) from Delhi with 40% or above marks are eligible for admission to undergraduate courses. As against this the University at present has an intake capacity of 52,152 seats for admission to undergraduate courses. Out of these 31,802 seats are available in colleges, 3,350 seats in the Non-Collegiate Women's Education Board and 17,000 in the School of Correspondence Courses and Continuing Education.

3. In the colleges 22½% seats, i.e. 7,156 are reserve for SC/ST candidates against which 5,180 SC/ST students have

been registered for admissions and allotted Colleges by the University. As such the total number of SC/ST candidates who have sought admission during the current year is less than the number of seats reserved for them.

4. As several students apply for admission to more than one course and in more than one college simultaneously, and the process of admissions is still on, the number of students who have applied for admission and the number who have not been able to obtain admission cannot be stated precisely. However, the University has indicated that it should be in a position to absorb practically all the eligible candidates, including SC/ST students, in the current academic year.

5. Steps are being taken to meet the growing demand for admissions by gradually increasing the intake capacity every year. The Delhi Administration established three new colleges last year. The University has approved, in principle, proposal to open two new colleges, viz. College of Applied Sciences for Women, Shahda. a and College of Aeronautical Studies.

(d) and (e). The National Policy on Education 1986, *inter alia*, envisages that in higher education the main emphasis will be on the consolidation of facilities in the existing institutions; diversification of courses and expanding the intake in existing institution; regulation of admission according to capacity; development of the Open University System and Distance Learning. It is primarily the responsibility of State Governments to provide opportunities for Higher Education keeping in view the National Policy on Education. The Department of Education does not collect information about the number of students who are seeking admission to universities/colleges in various States in the country.

#### [Translation]

SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI : Sir, is the hon. Minister aware that not only in Delhi University but also in various colleges and schools in the country problem of admission is very acute. Norms for admission have been prescribed everywhere. I would like to know whether the Central Government has prescribed specific guidelines for regulating



admissions in various colleges and universities in order to solve this acute problem ?

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, students with 40 per cent marks are eligible for admission in Delhi University. The number of such students who passed the S.S.C. examination this year is 51,524. The number of seats available in Delhi University is 52,000 including the seats in correspondence courses and courses meant exclusively for women. In view of this, practically there is no shortage of seats. But this year we are facing a unique problem. The problem is that a large number of students have passed with first division as compared to previous years. These students want admission in particular disciplines. There are not enough seats in some disciplines to accommodate all. The reasons is that students want to get admission in a particular college or a particular discipline. We experience some difficulties at these places.

**SHRI JAGDISH AWASTHI :** Sir I would like to tell the hon. Minister that this problem is acute in order parts of the country also. Has the Government taken any specific steps to solve the problem ? Secondly, in his statement the hon. Minister has said that the number of SC and ST students who have applied for admission is less than the number of seats reserved for them. I would like to know if the remaining seats have been made available to general candidates ?

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI :** It is true that 22½ per cent seats have been reserved for SC and ST students here. Thus, 7,000 students become eligible to take admission under this category. So far, a little more than 5000 applications have been received from them by Delhi University thereby leaving about 2000 seats vacant. We do not want to keep these seats vacant. We are waiting and would fill up the seats after all the students have been admitted.

[English]

**SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI :** Sir, I would like to be enlightened on this problem that is being faced by the students all over the country. Perhaps for

the first time in Delhi students in the last one year have not been able to get admission in colleges. In Delhi this problem is there only for the last one year whereas in Tamil Nadu for so many years meritorious and brilliant students have been denied admission to various colleges in spite of getting such high percentage of marks as 75 per cent or even more. They have been denied admission to colleges and this has led to a lot of frustration and distress. So, I would like to know, as the Centre has ordered all Medical colleges throughout the country to surrender 15 to 20 per cent seats to meritorious students, whether the Government would frame any rule to the effect that all the colleges getting Government grants should surrender at least 25 per cent of the seats in all the colleges in each discipline so that students with high percentage of marks can be assured of their seats in their respective States, especially in Tamil Nadu.

**SHRI L.P. SHAHI :** Sir, the question relates to Delhi University only. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS :** Sir, part (d) of the questions speaks about the students all over the country. (*Interruptions*)

**SHRIMATI VYJAYANTHIMALA BALI :** Sir, I specifically asked about Tamil Nadu where the students have been suffering for years now. I would like to have a specific answer.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Part (d) of the question says, "Whether the same problem is being faced by the students all over the country." That is why, I think she has taken advantage of that part of the question and asked about Tamil Nadu.

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER) :** Hon. members are aware that Education is in the concurrent list. Quite a large number of universities and their colleges in the States are managed by the respective State Governments. Nonetheless, the anguish expressed by the hon. members is also correct.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :** Tamil Nadu is under President's Rule.

**SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER :** Yes, Tamil

Nadu is under the President's Rule. But that is a different issue. The Governor is there governing that State.

A general question has been asked about the problem. This problem is being considered at different levels. In fact, so far as Delhi is concerned, my colleague is taking a meeting of the Chairman, UGC and the Vice-Chancellor of the University. I think that meeting is slated for today. They are going to discuss this problem.

With regard to the reservation of seats for meritorious students, I would like to submit that it is consequent to the judgement of the Supreme Court. The Supreme Court has directed that there should be admission for a particular percentage of students based on merit all over the country. I would like to submit that in every case, where there is a question of merit, it is by and large more than 50 per cent, *i.e.*, more than 50 per cent of the students are to be admitted on merit. The percentage of the reservation categories including all—be it backward classes, scheduled castes or scheduled tribes—is round about 50 per cent even in the States, having regard to the judgement of the Supreme Court.

[*Translation*]

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Mr. Speaker, Sir.

AN HON. MEMBER : How is he concerned with education ?

MR. SPEAKER : Don't you know that his name is Tulsi ?

SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Though the pass percentage is 40 per cent but when it comes to admission students with less than 80 per cent marks are not admitted. Either you should draw a line that students with a particular percentage of marks will be given admission or the pass percentage should be reviewed. Otherwise, students with 40 per cent marks have to suffer. What facilities have so far been made available to them by the Government ? These students can be given admission in the shift system which has been introduced by the Government recently. There will be no dispute over the percentage anymore. The eligibility for admission is raised to 80 per cent only because there is shortage of seats. If

shift system is introduced, these students can also get admission. Is the Government introducing any such scheme ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : Passing the examination does not mean that they will get admission to the college of their choice. Passing the examination and getting admission to higher classes are two different things. It is not essential that all those who pass, seek admission to colleges. A large number of them go in for various other disciplines. I, therefore, do not agree with the points raised by the hon. Member. I agree that there is a need to effect lot of changes in the system. Recently I discussed with the experts on the subject whether we could introduce need based education.

MR. SPEAKER : They want to simplify your work. They want that all those students who get 70 per cent marks should get admission.

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : The hon. Member wants to create more problems for us through this suggestion.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO : Sir, I have come to know that some Scheduled Caste boys were denied admission by some college principals, although the concerned Universities have given them the direction to admit them. It is a very peculiar case. The grounds are not known to us. But they were refused admission.

I want to know from the hon. Minister whether you will take action against the concerned Vice-Chancellor. What is the fate of such Scheduled Caste boys ?

SHRI P. SHIV SHANKER : It is true that some reports have come in the newspapers and we are in touch with the Vice Chancellors. But if there is any specific case where injustice has been done, then necessarily we will take action. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Everybody's question is important. I cannot distinguish. You can have another discussion if you like.

PROF. SAIFUDDIN SOZ : We wanted a discussion. In the meanwhile, I put the supplementary. It has come to my notice

that various colleges affiliated to the Delhi University fix cut points beyond which they will not admit the students. That in my opinion is unconstitutional because various students come from different backgrounds. So, they should conduct admission tests. But connected to this there is another very important question to which the hon. Minister tried to come but due to paucity of time he could not do so. The question is that there is a lot of rush for admissions in colleges particularly in the Engineering and Medical Colleges. For every medical seat, according to some figures available with me, there are four hundred students competing for admission. That shows, there is terrible waste of resources in the country. More students are studying science than are required by the system. Therefore it is high time that we conduct a survey on the waste of our resources. Will the hon. Minister come forward for a review of the New Education Policy which has not dealt with this particular issue.

[*Translation*]

SHRI L.P. SHAHI : So far as the question of cut-out percentage in various colleges is concerned, as has been pointed out by the hon. Member, the colleges affiliated to Delhi University follow a specific procedure in this regard. The boys and girls in Delhi want to seek admission in the colleges of their choice, but admission in these colleges is stopped after a certain percentage. I am not talking about reduction here. When the admissions stop after a certain percentage in a particular college it begins in another college. When admission stops after a certain percentage in that college also, it starts in the third college. Hence no cut-out is fixed in advance. The cut-out percentage goes on reducing gradually on the basis of number of students who have applied and the marks secured by them.

MR. SPEAKER : Dr. B.L. Shailesh.

Shri T. Basheer.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Enough is enough.

[*English*]

#### Impact of Ganga Action Plan

\*25. SHRI T. BASHEER† :  
DR. B.L. SHAILESH :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of Ganga Action Plan for the last two years has brought about any qualitative change in the Ganga Water;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether several industries including Central and State Sector Undertakings situated along the banks of Ganga river have been asked to instal effluent and sewage treatment plants within a month's time or face closure; and

(d) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of these units to the Government's order ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). The major interception and diversion schemes sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan are expected to be completed within the Seventh Five Year Plan period. Impact of the schemes on the quality of the river can be measured only after the schemes are completed.

(c) and (d). Seventeen Central and State-sector Undertakings discharging effluents into the river Ganga have been asked to submit their time-bound programmes within a month's time for installation/augmentation of their effluent treatment facilities. While some units have sent interim replies, detailed schemes for pollution control are still awaited from these Undertakings.

SHRI T. BASHEER : The Ganga Action Plan is one of our prestigious, ambitious projects, with the objective of making the Ganga free of pollution. But it is very alarming that the Central and State sector undertakings have not implemented the programme; or, they have not installed the treatment facilities. Actually, two years of implementation are over. So,

this is a very serious lapse on the part of Central and State sector undertakings.

From the answer, it is seen that even now, they have not taken seriously the directions given by the Government, because the reply says : "...some units have sent interim replies...". They have sent only interim replies. They have not still submitted schemes for pollution control. Under the circumstances, I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether Government proposes to take any action against these Central and State sector undertakings, any action under the new Environment Protection Act, to make them implement this scheme immediately, without further delay.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** There are about 264 industries which discharge effluents into the river. Sixty eight industries are supposed to be grossly polluting. Twenty-five treatment plants have been set up by 25 industries already. Eleven industries are in the process of setting up the plants. Five have been closed down. Out of 27 industries, 17 belong to the public sector of State Governments and the Central Government. We have asked them also to set up the plants. They are given a time-frame within which they have to set up the plants. If they do not set up the treatment plants, certainly they will also be treated on par with other industries. But they are preparing the plans, and within a month's time they have to send the plans. If they do not send the plans, naturally the law will take its own course.

**SHRI T. BASHEER :** I would like to know from the hon. Minister whether, after completing this Ganga project, Government have any proposal to take up any other projects of this nature.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** We have surveyed the river basins in other areas also. In some cases, some detailed studies also have been made. The State Governments have now been asked to prepare the plans and also projects for the Yamuna—Haryana, U.P. and the Delhi administrations have been so asked. For the Krishna river also, the project has been prepared, and Action Plan has been prepared. After considering as to how this kind of an Action Plan can be implemented, and after examining all aspects relating to the imple-

mentation of this plan, other things also will be considered at a proper time, in a proper manner and when we find that resources are available.

[Translation]

**SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the hon. Minister has apprised the House about projects on many rivers. It is regrettable that no such plan of action has been prepared in respect of Yamuna, one of the most sacred rivers in the country. I have raised the issue of cleaning river Yamuna several times in the House and Mr. Speaker, Sir, you have also taken initiative in this regard on a number of occasions. The water of Yamuna is mainly used for drinking purpose in Delhi. The river water is getting contaminated because the entire sewerage of Delhi is being thrown into it after being treated at Badarpur plant. Besides, all the industrial wastes and effluents are also discharged into the Yamuna when it passes through the industrial areas.

Sir, the House would be pained to know that in Mathura, the birth place of Lord Krishna where lakhs of pilgrims from within the country and abroad come to take holy dip in the Yamuna for self purification Yamuna is stinking and not even a single drop of water is clean. In fact, it is the sewerage that flows into the Yamuna.

I urge the hon. Minister to pay special attention towards it and formulate a scheme at the earliest to purify this sacred river. I would also like to request the hon. Speaker to take every possible initiative in this regard.

**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :** Please take measures to purify him also.

**SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL :** Sir, at the outset I have said that the State Governments concerned have been asked to prepare plans to clean river Yamuna. It is not possible to take up the projects in respect of all the rivers at the same time. We will have to see whether that much funds are available. Yamuna is also equally important. The Governments of Haryana, Uttar Pradesh and the Delhi Administration have been asked to take action in this regard.

**MR. SPEAKER :** Others may also take action.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : All right.

SHRI MANOJ PANDEY : Mr. Speaker, Sir, as it has been proposed to clean river Yamuna, I would like to know if there is any proposal to clean the major tributories falling in Ganga, particularly in North Bihar, under the Ganga Action plan which has been drawn to clean river Ganga, because these rivers carry pollution during floods. We will remove the shortcomings of Ganga Action Plan at Patna, but I would like to know if any action plan has been drawn to clean these tributories ?

Will the hon. Minister assure the House if the Government is going to prepare any action plan in respect of these major tributories which experience floods for 4 months during the year ?

MR. SPEAKER : Reply has already been given.

[*English*]

SHRI DIGVIJAY SINH : I want to restrict my question only to the pollution emanating from urban areas which require sewerage treatment. We know that about Rs. 250 crores have been allocated in the current five year plan; may be that it may be increased to Rs. 300 crores. Most of this investment will be going for capital investment in obviating pollution emanating from cities and industries. It is a good thing. All I want to know is what steps have been taken and what follow up has been made to see that the investments that have been made for pollution control from cities are continued because these have to be maintained by the municipalities themselves ? How will the municipalities keep on maintaining these investments once they have been made, because, at present, all the municipalities are in thread; they have no money to maintain them ? What has been thought out whereby the house tax will be raised or whereby further revenue can be accrued so that these investments are maintained ?

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : Sir, the Ganga Action Plan is being implemented with the help and assistance given by the Central Government. The hon. Member is very well aware of the fact that the sewerage treatment plants have to be maintained by the local authorities and the local autho-

rities have to be helped by the State Governments. Now, at present, we are setting up these sewerage treatment plants and they will be handed over to the local authorities and the local Governments and the State Governments will look after them. If it does not become possible for them to maintain them then this matter can be considered. But at present we have only to see that these plants are established and once they start working as to where the revenue is to be collected and as to how the money is collected for running them, can be considered at a later stage.

#### Merger of NREP and RLEGP

\*26. SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK† :  
SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether any decision has been taken in regard to the merger of the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK : I want to know from the hon. Minister the cost of employment generation per manday both for NREP and RLEGP when the programmes started, and by how much it has risen, taking into consideration the upward trend of wage rise, the prices of foodgrains and other factors, and whether any study has been made to find out if a merger of these two programmes is likely to result in some cost economies.

SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY : I am answering the last part of the question. the merger of these NREP and RLEGP programmes has been discussed since the creation of the RLEGP programme which was started in August 1983. Here, I may say, that most of the States have been persistently demanding the merger of the NREP and RLEGP programmes. Even the Plan-

ning Commission has discussed and come to the conclusion that there should be a merger. There was a meeting of the Secretaries of the Rural Development Department of the State Governments and there was a unanimous decision from them that there should be a merger. Here I may say that there is a proposal under the consideration of the Government of India to merge the NREP and RLEGP programmes.

And so far as the wages to be paid by the State Governments are concerned, minimum wages have been paid, but some of the States are not paying the minimum wages. Particularly, I can name Uttar Pradesh, Karnataka, Gujarat and Maharashtra. Karnataka Government is not paying the minimum wages; even though they have fixed minimum wage as Rs. 12, they are paying only Rs. 9.80 paise.

**SHRI JAGANNATH PATTNAIK :** I want to know from the hon. Minister whether it is a fact that many of the State Governments treat the funds meant for rural employment as a substitute for Plan funds and many a time they get them distributed to other departments from the State headquarters itself. Has the Government of India received any complaint about any State, with regard to this ?

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** There are complaints and we have seen the shortcomings in implementation of the programme. Now, for example in the case of Andhra Pradesh, even though subsidised price of rice per kg. to be distributed under this scheme is Re. 1.85 paise and there is a subsidy of Re. 0.74 paise per one kg., I am told, and it has been brought to our notice that this quantum of rice is diverted for public distribution system for giving rice at Rs. 2 per kg. This is about the foodgrains given to the State Governments.

**SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL :** Mr. Speaker, Sir, the Minister has given a misleading answer which he has corrected afterwards. He has said categorically, No, Sir. He now answered that the proposal for merging NREP and RLEGP is under active consideration of the Government of India.

Sir, under these programmes, the main thrust is for production orientation programme like soil conservation, water harvest-

ing, minor irrigation, etc. I would like to know from the Minister, whether in this category of production orientation programme, the item of agro forestry will also be taken up because in agro forestry, there are small farmers who are holding dry or barren lands.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, under this programme, social forestry could be taken up. Soil and water conservation works, minor irrigation works, even bunding of the areas for the conservation of water—all these items could be taken up under both the programmes.

**SHRI RAM SINGH YADAV :** Sir, the implementation of the Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme can only be successful when there are data relating to the identification of the beneficiaries. I would like to know whether the Minister is sure that all the States and the Union Territories have identified the families which are landless and need employment. At the same time, in some of the States, there are small farmers or the marginal farmers who are not in a position to produce to the maximum extent to feed their families and therefore, they are also out of employment. Therefore, this programme of 'Rural Landless' requires re-definition. It requires logical approach and rationale approach and those persons who are the marginal and small farmers must also be included in the landless labour. Therefore, it needs new approach and new dimension for solving this problem of unemployment. I would like to know, whether the Minister agrees that in these terms, the programme may be modified.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** Sir, we have been identifying the beneficiaries under this programme. The suggestion that has been made by the hon. Member has been implemented and I am thankful to the hon. Member for reiterating it. So far as priority is concerned, we are giving priority to the landless people who are poor and particularly, we are giving lot of preference to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people who are poorer class. Eighty per cent of the Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe people are coming under this programme and we have been giving lot of importance to this category of people in the implementation of the programme.

**SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :** Sir, in Andhra tribal blocks, the Government of India intended to supply coarse rice at the rate of one rupee eighty five paise. The hon. Minister does not know that the Andhra Pradesh Government is supplying fine quality rice at the rate of two rupees. Nobody wants coarse rice in Andhra and that is why, we are supplying fine quality rice. The cost of expenditure is five to six rupees per kg. for fine rice and we are supplying it at the rate of two rupees. Except Andhra, no State, neither the Congress ruled States nor the other States, is supplying fine quality rice at the rate of two rupees to the poor people. Andhra is the only State in the country feeding the poor people. What is the source of information with which the Minister is misleading the House? I want a categorical answer from the Minister.

**SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY :** I am thankful to the hon. Member for bringing to my notice this new thing. I will bring to the notice of the hon. Member that the distribution price from Food Corporation of India for fine rice is Rs. 2.84 and we are distributing to the States at subsidised price of Rs. 1.95. For his information, there is a subsidy of 89 paise...*(Interruptions)* I am sorry to state that the people of Andhra Pradesh are deprived of the benefit that is given under this programme and this is meant for the poorer people. It is the most unfortunate thing. We are not at all satisfied with the performance of the State Government...*(Interruptions)*

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** For the purpose of the tribals, the rice is supplied at the subsidised rate and you are saying all that...*(Interruptions)*

**MR. SPEAKER :** The Question Hour is over,

#### WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

*[English]*

#### Working of Indian Council of Historical Research

\*23. **SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :**  
**SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :**

Will the Minister of HUMAN

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have inquired into the working of the Indian Council of Historical Research during the last three years;

(b) if so, the nature of irregularities noticed; and

(c) the action taken/proposed to improve the working of this Council?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR) :** (a) to (c). No inquiry has been conducted by the Government of India into the working of the Council during the last three years. However, a review on the various activities of the Council was conducted by the Audit from June to October, 1987 covering the period from 1978-79 to 1986-87. A para on the review by the Audit has been included in the report of the Comptroller and Auditor General of India for the year ended 31st March, 1987 which was presented to the Parliament on 10th May, 1988. A copy of the report was received in the Ministry of Human Resource Development on 28th June, 1988 for furnishing 'action taken notes' in respect of the paras concerning the Ministry, which is receiving attention.

*[Translation]*

#### Shortage of Teachers for Navodaya Vidyalayas

\*27. **SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT :**  
**SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK :**

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a shortage of suitable teachers in Navodaya Vidyalayas opened under the new education policy;

(b) if so, whether any steps are being taken to ensure that studies in the Vidyalayas do not suffer on this account;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor?

**THE MINISTER OF HUMAN RE-**

**SOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI P. SHIV SHANKAR)**: (a) to (d). In view of the fact that Navodaya Vidyalayas are mostly located in rural areas, and that the teachers are being recruited initially on deputation basis only, certain shortages in the number of teachers have been noticed. However, all possible immediate remedial measures including *ad hoc* appointments and grant of incentives to teachers are being taken to ensure that the teaching posts are filled to the maximum and the children receive proper education.

[*English*]

**Service Conditions of Anganwadi Workers**

\*29. **SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN**: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) the number of Anganwadi workers in the country, State-wise;

(b) whether Government propose to improve the service conditions of the Anganwadi workers; and

(c) if so, the details thereof?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA)**: (a) A statement is given below.

(b) and (c). Anganwadi Workers under the Integrated Child Development Services (ICDS) scheme are part time, honorary workers, belonging to the local community. They are paid honorarium and are given facilities such as 20 days annual leave, paid absence in the event of maternity/abortion/mis-carriage, and relaxation in the matter of recruitment to the posts of ICDS Supervisors. In July 1986 the scales of honoraria for Anganwadi Workers were revised upward. Instructions on relaxation in the matter of recruitment to the posts of ICDS Supervisors were issued to the States and Union Territories in January 1988.

**Statement**

S. No.	Name of the State/ Union Territory	Number of Anganwadi Workers sanctioned for ICDS projects approved upto 31-3-1988
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1	2	3
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*State*

1.	Andhra Pradesh	10801
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	681
3.	Assam	5930
4.	Bihar	14410
5.	Goa	984
6.	Gujarat	11766
7.	Haryana	7325
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1900
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	2746
10.	Karnataka	14439
11.	Kerala	8598
12.	Madhya Pradesh	15291
13.	Maharashtra	14458
14.	Manipur	1336
15.	Meghalaya	1045
16.	Mizoram	979
17.	Nagaland	1233
18.	Orissa	7104
19.	Punjab	4623
20.	Rajasthan	8602
21.	Sikkim	348
22.	Tamil Nadu	6472
23.	Tripura	1308
24.	Uttar Pradesh	21210
25.	West Bengal	17303

<b>Total (for States)</b>		<b>180892</b>
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1	2	3
<b>Union Territory</b>		
1. Andaman and Nicobar		234
2. Chandigarh		200
3. Dadra and Nagar Haveli		125
4. Daman and Diu		108
5. Delhi		2673
6. Lakshadweep		60
7. Pondicherry		695
Total (for Union Territories)		4095
Grant Total		184987

**Setting up of Corporation for Water Transport Services**

\*30. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to form a Corporation to start water transport service in cities like Bombay, Calcutta and Madras to reduce the pressure on other modes of transport; and

(b) whether there is any scheme which would also encourage private parties to participate in such activities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Central Government have no such proposal. The Government of West Bengal have intimated that they have a proposal to form a Corporation to start water transport service on the river Hooghly between Calcutta and Howrah.

(b) There is a scheme of interest subsidy for acquisition of inland water transport vessels.

**Setting up of National Ports Authority**

\*31. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTY :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up National Ports Authority to introduce greater professionalism and specialisation in the ports sectors has been finalised;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, when it is likely to be finalised ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

(c) It is not possible to indicate now a definite date by which it can be finalised.

[*Translaion*]

**Widening of National Highways**

\*32. SHRI MANVENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any plan to widen all the National Highways in the country;

(b) if so, the names of the National Highways, State-wise, proposed to be widened; and

(c) the time by which the National Highways are likely to be widened in view of the increasing traffic in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Widening/development of National Highways is a continuing process and is taken up in a phased manner depending upon the traffic volume and availability of funds.

[*English*]

**Environmental Pollution in Metropolitan Cities**

\*33. SHRI NITYANANDA MISHRA : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether according to experts, due to air pollution, diseases like asthma, bronchitis and other complicated diseases are on the increase particularly in the metropolitan cities;

(b) whether Government have made any

systematic survey about the extent of pollution dangerous for health now prevailing in metropolitan cities, industrial complexes and around the vicinity of big miles;

(c) if so, the names of the places affected badly and the extent of pollution at these places; and

(d) if no such survey has been made the reasons thereof and when this is likely to be undertaken ?

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

(a) No conclusive evidence is available in this regard.

(b) Survey carried out on the extent of air pollution in certain pockets of metropolitan cities have shown that there is an increase in the trend of pollution.

(c) Some of the places where the levels of suspended particulate matters are beyond the prescribed limits are Chembur, Lalbaug and Parel in Bombay, Lal Kaun in Delhi, Coal Mining areas in Jharia, Dhanbad etc.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Depletion of Gold Reserves

\*34. SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government's attention has been drawn to the news-item appearing in the 'Hindustan Times' dated 27th May, 1988 wherein it has been stated that gold reserves are depleting at an alarming rate in the country;

(b) whether steps have been taken to locate new yellow metal mines in the country;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the funds allocated for this purpose ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). The Government is aware of the depletion of gold reserves in the country which has occurred mainly on account of exhaustion

of reserves in the working mines of the Kolar Gold Field under operation for over a century. The steps taken to identify new reserves include intensification of exploration through the Geological Survey of India (GSI) and Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited (MECL) and exploration of new gold deposits by Bharat Gold Mines Limited (BGML). The MECL is continuing detailed exploration over the following blocks :

#### Karnataka State

(1) Gadag Gold Field—Hosur Champion East and West blocks and Mysore Mine Option block.

(2) Hutti Gold Field—Buddini and Wandali blocks.

(3) Nuggihalli schist belt—Kempinkote.

#### Andhra Pradesh

Kolar schist belt — Old Bisanatham mine and Chigargunta.

#### Bihar State

Porojarna Mine block, Kunderkocha gold deposit, Singhbhum District.

#### Maharashtra

Kolari gold prospect, Bhandara District.

The GSI is carrying out regional exploration for gold in the Gadag and Hutti gold fields (Karnataka) and Kolar schist belt (in Karnataka and its extensions in Andhra Pradesh and Tamil Nadu) as well as in the States of Kerala, Bihar, Madhya Pradesh and Orissa. The BGML has conducted feasibility studies on the Chigargunta gold deposit and has plans to produce initially 250 tonnes per day gradually increasing it to 500 TPD of gold ore.

(d) A total amount of about Rupees 40 crores has so far been sanctioned since 1980 for completed and running gold projects of Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited out of which about Rupees 27 crores have been spent. In addition the Geological Survey of India carries out regional exploration for minerals, including gold, through

out the country which is financed from GSI's budget. During 1987-88 Field Season GSI is likely to spend Rupees 335 lakhs for different gold investigations in the country.

#### Increase in Road Accidents

\*35. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :  
SHRI SRI HARI RAO :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether road accidents in the country are on the increase in the recent past;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the fresh initiatives taken during the last six months to tackle this problem ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). While the absolute numbers have been increasing, the number of road accidents and fatalities per 1000 vehicles has shown a progressive decline over the years.

(c) As a part of road-safety measures, Road Safety Week was observed during 6-12 June 1988 throughout the country to create public awareness about road safety aspects. Stricter provisions have been made in respect of grant of driving licences, vehicle inspection and punishment for violations of traffic regulations, in the Motor Vehicles Bill, 1988, introduced in Lok Sabha on 13-5-1988.

#### Wasteland Development for Profitable Forestry

\*36. SHRI BIMAL KANTI GHOSH :  
Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) where there are any proposals or schemes to convert wastelands in the country into profitable forestry;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the allocation made for this propose ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :

(a) The emphasis in the programmes undertaken on wastelands is not on profitability but on ecological restoration and on social forestry.

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

#### Changes in Steel Policy

\*37. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the demand for steel by 2000 AD has been estimated at 26 million tonnes as reported in the 'Hindustan Times' of June 16, 1988;

(b) if so, the policy changes envisaged to ensure availability of the required quantity of steel by then;

(c) whether per tonne cost of steel is increasing due to huge project costs for integrated steel plants; and

(d) if so, the steps being taken to ensure that Indian steel is produced at the same or nearly same cost as in other countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No policy changes are envisaged in order to meet the demand of steel by 2000 AD. Indigenous production will be increased to meet demand by modernisation and expansion of existing steel plants, and establishment of additional steel making capacity in the country.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise.

#### Scheme to Encourage Setting up of Food Industries under Cottage Industries

\*38. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :  
SHRI TEJA SINGH DARDI :

Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is great possibility

of identifying new techniques and new industries in the field of food processing cottage industries;

(b) if so, the efforts made in that direction and the policy in regard to indentifying such industries;

(c) whether any scheme has been prepared to encourage setting up of food industries under cottage industries in rural areas;

(d) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(e) if not, the time by which it will be prepared and implemented ?

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) :**

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (e). The Khadi and Village Industries Commission (KVIC) has been actively promoting the development of food processing industries as cottage industries in the rural areas such as processing of cereals and pulses, extraction of oil from oil-seeds, manufacture of gur, khandsari, fruit processing and preservation. The KVIC Act has now been amended to cover any type of industries located in rural areas having a population of less than 10,000 with per capita fixed investment upto Rs. 15,000. After the amendment of the KVIC Act, the Commission has drawn up a phased programme for promotion of new industries in addition to the existing scheduled industries. During 1988-89, 34 new industries including agro-based and food industries included within the purview of KVIC have been identified for which model schemes and pattern of financial assistance are being framed. With this, rural industries including food processing industries, covered within the purview of KVIC are expected to receive an impetus.

**Modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant**

\*39. **SHRI H.N. NANIE GOWDA :** Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there has been increase in the cost of modernisation programme of Durgapur Steel Plant;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the tenders on global basis have been floated for implementation of the project; and

(d) if so, when the total value of such tenders and the last dates were fixed for the submission of tenders ?

**THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) :** (a) and (b). The sanctioned estimates for the modernisation of Durgapur Steel Plant are Rs. 1357 crores based on III Quarter 1986 prices. The final estimates based on present prices will be known only after the tenders have been evaluated.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. For six packages of work, tenders have been floated on global basis. Tenderers in respect of five packages were asked on July 9, 1988 to submit their final bids by 25th July, 1988. For the sixth package, no complete offers have been received. The total value of these packages will be known only after the finalisation of tenders.

**Funds for Maintenance of National Highways in Andhra Pradesh**

\*40. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Andhra Pradesh has approached the Union Government to provide necessary funds for proper maintenance of the National Highways passing through that state;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the time by which necessary funds will be made available to the State Government.

**THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) :** (a) and (b). The Government of Andhra Pradesh has projected a requirement of Rs. 2148.59 lakhs for expenditure on the maintenance and repairs of National Highways in the State during 1988-89 under the following sub-heads :

	(Rs. in Lakhs)
Ordinary repairs	353.05
Periodical renewals	1305.25
Special repairs (continuing)	27.49
Flood damage repairs (continuing)	436.80
Flood damage repairs (New)	10.00
Urban links	16.00

(c) Funds amounting to Rs. 362.00 lakhs has so far been released to the State for this purpose during 1988-89. Further releases will be made, from time to time, taking into account the requirements projected by all the States including Andhra Pradesh and availability of funds in the Budget,

**Central Assistance for 'Marine Park' Project**

167. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the steps taken to expedite the 'Marine Park' project at Malwan in the Sindhudurg district of Konkan region in Maharashtra after its clearance by Union Government;

(b) what are the financial commitment of Union Government for the implementation of the project; and

(c) the amount allocated and spent so far on this project ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). Government of Maharashtra have notified a marine sanctuary on the Malwan coast. No proposal seeking financial support for this sanctuary has been received by the Union Government.

**Enrolment in Primary Schemes towards Universalisation of Education**

168. SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have decided to change its system of measuring primary Schemes enrolment in a bid to arrive at a more realistic assessment of progress made in universalisation of elementary education; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Presently, to monitor progress towards Universalisation of Elementary Education, data is collected in terms of enrolment of children in classes I-VIII in the schools and repeaters by grade etc. It is felt that this system and design should be improved upon to facilitate fixation of targets for future years and monitoring the achievement of those targets. The issue was discussed in a Conference of State Secretary/Directors of Education on 11-12th June, 1988 and the following recommendations were made :

- (1) Age-specific/class-specific data should be collected on an annual basis, for which the machinery should be greatly strengthened. This innovation would have to be integrated with a general rationalisation of school reports and returns.
- (2) The desired integration of the monitoring of both the formal and non-formal systems might be achieved within the framework of micro-level planning.
- (3) In the formal school system the measure of achievement of five or eight years of schooling by a child would be the completion of the primary level *viz.*, fifth class or elementary level *viz.*, eighth class. This criterion would, further, have to be related to the attainment of minimum levels of learning after these had been adopted and were being monitored.
- (4) Initially it may be necessary to rely on sample data. As a great deal of groundwork had to be done to implement the foregoing decisions, the Ministry of HRD should

set up a team, which could include representatives of some States and of the Planning Commission, to go into the modalities.

#### Vocationalisation Programme

169. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the implementation of vocationalisation programme has remained weak so far;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken to speedily implement the programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). The programme of vocational education has been consistently recommended by various expert groups that were appointed to go into the question of educational reforms from time to time. The National Policy on Education, 1968 also accorded due priority to this programme. However, the programme remained rather weak for the following main reasons :

- (i) Since vocational stream was envisaged at +2 level, it could not make much progress in States which did not switch over to 10+2 system;
- (ii) Vocational education being semi-technical in nature required high investment. The State Governments could not mobilise enough resources therefor; and
- (iii) Adequate management and technical support to the programme was not available in the States.

Taking into consideration the recommendations made by the various expert groups and weaknesses noticed in the existing system of vocational education, a new Centrally-sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education has been taken up with effect from 1987-88 under which Central assistance is provided to the States/UTS for introduction of

vocational courses at +2 level. The scheme is substantially funded by the Centre. The scheme provides for an elaborate management structure at the Central State, District and Institutional levels, adequate technical support to the programme by strengthening institutions like SCERTs, provision of necessary equipment and construction of workshops for vocational courses in schools, training of vocational teachers, development of curriculum and teaching-learning materials, conduct of district vocational surveys to assess the employment potential in different areas, etc. During 1987-88, Central assistance amounting to Rs. 32.26 crores has been sanctioned to 18 States/UTS.

#### Enhanced Scholarships to Research Scholars of IITs

170. SHRI KAMAL NATH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Research Scholars and M. Tech. students in the five Indian Institutes of Technology are being denied enhanced Scholarships;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the time by which a decision is likely to be taken in this regard to give due benefits to the affected students ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). The enhanced value of scholarships for Research Scholars in the five IITs has already been announced. The enhancement of the value of scholarships for M. Tech. students is under consideration.

#### Conditions of Private Buses Operating in Delhi

171. SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of private buses engaged and permitted to operate in Delhi;

(b) the terms and conditions on which private buses are permitted to operate;

(c) the nature of control, Delhi Transport Authority has over these private buses operating in Delhi:

(d) whether Government are aware that a large number of these private buses are not in proper conditions resulting in clothes being torn out with the upholstery, dirty seat covers and hanging fittings and the buses are not even dusted; and

(e) if so, the steps being taken to check these shortcomings ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Private buses as stage carriages=427

Private buses as contract carriages=5211

Private buses engaged by D.T.C.=980

(b) The terms and conditions for operation of Stage Carriages and Contract Carriages are as per provisions of Sections 47 to 51 of the Motor Vehicle Act, 1939 and Delhi Motor Vehicle Rules.

(c) to (e). In accordance with the statutory conditions the fitness of private buses is being regularly checked after expiry of every six months at Motor Vehicles Inspection pit. These buses are given fitness certificate by State Transport Authority, Delhi, only when those are found fully fit. The checking officials have the instructions to check the shortcomings of the P.O. buses and deficiency is brought to the notice of private operator to rectify the defects.

[Translation]

**Kendriya Vidyalayas and  
Navodaya Vidyalayas  
in Uttar Pradesh**

172. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the districts in Uttar Pradesh where Kendriya or Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened so far;

(b) the time by which such Vidyalayas are likely to be opened in all the districts of Uttar Pradesh;

(c) whether Government have any proposal to open any Kendriya/Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kairana (Muzaffarnagar) and in Nahtaur in Bijnor district,

(d) if so, the time by which such Vidyalayas are likely to be opened there; and

(e) if not, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Statement-I giving the list of districts in Uttar Pradesh in which Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened is given below. A list giving the location of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh is given in statement-II below.

(b) Navodaya Vidyalayas are expected to be set up in the districts mentioned at Annex-I by the end of Seventh Five Year Plan subject to availability of funds and infrastructure.

Since Kendriya Vidyalayas are opened at places having concentration of transferable Central Government employees no district-wise phasing can be envisaged.

(c) to (e). A Navodaya Vidyalaya has been sanctioned for establishment at village Baghra in Muzaffarnagar district during 1988-89. A proposal for establishing a Navodaya Vidyalaya at village Saindwar in Bijnor district is under consideration.

There is no proposal under consideration to set up a Kendriya Vidyalaya in these stations.

**Statement-I**

*Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya  
Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh*

*List of Districts in Uttar Pradesh where  
Navodaya Vidyalayas have not been opened*

1. Aligarh
2. Ballia
3. Banda
4. Bara Banki
5. Bijnor

- |              |                            |
|--------------|----------------------------|
| 6. Badaun    | 18. Lucknow                |
| 7. Dehra Dun | 19. Mainpuri               |
| 8. Deoria    | 20. Moradabad              |
| 9. Etah      | 21. Pilibhit               |
| 10. Etawah   | 22. Pithoragarh            |
| 11. Fatehpur | 23. Pratapgarh             |
| 12. Garhwal  | 24. Rampur                 |
| 13. Ghazipur | 25. Saharanpur             |
| 14. Hamirpur | 26. Shahjahanpur           |
| 15. Hardoi   | 27. Varanasi               |
| 16. Jalaun   | 28. Kanpur Dehat (Village) |
| 17. Kheri    |                            |

**Statement-II***Kendriya Vidyalayas and Navodaya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh**List of Kendriya Vidyalayas in Uttar Pradesh*

1. Air Force Station, No. I, Agra.
2. Agra Cantt. No. 2, Grand Parade Road, Agra Cantt.
3. Manauri, Air Force Station, Allahabad.
4. New Cantt, Allahabad.
5. IFFCO Township, P.O. Phulpur, Allahabad.
6. Azamgarh.
7. Babina Cantt.
8. Air Force Station, Izatnagar, Bareilly.
9. Bareilly No. I, Jat Rejimental Centre, Bareilly.
10. Bareilly No. II, ASC New Road, Bareilly Cantt..
11. Birpur, Dehradun.
12. Forest Research Institute; P.O. New Forest, Dehradun.
13. Hathibarkala No. I, Dehradun.
14. Hathibarkala No. II, Dehradun.
15. Ordinance Factory, Raipur, Dehradun.
16. Oil and Natural Gas Commission, Kaulagarh Road, Dehradun.
17. Virbhadra, Rishikesh, Distt. Dehradun.
18. Hardwar No. I, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.
19. Hardwar No. 2, BHEL, Ranipur, Hardwar.



20. Air Force Station, Hindon, Gaziabad.
21. Ordnance Factory, Muradnagar, Distt. Ghaziabad.
22. CRPF, Rampur.
23. Rana Pratap Marg, Jhansi Cantt.
24. Armapur Ordnance Factory, Kalpi Road, Kanpur.
25. Air Force Station, Chekri No. I, Kanpur.
26. Air Force Station, Chakri No. II, Kanpur.
27. IIT, Kanpur.
28. Garhwal Rifle, Lansdowne, Distt. Pauri Garhwal.
29. AMC Centre, Lucknow.
30. BDSO, Alambagh, Lucknow.
31. Mathura No. I, Near Golf Ground, Mathura Cantt.
32. Mathura No. II, Mathura Refinery Project.
33. Dogra Lines, Meerut Cantt.
34. Punjab Lines, Meerut, Cantt.
35. Sikh Lines, Meerut Cantt.
36. Mugalsarai, Distt, Varanasi.
37. Varanasi Cantt.
38. Varanasi No. I, BHU Campus, Varanasi.
39. Varanasi No. II, Diesel Locomotive Workshop, Varanasi.
40. Bharkatia Pithoragarh.
41. Rai Bareilly.
42. Ranikhet, Almora.
43. BEG Centre, Roorkee Cantt.
44. Air Force Station, Sarsawa, Saharanpur.
45. Station Headquarters, Shahjahanpur.
46. Singrauli Super Thermal Power Project, Shakti Nagar, Distt. Mirzapur.
47. Lake View Camp, Talbahat.
48. Memaura Air Force Station, C/o 56 A.P.O.
49. Station Headquarters, Faizabad.
50. Air Force Station, Gorakhpur.
51. Air Force Station Bamrauli, Allahabad.
52. Kanpur Cantt.
53. Ordnance Clothing Factory, Shahjahanpur.
54. 52 Mtn. Arty. Bde. C/o 56 A.P.O., Raiwala:

55. Air Force Station, Hindon No. II
56. S-J, Aliganj, Lucknow.
57. Kashipur, Distt. Nainital.
58. Indian Veterinary Research Institute, Mukteswar, Kumaon, Distt. Nainital.
59. Banbassa, Distt. Nainital.
60. Noida Complex, Distt. Ghaziabad.
61. Unnao.
62. Gomti Nagar, B.O. Ujriam P.O. Mahanagar, Lucknow.
63. Chheoki, Allahabad.
64. National Thermal Power Project, Rihand Super Thermal Power, Bijapur. P.O. Rihand Nagar, Distt. Mirzapur.
65. Dehradun Cantt. Distt. Dehradun.
66. BHEL Township, Jagdishpur Industrial Area, Distt. Sultanpur.
67. Vishesh Kendriya Vidyalaya, Kamla Nehru Nagar, Ghaziabad.
68. Indian Military Academy, Dehradun.
69. Air Force Station, Bakshi-ka-Talab, Lucknow.
70. Air Force Station, Chakeri No. III, Kanpur.
71. Ordinance Equipment Factory, Hazratpur-283103, Distt. Agra.
72. Bulandshahar.
73. Rajput Regimental Centre, Fatehgarh.
74. A.F.S. Dadri, P.O. Dhoom Dadri, Distt. Ghaziabad.
75. No. 60 Squadron, A.F.S. Chandinagar. Distt. Meerut, C/o 56 APO.
76. Crament Town, Hqrs, Dehradun Sub Area, Dehradun.
77. Ordinance Equipment Factory, Kanpur Cantt. Pin. 208001.
78. OF, Armapur, Kanpur-208009.
79. Barrack Road, Agra Cantt.
80. Jhansi GPO Jhansi.
81. IFFCO Ltd., Aonla Project, Chapat (Aonla), Distt. Bareilly.
82. Almora, Pin-263601.
83. Govt. Opium and Alkaloid Works, Ghazipur.
84. Amhat, Distt. Sultanpur-228001.
85. New Tehri Town, Tehri Garhwal.
86. Kansain Uttarkashi.
87. Railway Colony, Jhansi No. 3.
88. Moradabad Pin-224001

89. Izat Nagar, Model Colony, Distt. Bareilly-243122.
90. SGPGI, Rae Bareli Road, Utarlia, Lucknow-226001.
91. III Mankapur, ESS Project Mankapur, Distt. Ghonda-271302.
92. III Rai Bareilly-229010.
93. Auraiya Gas Power Project, Dibiyapur, Distt. Etawah-206244.
94. I.T.B.P. Campus, Seemadwar, Dehradun.
95. OEF No. II Kanpur, Pin-208001.

**Modernisation Plan of Shipping Corporation of India**

[*English*]

173. SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has drawn up a massive expansion and modernisation plan during the Seventh Five Year Plan Period;

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

(c) the total number of old, damaged, obsolete and ineffective ships under the Shipping Corporation of India at present; and

(d) the action taken to dispose of these ships ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The Seventh Plan of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. envisages expansion and modernisation through acquisition of a total GRT of 15.66 lakhs which includes acquisition of specialised ships like Phosphoric acid carries, edible oil carriers, container ships, Ammonia/LPG carriers etc.

(c) and (d). For the remaining period of Seventh Plan, Shipping Corporation of India has drawn up plans to dispose of nine

ships of 1.10 lakh GRT, which have become old and uneconomical.

**Purchase of Ships from Indian and Foreign Shipyards**

174. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of ships purchased by shipping companies (both in Public and Private Sector), from Indian and foreign shipyards, separately and company-wise during the last three years;

(b) whether Indian Shipyards are facing problem due to dearth of orders; and

(c) if so, whether Government have issued instructions to shipping companies to purchase new ships from Indian Shipyards ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A statement showing the details of ships acquired by both Public and Private sector companies from Indian and foreign shipyards during the last three years is given below.

(b) and (c). Indian shipyard had been facing problems due to dearth of orders. However, the order book position has now improved. The purchase of indigenously built ships by Indian shipowners at generally done on the basis of outstanding pari-passu obligation of a shipping company.

**Statement**

*Details of ships acquired both Public and Private Companies from Indian and foreign shipyards during the last three years*

Year	Name of Shipping company	Indian Shipyard		Foreign Shipyard	
		No. of ships	DWT	No. of ships	DWT
<b>(A) Private Sector</b>					
<i>1985-86</i>					
1.	M/s. Great Eastern Shipping Company Ltd.	—	—	3	82200
2.	M/s. Poompuhar Shipping Corpn. Ltd.	—	—	1	39985
3.	M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	1	76905	1	39992
		1	76905	5	162177
<i>1986-87</i>					
1.	M/s. South India Shipping Corpn.	—	—	2	76038
2.	M/s. Poompuhar Shipping Corpn.	—	—	2	79980
3.	M/s. Mangala Bulk Carriers	2	4440	—	—
4.	M/s. Tolani Shipping Ltd.	1	26800	—	—
		3	31240	4	156018
<i>1987-88</i>					
1.	M/s. Chowgule Steamships Ltd.	1	76650	—	—
		1	76650	—	—
<b>(B) Public Sector</b>					
<i>1985-86</i>					
	Shipping Corporation of India (including Ex-Mogul Line).	—	—	5	292367
<i>1986-87</i>					
		1	16789	12	567313
<i>1987-88</i>					
		—	—	—	—
		1	16789	17	859680

**Construction of Road/Bridge in Punjab and Himachal Pradesh**

175. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have given clearance to the construction of link road between Kiratpur Railway Station and Kiratpur Bus Stand (District Ropar, Punjab), bridge over Beas river at Sri Hargobindpur and bridges over drains/rivulets along the road between Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and the (Himachal Pradesh);

(b) if so, by when the construction work on these projects is likely to be started;

(c) when these projects are likely to be completed; and

(d) the amount likely to be spent in each case, separately ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The works of Link Road between Kiratpur Railway Station and Kiratpur Bus Stand and Bridges over drains/rivulets along the road between Hoshiarpur (Punjab) and Una (Himachal Pradesh), being State Roads are the concern of the State Governments.

(b) to (d). The construction of the work on Bridge across river Beas at Sri Hargobindpur, approved under Central loan assistance programme of Economic Importance with a central share of Rs. 249.50 lakhs, commenced in February, 1987 and is likely to be completed by 1992 at an estimated cost of Rs. 14.00 crores.

**Financial Assistance to West Bengal for Flood Relief**

176. SHRI SYED MASUDAL HOSSAIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance sought by the West Bengal Government for the flood relief and restoration;

(b) the details of recommendation made by the two Central Study Teams; and

(c) the amount actually sanctioned by Union Government so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) The Government of West Bengal sought a total Central assistance of Rs. 264.31 crores for flood relief during 1987-88.

(b) and (c). The reports of the two Central Study Teams which visited West Bengal for making an assessment of the requirements of Central assistance for relief measures were placed before the High Level Committee on Relief. Based on the recommendations of High Level Committee on Relief a total Central assistance of Rs. 81.12 crores was approved to the Government of West Bengal.

**Poaching of Tuskers**

177. DR. KRUBASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether hunting of tuskers is on the increase in the States especially in Orissa; and

(b) if so, the details of steps taken to stop the hunting of tuskers in Orissa and other states ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Post-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST Candidates of I.C.A.R., Pusa, New Delhi**

178. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether some applications are pending with the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, Pusa, New Delhi for award of Post-Matric Scholarship to Scheduled Caste and Scheduled Tribe candidates for a long-period;

(b) if so, the reasons for the delay;

(c) whether some of these applications are also from Rajasthan; and

(d) the time by which the pending applications would be disposed of ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) No, Sir. No applications from the State Agricultural Universities for the release of Post-Matric Scholarship to SC/ST students are pending with the Council.

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

#### Road Accidents in Delhi

179. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL :  
DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of road accidents involving trucks, Delhi Transport Corporation buses, private buses under the Delhi Transport Corporation operations and other vehicles which took place in Delhi during January to June, 1988 as compared to the preceeding period of six months;

(b) the number of persons killed and injured in such accidents; and

(c) the accident rate in Delhi per thousand vehicles as compared to other metropolitan cities ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Delhi Administration has intimated the figures of road accidents in Delhi as under :

S.No. Type of Vehicles	Period	
	1-7-87 to 31-12-87	1-1-88 to 30-6-88
1. Truck and goods vehicles	619	701
2. D.T.C. Buses	310	241
3. Private buses	208	272
4. Private buses under DTC	140	80
5. Other vehicles	1759	1669
<b>Total</b>	<b>3036</b>	<b>2963</b>

(b) The number of persons killed and injured are as under :

Period	Persons Killed	Persons Injured
1-7-87 to 31-12-87	647	3116
1-1-88 to 30-6-88	687	3433

(c) The estimated accidents rate in Delhi per thousand vehicles as compared to the metropolitan cities of Bombay and Calcutta are as under :

*Accident rate per 1000 vehicles :*

City	Years		
	1985	1986	1987
Bombay	59.36	55.23	53.08
Calcutta	27.51	20.73	N.A.
Delhi	7.18	6.55	5.43

#### Import of Steel Items

180. SHRI K.P. UNNIKRISHNAN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total quantity and value of imported steel in different categories in 1985-86, 1986-87 and 1987-88; and

(b) the projected volume to be imported, major categories, and approximate value, in the current year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) Provisional import data on import of steel during 1985-86 from Director General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics (DGCI & S) are given below :

Item	Quantity ('000 tonnes)	Value (Rs. crores)
Ingots and other primary forms	299.14	128.03
Bars, Rods, Angles, Shape and Sections	162.44	105.74
Plates and sheets	1467.33	604.42
Hoops and strips	40.68	31.08
Rails and Railway track construction materials	20.32	9.05
Wires	13.08	12.69
<b>Total</b>	<b>2002.89</b>	<b>891.01</b>

Data on total import of steel are compiled and published by the DGCI & S Calcutta. For 1986-87 and 1987-88 data

are yet to be published. Canalised import data in respect of these years are as given below :

Quantity : '000 tonnes  
Value : Rs. crores

Category	1986-87		1987-88	
	Quantity	Value	Quantity	Value
1. Semis	399.708	109.108	104.782	29.462
2. Bars and rods	7.986	2.901	2.747	1.344
3. Structural	76.853	34.621	49.578	20.550
4. Plates	74.186	29.835	48.788	24.917
5. HR Coils/sheets	14.998	5.238	211.099	99.694
6. CR Coils/sheets	1.627	0.889	262.751	147.731
7. Galvanised (plain)	12.570	7.689	0.997	0.632
8. Galvanised (Corrugated)	2.259	1.568	1.450	0.733
9. Aluminium Alloy coated	2.489	1.612	4.724	3.128
10. Electrical (CRGO)	26.529	34.275	40.465	64.071
11. Electrical (CRNGO)	21.979	17.397	44.086	35.094
12. Tin Mill Black Plate	107.716	63.142	140.579	89.747
13. Tinplate	4.486	3.206	2.001	1.659
14. Tin Free Steel	0.899	0.550	0	0
15. HR/CR Strips	2.211	1.780	1.869	1.600
16. Alloy/stainless	11.324	20.677	9.144	19.300
<b>Total</b>	<b>767.820</b>	<b>334.488</b>	<b>924.980</b>	<b>539.742</b>

(b) Import Plan for canalised and supplementary licensing imports in 1988-89 envisages import of 1.9 million tonnes of steel at an estimated value of Rs. 1284 crores. The items are mainly flat products i.e. Plates, Sheets and Coils as well as Billets and Alloy Stainless steel.

#### Central Assistance to Sunderbans

181. SHRI SANAT KUMAR MANDAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area to be declared as biosphere reserve in the Sunderbans area in West Bengal and portion out of that earmarked for the Sunderbans tiger reserve to be managed for minimum human interference to serve as a baseline for the biological region; and

(b) the technical, financial and other assistance proposed to be given to West Bengal to conserve flora and fauna of Sunderbans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). While the action plan detailing the technical, financial and other particulars is yet to be finalised, it is expected that the proposed Biosphere Reserve in the Sunderbans would cover over 9500 sq. kms. of which the tiger reserve which will be the core area would be about 1700 sq. kms.

[Translation]

#### Central Fund for Women

182. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the attention of Government has been drawn to the news item, appearing in "The Hindustan Times", dated 6 July 1988 under the caption "Central fund for women urged";

(b) whether the National Commission on Self-Employed Women and Women in Informal Sector has made recommendations in this regard;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the amount proposed to be given in this fund in the current five year plan ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The Committee has recommended setting up of a Central Fund from which welfare and social security measures for women could be financed. The fund could be raised by charging a levy on employers and major industries. The Fund could take care of the maternity, child care and insurance needs of the self-employed and other women in the informal sector.

(d) The amount has not been estimated.

#### Restrictions on use of Videos in Buses

183. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have imposed restrictions on the use of videos in Video Coaches plying on National and State Highways;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether inspite of the said restrictions videos are being played in the buses; and

(d) if so, the effective steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (d). The Central Government have not prescribed any restrictions in this matter.

[English]

#### Gram Panchayat Elections in States

184. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state ;

(a) whether there has been delay in holding Gram Panchayat elections in various States;



(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) whether the State Governments have been advised to hold the Gram Panchayat elections at the earliest; and

(d) the functions, powers, duties and responsibilities proposed to be assigned to the Gram Panchayats in relation to the formulation and implementation of national plans ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE

CULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). A statement indicating the date of last election held and the due date for next election along with reasons for delay, wherever applicable is given below.

(c) Yes Sir. Letter have been addressed to Chief Ministers of States by Prime Minister as well as Minister of Agriculture urging them to hold elections to various Panchayat/ Raj bodies regularly.

(d) These issues are under the consideration of the Government.

### Statement

*Status of Elections (As on 20 June 1988)*

Sl. No.	States	Last Elections held in			Next Elections due in			Remarks
		Upper Level (Distt. level)	Middle level (Block level)	Lower level (Vill. level)	Upper level (Distt. level)	Middle level (Block level)	Lower level (Vill. level)	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1.	Andhra Pradesh	87	87	87	1992	1992	1992	
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	83	83	83	1986	1986	1986	Preoccupied with Statehood.
3.	Assam	79	—	79	1983	1983	1983	Act of 1986 yet enforced.
4.	Bihar	80	79	78	1985	1984	1983	Elections, earlier proposed for 1987 not held due to pending matter in Supreme Court over reservation of Chairmanship.
5.	Gujarat	87	87	87	1992	1992	1992	
6.	Haryana	—	84	83	—	1989	1988	
7.	Himachal Pradesh	—	—	85	—	—	1990	Amendments to the Act under process to make ZP & PS more effective.
8.	J and K	—	1980	1980	—	1985	1985	No explanation.
9.	Karnataka	87	87	—	1992	1992	—	Mandal 10,000 to 15,000 population.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
10.	Kerala	—	—	88	—	—	1993	
11.	Maharashtra	83	83	83	1988	1988	1988	
12.	Madhya Pradesh	84	84	83	1989	1989	1988	
13.	Manipur	—	85	85	—	1990	1990	
14.	Meghalaya			Not available				
15.	Nagaland	NA	84	84	NA	1989	1989	1989 is due year for VC election vill. Dev. Board election dates vary from village to village.
16.	Orissa	—	84	84	—	1989	1989	
17.	Punjab	75	75	83	1980	1980	1988	Elections to D and M level P.R. bodies postponed for various reasons. New proposed to be held in 1988 along with Gram Panchayats.
18.	Rajasthan	82	82	81	1985	1985	1984	Elections held in June, 1988.
19.	Sikkim	—	—	83	—	—	1988	
20.	Tamil Nadu	—	87	87	—	1990	1990	
21.	Tripura	—	—	84	—	—	1989	
22.	U.P.	83	83	82	1988	1988	1987	Elections held in June, 1988 except hill areas.
23.	West Bengal	88	88	88	1993	1993	1993	
24.	A and N Islands	—	—	85	—	—	1990	
25.	Chandigarh	—	—	83	—	—	1988	
26.	D and N Haveli	—	—	85	—	—	1989	
27.	Delhi	—	85	83	—	1990	1988	
28.	Goa	—	—	86	—	—	1990	
29.	Lakshadweep	—	—	—	—	—	—	
30.	Mizoram	—	—	—	—	—	—	
31.	Pondicherry	—	—	—	—	—	—	Act came into force in 1974 yet to be enforced.

**Promotion of Assistant Commissioners  
in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

185. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether some Assistant Commissioners in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan could not be promoted because the Departmental Promotion Committee could not/did not meet during the year; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to ensure that the Departmental Promotion Committee met regularly to avoid loss to such Officers who are due for promotion ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The post of Deputy Commissioner (Training) which fell vacant on 1.6.1988 is required to be filled up on promotion from the grade of Assistant Commissioners. The Departmental Promotion Committee will meet shortly to give its recommendations in this regard.

**Subsidy for Farm Inputs**

186. SHRI R.P. DAS : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the total amount of subsidy given for farm inputs to farmers during the last three years, year-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The approximate amount of subsidy on farm inputs like fertilizers, plant protection and agricultural implements under Central/Centrally Sponsored Programme during last three years is given below :

(Rs. in crores)		
1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1604.13	1704.75	2053.54

**Voluntary Agencies for Adult Education**

187. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the voluntary agencies have been helpful in imparting functional literacy and adult education; and

(b) if not, the details of the voluntary agencies which were sacked because of non-utilisation and misuse of this funds ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. However, on evaluation certain voluntary agencies involved in the spread of Adult Education in the States/UTs have not done well as their performance was found unsatisfactory and were classified as Grade 'D' by the Joint Evaluation Teams constituted for the purpose in the year 1987-88. Necessary corrective measures are being taken against them. A list of such agencies is given in the statement below :

**Statement**

*Annexure to Part (a) and (b) to Lok Sabha Unstarred Question No. 187 for 28th July, 1988*

*List of 'D' Grade Organisations*

**Assam**

1. Barchala Grammy Sakkhyarata Samiti  
Barchala, P.O. Archalia  
Via Raha, Distt. Nagaon  
(Morigaon).
2. Grammya Unnayan Committee  
P.O. Kumuraguri  
Distt. Nowgong.

**Gujarat**

3. Balkan-i-Bari (Surat Distt.)  
L-I/22 Gandhinagar Colony  
Surat.
4. Grahak Sanshodan Shikshan Aur Suraksha Samiti (Consumers Education, Research and Defence Committee)  
At and P.O. Randeja  
Distt. Gandhinagar.

5. Gram Vikas Trust  
Mathasur, Ta. Kadi  
Distt. Mehsana.
6. Gujarat Rajya Rachnatmak Karyakar  
Sangh  
Mankodia, Ta. Santrampur  
Distt. Panchmahal.
7. Khakaria Gram Vikas Mandal  
At and P.O. Dhunda  
Ta. Maghraj,  
Distt. Sabarkantha-383350.
8. Nootan Bharati Education Trust,  
C/O Ambica Commercial Centre  
1st Floor, Guru Nanak Chowk,  
Palanpur  
Distt. Banaskantha.
9. Nutan Balmandir Va Prathmik Shala  
Trust  
Kalol  
Distt. Mehsana-382712.
10. Nutan Bal Shikshan Sangh  
30/822 Gujarat Housing Society  
Khatodara  
Surat Distt.
11. Saurashtra Yuvak Sangh  
Ramnik House  
Opp. to Jubilee Chowk  
Rajkot.
12. Shri Ditla Yuvak Mandal  
Ditla, Ta. Dhari  
Distt. Amreli.
13. Sva. Shri G.K. Makwana Smruti and  
Kalyan Trust  
327/79 Pritampura  
Giridharnagar  
Ahmedabad-380010.
14. Vadodra Taluk Yuvak Mandal  
Vadodara, Ta. Hansota  
Distt. Baruch.
15. Vadodara Taluka Yuvak Mandal  
Assn.  
Varnama  
Vadodara.
16. Yuva Seva Kendra  
30/223 Gujarat Housing  
Colony Khatodara  
Surat.

*Karnataka*

17. Bangalore Distt. Youth Welfare Assn.  
Krishnadevarayanagar  
1st State, Manakapura Road,  
J.P. Nagar Post  
Bangalore-560078.
18. Bapuji Gramodyoga  
Sangha, B.M. Road  
Birur 577116  
Chikmagalur Distt.
19. Mysore Pradesh Graduate Association  
260/9, II Floor  
4th Main Road  
N.R. Colony  
Bangalore-560019.

*Madhya Pradesh*

20. Aseem Jyoti Sanskritik Shikshan  
Parishad  
C/O Rashim Bal Vihar  
Phool Bagh Gate  
Station Road,  
Gwalior.
21. Auronodaya Jagruti Sangathan  
102, Ravindernath Tagore Marg  
Jiwaji Ganj  
Ujjain.
22. Model Shiksha Samiti  
(Model Children School)  
Mall Road Marar  
Gwalior.
23. Sultan-ul-Hind Educational and Social  
Service Society  
66 Tolwali, Masjid Road  
Ibrahimpura  
Bhopal-462001.
24. Swargiya Dr. Shyam Narain Nagu  
Smruti Samiti  
14 Patrakar Colony  
Indore.

*Maharashtra*

25. Anjuman Urdu Education Society  
Narparsopant  
Distt. Yavatmal.
26. Ahmednagar Zila Mahila Vikas  
Mandal  
3269 Hatampura  
Distt. Ahmednagar-414001

27. Bhagini Vikas Mandal  
Ward No. 13  
Buldhana.
28. Gandhi Seva Trust  
At and P.O, Hingoli  
Distt. Prabhani.
29. Mahatma Jyotiba Phule Shikshan  
Prasarak Sanstha  
Loni Lavhala, Tq. Mokhar  
Distt. Buldhana.
30. Pragatik Shikshan Sanstha  
Bapori-444106  
Tq. Murtizapur  
Distt. Akola.
31. Ravisoot Vyayam and Shikshan  
Probodhan Sanstha  
Bhoiwada (Kotwalpura)  
Distt. Aurangabad-431001
32. Sri Sanjay Gandhi Kendra and  
Sanskriti Yuvak Mandal  
Sutala (BK), Tq. Shegaon  
Distt. Buldhana.
33. Santi Niketan Shikshan Sanstha  
Wadgaon  
Mukhed  
Distt. Nanded.
34. Vidya Prasarak Mandal Yeotmal  
C/O Amolek Chand College  
Yeotmal-445001
35. Vijay Vachanalaya  
Tuljapur-413601  
Distt. Osmanabad.

*Orissa*

36. Bastia Memorial Trust  
Bestia Smruti Sadan  
Sector-6  
Rourkela-769002.
37. Gram Seva Mandal  
Angul  
P.O. Hakim Pada  
Distt. Dhenkanal.
38. Orissa Khet Mazdoor Kishan Parishad  
Bhanjpur  
P.O. Barupeda-2  
Distt. Mayurbhanj.

*Punjab*

39. Nehru Peace Mission  
Sector-5  
Parwanoo  
Distt. Solan (H.P.)

*Rajasthan*

40. Adarsh Shikshan Samiti  
Prem Nagar  
Behind Payal Theatre  
Sri Ganganagar Distt.
41. Balram Adrash Vidyalaya Samiti  
3/137-138, Housing Board  
Sri Ganganagar.
42. Bhavani Balmandir Samiti  
Padampur-335041,  
Distt. Sri Ganganagar.
43. Shri Jawahar Bal Mandir Prathmik  
Vidyalaya  
Badisadri  
Distt. Chittorgarh.
44. Vidya Bhawan Samiti  
Indira Colony  
Gali No. II, Behind Radhaswami  
Satsang Bhavan  
Sri Ganganagar-335001
45. Victoria Montessory School Shiksha  
Samiti  
D-16 Ram Nagar  
Jaipur-302016.
46. S.L. Adrash Vidyalaya Prabandhak  
Samiti  
Kesrasingpur  
Teh. Karanpur  
Sriganganagar.

*Tamilnadu*

47. Centre for Rural Employment and  
Education for Development  
Azsginamandapam  
K.K. Distt.
48. People's Assn. for Social Action  
Katharthurai  
K.K. Distt.
49. Social Welfare Society  
2-A Main Road  
Tittagudi-606106,

*Uttar Pradesh*

50. Adrash Shiksha Samiti  
Rura  
Distt. Kanpur.
51. Baba Shri Nathi Shiksha Sansthan  
Dhananjai  
P.O. Dhananjai  
Distt. Sultanpur.
52. Bhartiya Gramin Udyogik Seva Sansthan  
Kushi Nagar  
Deoria.
53. Shila Gramodyog Vikas Sansthan  
Village and Post Kuserna  
Distt. Jaunpur.
54. Indian Council of Child and Women  
Relief,  
E/1824 Rajajipuram  
Lucknow.
55. Kendriya Nehru Samarak Parishad  
3 Keiserbagh  
Lucknow.
56. Khadi Gramodyog Vikas Samiti  
P.O. Chaukuni  
Distt. Muradabad.
57. Lucknow Pragati Seva Sansthan  
Village Beligard  
P.O. Bataha Sabauli  
Distt. Lucknow.
58. Major Shiv Dayal Singh Vidyalaya  
Village Mohammadabad  
Distt. Farrukhabad.
59. Saghan Vikas Chhetra Samiti  
At and P.O. Bhati  
Distt. Faizabad.
60. Sagar Education Society  
R-602 Rasulpur  
Distt. Barabanki.
61. Shri Lal Bahadur Shastri Samaj Seva  
Sadan  
Patara, Kanpur.
62. Shri Saraswati Sadan Shiksha Prasar  
Samiti  
Singh Nagar  
P.O. Jhasi  
Distt. Farrukhabad.
63. Shri Jadunath Singh Shiksha Sansthan  
Niamatpur  
Distt. Farrukhabad.
64. Shri Sanjay Gandhi Shiksha Prasar  
Samiti  
Nisai Gasinghpur,  
Distt. Farrukhabad.
65. Shri P.L. Mishra Shiksha Prasar Samiti  
Jamunapur  
P.O. Jyonta  
Distt. Farrukhabad.
66. Sardar Ballabh Bhai Patel Junior High  
School  
Village Rushtam Bahiyari  
P.O. Kothilwa  
Distt. Deoria.
67. Smt. Chandra Kumari Shiksha Samiti  
61 Gariwan Tola  
Allahabad.
68. St. Catherine's Shiksha Avam Samaj  
Kalyan Samiti  
353 Faithful Ganj  
Kanpur Cantt.  
Kanpur.
69. Swargeeya Indrawasi Devi Seva Sans-  
than  
Village and P.O. Rampur  
Karkhana  
Distt. Deoria.
70. Vasudev Vidyapeeth Vanasthali  
Rajapur  
P.O. Gandhi  
Distt. Farrukhabad.
71. Bhartiya Vikas Ashram  
Rampur P.O. Kaithola  
Distt. Pratapgarh.

*West Bengal*

72. Jaiprakash Institute of Social Change  
AE-19, Salt Lake City  
Calcutta.

*Delhi*

73. All India Women's Conference New  
Delhi  
(Delhi Women's League)  
Sarojini House  
Bhagwan Dass Road  
New Delhi.
74. Grameen Shiksha Samiti  
J-Block House No. 938  
Jahangirpuri  
Delhi-33.
75. Indian Council of Education  
A-2/59 Safdarjang Enclave  
New Delhi.
76. Sinha Shikshan Sansthan  
F-136, Katwaria Sarai  
New Delhi-110016.

**Introduction of Three Language Formula**

188. SHRI H.B. PATIL :  
SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA :  
SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether three language formula is being implemented throughout the country;

(b) if not, whether any time bound programme has been chalked out for the same;

(c) if so, the details thereof;

(d) the recommendations made in this regard by the Conference of State Education Secretaries held recently;

(e) whether any South Indian language will be taught in the schools in North India; and

(f) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). All the States have, in principle, accepted the Three Language Formula except Tamil Nadu which is implementing a two language formula. in the Union Territory of Pondicherry, in the regions of Pondicherry and Karaikal, the two language formula is implemented whereas in Mahe and Yanam, three language formula is implemented. In Assam which had accepted the three language formula, at present a two language formula comprising of the mother tongue as the first language and English as the second language is under implementation.

(d) The Conference reiterated the importance of implementing the three language formula meticulously and recommended that the States may avail of facilities provided by the Central Institute of Indian Languages (CIIL), Mysore, for inservice training of teachers in third language.

(e) and (f). The three language

formula as enunciated in the Education Policy requires that a modern Indian language preferably one of the southern languages apart from Hindi and English should be studied in the schools in Hindi-speaking States.

**Karnataka Proposal for a Separate Fuel Policy for State Road Transport Undertakings**

189. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-SEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have received any proposal from the Government of Karnataka to evolve a separate fuel policy for the State Road Transport Undertakings in view of the periodic hike in fuel prices ; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the reaction of Union Government thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). A suggestion had been made by the Government of Karnataka in the meeting of TDC in September, 1987 and has been reiterated by the Transport Minister of Karnataka in the recently held seminar on "Evaluation of Materials Management in STUs" on 24-6-1988 about separate fuel policy *i.e.*, special concessional price of diesel for State Transport Undertakings, as against other users and that the frequent hikes in fuel prices have been adversely affecting the State Transport Undertakings. There has been no increase in diesel price since 1986. Even the surcharge of 5% on excise duty imposed in the budget proposals 1988 is being absorbed by the oil companies under Department of Petroleum.

**Crop Insurance Scheme**

190. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY :  
Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the States and the crops which are not yet covered under the Crop Insurance Scheme and the reasons therefor;

(b) whether there have been complaints that certain States have not received in time the Central support under this scheme or certain States have discontinued/are about to discontinue the scheme due to financial compulsions; and

(c) if so, the names of those States and the Government's response thereto ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (c). The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) is temporarily under suspension since 1.4.1988 during the current Kharif 1988 season pending a review of the Scheme by the Government.

#### Modernisation of IISCO

191. SHRI AJIT KUMAR SAHA :  
DR. SUDHIR ROY :  
SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Detailed Project Report for the modernisation of the Indian Iron and Steel Company has been prepared and the scheme finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Supply of Spurious Fertilisers Seeds to Farmers

192. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there have been reports of supply of spurious fertilisers/seeds to farmers in some States; if so, the details thereof;

(b) the estimated losses to farmers in various States in each case; and

(c) the action taken to punish the guilty persons, to compensate the losses incurred by the farmers, also the preventive measures taken in this regard and with what results ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. We have received some reports regarding sale of spurious fertilisers in some States. Details are given in the Statement below. However, no specific complaint regarding supply of spurious seeds has been received.

(b) No reports have been received from State Governments regarding losses to farmers.

(c) The sale, price and quality of fertilisers are regulated through Fertiliser (Control) Order 1985, which has been issued under the Essential Commodities Act, 1955. The standard specifications of various fertilisers have been laid down under the Order. Sale of non-standard fertilisers is a punishable offence under the law. The enforcement of Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 vests in the State Governments and have been given adequate powers to ensure that farmers are supplied standard quality fertilisers. Central Government also issues from time to time suitable guidelines to the State Governments for strict enforcement of quality control. Whenever any complaint regarding quality etc. of fertilisers is received the same is forwarded to concerned State Government for inquiry and taking necessary action. Only sale of standard fertilisers is allowed to the farmers under the law. Therefore, the question of compensating the farmers for the losses does not arise. The Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985 also provides for inspection and analysis of fertilisers. There are 44 quality control laboratories including a Central Fertiliser Quality Control and Training Institute at Faridabad with a total analysing capacity of about 80,000 samples per year. During the years 1982 to 1987 about 1,663 prosecutions were launched and in 281 cases convictions were obtained.

The power to enforce the provisions of the Seeds Act is vested in the State Governments/UTs. Accordingly, they have notified Seed Inspectors, who draw samples from the seeds of notified kind/variety on sale. If seed is found to be of sub-standard quality, necessary action is taken against the seller of sub-standard seed as per the provisions of the Seeds Act, 1966 by the concerned State Governments.



## Statement

Sl. No.	Date of receipt	Name of complainant	Nature of complainant	Action taken	Remarks
1	2	3	4	5	6
1.	28.12.1987	Point raised by Sh. Virendra Verma and Dr. G. Vijaya Mohan Reddy, MPs in Rajya Sabha on 16.12.87	Sale of Spurious fertilisers in Bihar	Report called for from Government of Bihar	
2.	7.1.1988	Krishni Chamber of Commerce and Industry, Calcutta,	Sale of old, damaged and below standard stocks of fertilisers.	Director (Agriculture), Government of West Bengal has been requested to have the matter investigated and report sent to this Department.	
3.	15.3.1988	Shri M.K. Reddy, Municipal Councillor.	Sale of adulterated fertilizer pesticides, at Guntur (Andhra Pradesh). (Complaint was of general nature).	Position explained with reference to provisions of Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985.	
4.	21.1.1988	Bharti Kisan Union, Ludhiana (Punjab).	Sale of duplicate fertilisers, insecticides and weedicides in Punjab.	(1) The services of Secretary Jhandi Coop. Society who was involved in the spurious fertiliser sale were terminated.  (2) Punjab Government have cancelled the dealership registration certificate of all the dealers who were found to have been involved in the sale of spurious fertilisers.	

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(3) All Deputy Commissioners have been ordered to organise quarterly checks of agricultural in puts like fertilisers, pesticides and send samples for analysis.

(4) Instructions issued for compulsory registration of all cooperatives under Fertiliser (Control) Order, 1985.

Report called for from Director (Agriculture) Government of Uttar Pradesh.

News item published in the Sale of spurious daily Indian Express, New Delhi, fertiliser in U.P. dated 20.7.1988.

5. 21.7.1988

**Adult Education Centres in Adivasi  
and Backward Areas**

193. SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI AMARSINH  
RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any special attention is being given to open adult education centres in adivasi areas;

(b) if so, the details thereof and the criteria adopted for opening an adult education centre in adivasi areas;

(c) whether it is a fact that the scheme is not being implemented fully in some of the backward areas;

(d) whether Government have received any complaint in this regard; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The focus of National Literacy Mission would be on rural areas, particularly women and persons belonging to Scheduled Tribes. Following measures have been taken to ensure larger coverage of Scheduled Tribes :

- (i) The State Governments and Union Territories Administrations have been advised to (a) Cover on priority basis all the Districts having literacy rates below national average; (b) Ensure that atleast 50% of the learners enrolled in the adult education centres are women and 16% STs; (c) Give priority to the opening of the adult education centre in Bastis of STs as far as possible.
- (ii) All States/UT Administrations and State Resource Centres have been requested to develop teaching learning material in the language(s) spoken by large groups which is distinct from the regional languages.

(iii) Under the scheme of Jan Shikshan Nilayams, the Prerak will be appointed from the persons who have given evidence of interest in serving the community, particularly women and economically deprived sections of the society. In respect of women and persons belonging to ST, qualification will be reduced from matriculation to 8th class.

(c) to (e). Within the constraints of human, material and financial resources, it has been the endeavour of Government to achieve the object of widest possible coverage of areas under the National Literacy Mission. No complaint regarding exclusion of any backward area has been received by Government so far.

**Removal of Sex Bias from  
Text Books**

194. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
SHRIMATI MADHUREE  
SINGH :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Union Government have urged the need to remove the sex bias from the text books;

(b) whether the National Council of Educational Research and Training has taken some steps in this regard; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and the time by which it is likely to be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. The National Policy on Education, 1986 reiterates equality of sexes as one of the elements constituting the national core curriculum which would form the basis of teaching-learning in schools.

(b) and (c). Under a scheme sponsored by the NCERT for reorientation of the content and process of education, financial and academic assistance is being extended to the State Educational Authorities for reviewing the existing text books and for

preparation of revised manuscripts in conformity with the National Policy on Education-1986 and the National Curricular Framework developed by the Council. The Council has also undertaken the following academic activities for removal of sex bias from school text books and other instructional materials.

- (i) development of tools for evaluation;
- (ii) evaluation of text books;
- (iii) preparation of supplementary material projecting the desired status of women in family, community, social and cultural life and productive activities;
- (iv) organisation of orientation and training programmes for teacher educators, curriculum subject specialist and other personnel;
- (v) action research for the development of authentic data base for providing technical support for promotion of girls education and women's equality.

[*Tanslation*]

#### Dairy Development

195. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the technology mission relating to Dairy Development was held in Vigyan Bhavan, New Delhi on 29 June, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the decisions taken at the meeting; and

(c) the measures taken by Government to bring about better co-ordination of various agencies involved in the production of milk ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir. A meeting was held with 13 States on 29th June, 1988 in New Delhi to discuss various aspects of the proposed Technology Mis-

sion for Dairy Development. The meeting was attended by the State Ministers of Dairy Development. Animal Husbandry and Cooperation, the Secretaries of these Departments, Chairman and Managing Directors of the State Dairy Cooperative Federations.

(b) The broad consensus reached at the meeting was that while Technology Mission for Dairy Development may be proceeded with, detailed response of the State Governments on various issues involving policy and implementation listed in the Mission Document may be invited and the States may be requested to prepare State Level Mission Documents.

(c) The Mission proposal envisages constitution of States Level Coordination Committee headed by the Chief Secretary of the State which will be responsible for ensuring effective coordination at the State level through decisions regarding allocation and manner of utilisation of funds by the various agencies.

[*English*]

#### West German Assistance for Rourkela Steel Plant

196. SHRI SOMNATH RATH : SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : SHRI SHIVENDRA BAHADUR SINGH :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether West Germany announced a 500 crore credit for modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant during the recent visit of Prime Minister to that country;

(b) if so, whether the offer is being accepted by the Government of India;

(c) whether Government have prepared any plan to modernise Rourkela Steel Plant with the assistance offered by West Germany; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINSE

(SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) A credit of DM 660 million for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant was announced by the Federal Republic of Germany during the recent visit of the Prime Minister to that country.

(b) to (d). A Detailed Project Report for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant is under finalisation. Discussions are being held with the authorities of the Federal Republic of Germany on the scope and methodology for the utilisation of the credit offered by that country for the modernisation of Rourkela Steel Plant.

[Translation]

#### Navodaya Vidyalayas in Delhi

197. SHRI JAI PRAKASH AGARWAL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Navodaya Vidyalayas in Delhi at present and the locations thereof; and

(b) the places in the walled city Delhi where these schools are proposed to be opened during 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Only one Navodaya Vidyalaya has been so far sanctioned for establishment at Village Mangeshpur in Kanjhawla Block of Delhi during 1988-89. However, the school is proposed to be located temporarily at Village Katewada.

[English]

#### Growth of Agriculture in Eastern States

198. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made to take the green revolution to the Eastern States;

(b) whether the main factors responsible for the slow growth of agriculture in the Eastern States have been identified;

(c) if so, the steps taken to overcome those bottlenecks;

(d) the new strategy adopted for the growth of agriculture in the Eastern States; and

(e) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) to (e). For increasing the Agricultural Production in the Eastern States, following Centrally Sponsored and Central Sector Schemes are being implemented;

1. Special Rice Production Programme
2. National Pulses Development Project
3. Oilseeds Production Thrust Programme
4. National Oilseeds Development Project
5. Assistance to Small and Marginal Farmers
6. Special Jute Development Programme
7. Special Foodgrains Production Programme Rice, Wheat and Maize, and
8. Central Sector Minikit Programme of Rice, Wheat and Millets.

In addition the States have been advised to take steps to overcome the constraints in agriculture production as identified by the Committee on Agricultural Productivity in Eastern India under the Chairmanship of Dr. S.R. Sen.

#### Steps to Reduce Teachers Absentism at Primary Level

199. SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether at the recent meeting of the State Education Secretaries the question of ensuring and monitoring proper teacher attendance at primary school level in villages under Operation Black-board was considered;

(b) if so, the conclusions arrived at;

(c) whether the factors that cause large scale teacher absenteeism were also considered; and

(d) if so, the steps proposed to be taken to remedy the situation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

[*Translation*]

**Protection and Maintenance of Ancient Temples in Hilly Areas**

200. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any comprehensive programme has been prepared by the Ministry for protection and maintenance of ancient temples and idols in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh; and

(b) if so, the names of such important temples in these areas which are being protected and maintained by the Ministry and the amount of expenditure being incurred on this work every year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). During the current financial year the group of monuments of Jageshwar, District Almora and Gopeshwar, District Chamoli have been included in the Action Plan for comprehensive repairs. Besides normal maintenance, an allocation of Rs. 2.15 lakhs has been made for their conservation and preservation.

The expenditure incurred on the maintenance, conservation and preservation of these two group of monuments during the last three years is as under :

1985-86	Rs. 24,141
1986-87	Rs. 53,718
1987-88	Rs. 50,294

The expenditure incurred on the sites and monuments in the U.P. Hills during the last three years is as given below :

1985-86	Rs. 1,38,448.00
1986-87	Rs. 3,39,036.00
1987-88	Rs. 3,50,240.00

[*English*]

**Expenditure of SCI on Ship Repairs in Foreign Shipyards**

201. SHRI PRAKASH V. PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India spends a very large sum of the expenditure on ship repairs in foreign shipyards;

(b) if so, the expenditure incurred on repairs of ships during the last three years, yearwise and the amount given to foreign shipyards and Indian shipyards therefor;

(c) whether there is any proposal to improve our repairing facility in a big way so as to stop the draining out of foreign exchange; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The details of expenditure incurred by Shipping Corporation of India on ship repairs at foreign and Indian shipyards during the last three years are as follows :

(Rs. in Lakhs)

Year	Foreign Yards	Indian Yards	Total
1984-85	1570	2411	3981
1985-86	2122	2412	4534
(15 month period— April 85 to June 86)			
1986-87	1340	2260	3600
(Provisional)			

(c) and (d). There is a provision of Rs. 24.70 crores in the Seventh Plan for improvement and modernisation of ship-repair facilities in the country. Details are given below :

(Rs. in Crores)

(i) Hindustan Shipyard Ltd.— Modernisation of Shiprepair facilities	3.95
(ii) <i>Cochin Shipyard Ltd.</i>	
(a) Additional Quay	7.00
—(b) Additional Drydock	2.00
(iii) Calcutta Port-Modernisation of shiprepair facilities	3.75
(iv) <i>Bombay Port</i>	
(a) Modernisation of shiprepair facilities	7.00
(b) Additional drydock and Wet Berth	1.00
<b>Total</b>	<b>24.70</b>

**Adult Education Centres in Punjab**

202. SHRI KAMAL CHAUDHRY : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of Adult Education Centres opened in Punjab till March, 1988 district-wise; and

(b) the number of Centres proposed to be opened in Punjab, district-wise during April, 1988 to March, 1989 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) Information is awaited from the State Government.

**Statement***Adult Education Centres in Punjab*

*Total number of Adult Education Centres opened in Punjab between April, 1987 to March, 1988*

S.No.	Name of District	1987-88
1.	Amritsar	300
2.	Bhatinda	100
3.	Faridkot	100
4.	Ferozpur	300
5.	Gurdaspur	400
6.	Hoshiarpur	100
7.	Jallunder	524
8.	Ludhiana	285
9.	Patiala	247
10.	Sangrur	600
<b>Total</b>		<b>2953</b>

**Losses due to Crop Insurance Scheme**

203. SHRI UTTAM RATHOD : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether losses were sustained as a result of operation of Crop Insurance Scheme during the last year; and

(b) if so, the steps proposed to reduce losses in future ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme (CCIS) has been suspended temporarily w.e.f. 1-4-1988 and the Government of India has undertaken its review to reduce losses.

**Hydrographic Surveys and Techno-Economic Studies of Waterways**

204. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHO-

THAMAN : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of waterways for which hydrographic surveys and techno-economic studies have been carried out for developing them as National Waterways; and

(b) whether any of these waterways have been finally cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Hydrographic Surveys on Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly River system between Haldia and Allahabad, West Coast Canal between Cochin and Quilon and on Sunderbans have been carried out. On Godavari, Krishna and Brahmaputra rivers the surveys are in progress. The techno-economic/traffic potential studies on the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system, Brahmaputra and West Coast Canal (Cochin-Quilon) have been carried out.

(b) The Allahabad-Haldia stretch of the Ganga-Bhagirathi-Hooghly river system has been declared as National Waterway. The National Waterway (Sadiya-Dhubri stretch of Brahmaputra river) Bill, 1988 to declare Brahmaputra as National Waterway has been passed by Lok Sabha on 13.5.88.

**Agreement on Minimum Rates by Shipping Lines of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh and United Kingdom**

205. SHRI H.M. PATEL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether shipping lines of India, Pakistan, Bangladesh, United Kingdom have reached an agreement on minimum rates;

(b) whether the Continent Conference in London has complained to the member countries that the agreement is being violated;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) whether Indian shipping lines are undercutting the MRA freight and violating other terms and conditions of the agreement ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Some allegations that certain of the Member Lines were undercutting the MRA freight rates were received in the IPBC Secretariat. The Chairman of the IPBC Conference had appealed to all Member Lines of IPBC to honour the minimum rate agreement and to follow strictly the freight rates and other terms and conditions prescribed under the minimum rate agreement. All the Member Lines have since reaffirmed their support to the MFA.

(d) No, Sir.

**Facilities for Handling Salt and Sulphur at Haldia Dock**

206. SHRI RAM BAHADUR SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are inadequate facilities for handling salt and sulphur at Haldia Dock;

(b) whether the conveyor system had been out of order for the past three years;

(c) if so, what has been the financial loss to a Haldia Dock; and

(d) the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) to (d). The Conveyor System was dismantled in 1985 and one side of the jetty on which the conveyor system was installed was given on licence to the ONGC. This arrangement has not resulted in any loss to Haldia Dock Complex.

**Increase in Taxi and Autorickshaw Fares**

207. SHRI KRISHNA SINGH : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether taxi and autorickshaw fares in Delhi and other metropolitan cities have been increased following recent increase in petroleum prices; and

(b) if so, how far and what portion of petroleum price increase has been left to



taxi-pliers to meet and how the increase in fares compares with percentage increase in cost of taxi-plying ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

[*Translation*]

Widening of National Highways in the North

208. SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI : Will

the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the National Highways in the North which are likely to be widened during 1988-89 and 1989-90;

(b) the amount provided for each of the said National Highways; and

(c) the time by which the National Highways are likely to be widened ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) to (c). Details are given in the statement below.

Statement

S. No.	National Highway No.	Length (km)	Estimated Cost (Rs. crores)	Likely Date of Completion
1.	1.	291.80	201.34	3/94
2.	1B	2.00	1.22	6/89
3.	2	153.285	103.88	3/94
4.	7	62.85	2.36	6/91
5.	8	16.77	5.21	3/90
6.	21	9.00	0.55	3/91
7.	24	3.05	0.10	12/88
8.	25	18.00	0.84	3/91
9.	28	34.22	1.69	6/89
10.	29	53.00	2.98	3/91

[*English*]

Exploration of Tungsten with French Assistance

209. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited, Nagpur proposed to seek the help of France for the drilling exploration of Tungsten in the Kuhi area of Maharashtra State;

(b) whether the Union Government has since approved the proposal for foreign assistance; and

(c) if so, what further steps Government propose to boost the exploration of Tungsten in other parts of Maharashtra State ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) Mineral Exploration Corporation Limited has entered into an agreement with B.R.G.M. of France for transfer of technology in mineral exploration and software licence for exploration and development of a few tin and tungsten deposits in India. This agreement includes the Kuhi-Khobna Tungsten prospect in Maharashtra.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) If promising tungsten or other mineral bearing areas are discovered in Maharashtra or elsewhere, MECL will be able to carry out detailed exploration using the latest technology. The Geological Survey of India has carried out preliminary exploration for tungsten in Bhaonri Block, Nagpur District and has also plans to cover Ranbori area and Mokabardi area in Nagpur district for tungsten, tin and gold.

**Seminar of Educational Administrators  
Organised by N.C.E.R.T.**

210. SHRI S.B. SIDNAL :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJE-  
SWARI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the educational administrators from foreign countries met in a seminar organised by the National Council of Educational Research and Training in June, 1988;

(b) if so, the main objectives of the seminar and the details of the participants;

(c) the details of the recommendations made at the seminar; and

(d) the steps taken to ensure that teachers are properly trained and the total number of teachers who have been trained till June, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Environmental Programme Launched  
on World Environment Day**

211. SHRI RAM PYARE PANIKA :  
Will the Minister for ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether any new schemes have been launched in the country on June 5, 1988 on 'The World Environment Day'; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). A gallery on 'conservation' was added in the National Museum of Natural History, New Delhi on the occasion of World Environment Day.

[Translation]

**Monitoring of Adult Education  
Scheme**

212. SHRI NARSINH MAKWANA :  
Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the machinery provided for supervision of the classes organised for adult education in rural areas and to monitor if teaching in these classes is actually being done or not; and

(b) the reasons for which the work of adult education is not being entrusted to Panchayats instead of voluntary organisations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) National Literacy Mission provides for one Supervisor for every 8-10 Adult Education Centres with the specific function of supervising and guiding the centres. In addition to the supervisor, the project officials also supervise and monitor the performance of Centres. The District Adult Education Officer, also pays frequent visits to the Centres and Projects. Besides, periodical reports from the Instructor to project Officers, Initial, Quarterly and Annual Project Reports are required to be submitted to the Directorates of Adult Education of the State/U.T. concerned and the Government of India. Further officials of Directorate of Adult Education also pay surprise visits to see the performance and monitor the work with the help of reports received by them. The Government of India had also set up Joint Evaluation Teams for evaluating the performance of Centres run by Voluntary Agencies during 1987-88.

(b) The Scheme of Rural Functional Literacy Project is implemented by State/

U.T. Governments and funded to the extent of 100% by Central Government. Under this scheme, State Government have the freedom to involve Panchayats also and entrust the work to them. The Rural Functional Literacy Project scheme also provides that there shall be a representative of Panchayat on the Project Advisory Committee.

[English]

**Amendments to Antiques Act, 1972**

213. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Archaeological Survey of India (ASI) has a proposal to make the Antiquities and Act Treasures Act of 1972 more effective and several amendments thereto are contemplated;

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

(c) whether the smuggling or theft of antiques is also proposed to be made a cognizable offence; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). Yes, Sir.

The Archaeological Survey of India has a proposal to amend the Antiquities and Art Treasures Act, 1972 to make it more effective. Various issues and aspects are still under examination.

**In Service Courses for Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas**

214. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the in-service training courses conducted by the Kendriya Vidyalayas Sangathan during May-July, 1988 for their teaching staff;

(b) the details and duration of the courses for each category of Teachers;

(c) whether any such training programmes for Vice-Principals and Principals were also conducted earlier; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Statement-I giving the details of the courses for the teaching staff is given below.

(c) and (d). Statement-II indicating training courses conducted for Principals from May 1986 to April 1988 is given below. However, so far no such training programme has been conducted for Vice-Principals.

**Statement-I**

*In-Service Courses for Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas*

*In-Service Education Courses conducted during May-July 1988*

Courses for	No. of Courses	Duration	Dates
1	2	3	4
PGTs	16	15 days	1.6.88 to 15.6.88
TGTs	19	15 days	9.5.88 to 23.5.88
PRTs	26	19 days	9.5.88 to 23.5.88

1	2	3	4
<i>Orientation Courses (directors and resource persons)</i>			
TGTs Hindi & Sanskrit	1	3 days	30.4.88 to 2.5.88
TGTs Social Studies	1	3 days	30.4.88 to 2.5.88
PRTs Bhopal, Chandigarh, Delhi, Jaipur and Jammu, Regions,	1	3 days	30.4.88 to 2.5.88
TGTs English	1	3 days	30.4.88 to 2.5.88
PRTs Ahmedabad, Bhubane- shwar, Bombay Hyderabad and Madras Regions	1	3 days	30.4.88 to 2.5.88
TGTs Mathematics	1	3 days	5.5.88 to 7.5.88
TGTs Science	1	3 days	5.5.88 to 7.5.88
PRTs Calcutta, Guwahati Lucknow, Patna and Silchar Regions	1	3 days	5.5.88 to 7.5.88
UNESCO—Orientation Course- cum-Workshop for Coordinators Associated school projects in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan held at Kendriya Vidyalaya, Simla.	1	3 days	9.5.88 to 11.5.88

**Statement-II***In-Service Courses for Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas**Following Courses for Principals were conducted from May, 1986 to April, 1988*

Courses for	Duration	Dates
Sr. Principals (at NIEPA)	12 days	19.5.86 to 30.5.86
Principals (at Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan)	12 days	19.5.86 to 30.5.86
Newly Appointed Principals (at KVS)	10 days	22.9.86 to 1.10.86
Sr. Principals (at NIEPA)	5 days	15.6.87 to 19.6.87
Newly Appointed Principals (at KVS)	12 days	3.8.87 to 14.8.87
Sr. Principals (at NIEPA)	9 days	12.2.88 to 20.2.88
Newly Selected Principals (at KVS)	3 months	25.1.88 to 23.4.88

### Nehru Sound and Light Show

215. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether there is marked decline in the popularity of the Nehru sound and light show, "son et lumiere"—at Teen Murti, New Delhi which was started sometime in 1975;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor and whether any review has been made; and

(c) the steps taken to remove the deficiencies and make the show attractive for the Indian and Foreign tourists?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) to (c). According to Nehru Memorial Museum and Library, a fully funded autonomous organisation of the Central Government in charge of the sound and light show at Teen Murti, there has been a slight decline in the attendance of visitors to the show during the last couple of years. The Executive Council and Society of the Nehru Memorial Museum and Library have reviewed the position recently to make the show more attractive.

### National Literacy Mission Authority

216. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI: Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state:

(a) whether a National Literacy Mission Authority has been constituted in May, 1988 to administer the recently launched Literacy Mission;

(b) whether similar bodies are proposed to be set up in States and Union Territories throughout the country; and

(c) the details of the Authority that has been set up?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI): (a) National Literacy

Mission Authority has been constituted in June, 1988 to administer the National Literacy Mission.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) National Literacy Mission Authority will be an independent and autonomous wing of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Education) vested with full executive and financial powers in its sphere of work. It will be the operating and implementing organisation at the national level for all the activities envisaged in National Literacy Mission. In addition, it may undertake such other activity of adult education as it may consider appropriate. The role of National Literacy Mission Authority will be of diversified character and would include (i) policy and planning, (ii) developmental and promotional activities, (iii) operational functions, including assistance to voluntary agencies and other NGOs, (iv) technology demonstration, (v) leadership training, (vi) resource development, including media and materials, (vii) research and development, (viii) monitoring and evaluation, etc.

National Literacy Mission Authority has a Council and an Executive Committee. The Minister for Human Resource Development is the ex-officio Chairman of the Council. Minister of State for Education and Culture is ex-officio Vice Chairman. Membership of the Council includes Ministers in the Government of India in the Ministries/Departments of Information and Broadcasting, Health and Family Welfare, Women and Child Development, Welfare; six Senior level political leaders of the main national parties recognised by the Election Commission; three Members of Parliament (two from the Lok Sabha and One from Rajya Sabha); Six Ministers responsible for adult education from States of Uttar Pradesh, Bihar, Rajasthan, Assam, Andhra Pradesh and Gujarat; five persons from amongst Educationists, Scientists, media experts; six representatives of voluntary agencies; Chairman, University Grants Commission; Member (Education) Planning Commission, President Indian Adult Education Association; Education Secretary, Government of India; Director General, Council of Scientific and Industrial Research; Financial Advisor of the Ministry of Human Resource Development (Department of Edu-

cation); Director, Directorate of Adult Education and Joint Secretary and Ex-officio Director General, National Literacy Mission Authority, Department of Education. A 17-member Executive Committee has also been set up to carry out all the functions of the Authority in accordance with the policy and guidelines laid down by the Council.

#### Target for Rural Employment Generation

217. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the target of rural employment generation fixed for the Seventh Plan;

(b) the achievements made in the implementation of the NREP, RLEGP and other rural employment Programmes;

(c) the steps taken to achieve the target set for the Seventh Plan;

(d) the amount spent in implementing the NREP and RLEGP during the Seventh Plan period so far; and

(e) the amount earmarked for implementing the NREP and the RLEGP during the Seventh Plan period ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). There are only two major wage employment generation programmes known as National Rural Employment Programme (NREP) and Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme (RLEGP) being implemented at present. The target of wage employment generation fixed under these programmes for the Seventh Plan are 1445 million and 1013 million mandays i.e. 290 million mandays under NREP and about 200 million mandays under RLEGP each year. Against this target, the achievements under the two programmes are as under :

(Million mandays)

Year	NREP	RLEGP
1985-86	316.41	237.98
1986-87	395.39	305.58
1987-88	369.73	301.71
1988-89*	58.52	41.23

(\*As per reports received so far)

(c) to (e). An outlay of Rs. 2487.47 crores for NREP and Rs. 1743.78 crores for RLEGP has been provided for the Seventh Plan. Against these outlays, resources provided for the NREP and RLEGP in the first four years of the Seventh Plan amount to Rs. 3206.83 crores and Rs. 2740.70 crores respectively. In addition to allocating resources in excess of the Plan outlays, programme implementation is closely monitored.

#### Losses of DTC

218. SHRI P.M. SAYEED :  
SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY :  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total loss of the Delhi Transport Corporation as on 1 April, 1988;

(b) whether after the privatisation of buses in Delhi, the Delhi Transport Corporation is incurring losses.

(c) if so, the reasons therefor, and

(d) the remedial steps taken or proposed in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) . (a) The cumulative working loss of Delhi Transport Corporation, over the years, till 1-4-1988 is Rs. 99.62 crores.

(b) to (d). Since there is no privatization of buses of DTC, the question of any losses on this account does not arise.

#### Decontrol of Fertilizer Distribution

219. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have a proposal to decontrol fertiliser distribution;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the date from which it is expected to be implemented; and

(d) whether such a step would benefit the consumers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Sail's New Yard at Cochin

220. PROF. K.V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a suitable plot of land has since been acquired near Cochin to set up a steel stock yard;

(b) if so, the details thereof and likely date of its start; and

(c) the estimated cost of this proposed yard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) No, Sir.

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

Training Camps for Sports for Youths of Hill Areas

221. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether certain training camps to train youths in Sports have been held in Delhi during the recent summer vacation;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether Government are aware that youths of hill areas have their vacation in winter season;

(d) if so, whether Government propose to hold training camps to train youths of hill areas in sports during winter season also;

(e) if so, the details thereof; and

(f) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGRET ALVA) : (a) and (b). Yes Sir. The camp was organised by Sports Authority of India as a part of the National Sports Talent Contest (NSTC). The camp was held at the following locations at Delhi :

Location	Disciplines Boys=(B) Girls=(G)	No. of Children attended the camp
1. Sawan Public School, Chattarpur, New Delhi.	Athletic (B) Basketball (B) Volleyball (B) and (G)	127
2. J.N. Stadium, Lodi Complex, New Delhi.	Athletic (G) Basketball (G) Football Table Tennis (G)	156
3. Indira Gandhi Stadium, New Delhi.	Gymnastic (B and G) Badminton (B) Table Tennis (B) Swimming (B and G)	160
	Total	443

(c) to (f). Yes, Sir. All the children selected under NSTC scheme of the Sports Authority of India are put through intensive coaching camps during summer and winter vacations. The children of the SAI adopted schools that remain closed for vacations during summers attend the camp at that period and the children of the schools which have long break in winters attend the camp at that time.

[*Translation*]

**Allotment of Forest Land to SC/ST's  
in M.P.**

222. SHRI KAMMODILAL JATAV : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land in hectares with the Forests Department of Madhya Pradesh;

(b) the area of land in the possession of SC/ST's in Madhya Pradesh; and

(c) whether it is proposed to allot the forest land to SC/ST's and if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The details are being collected from the State Government of Madhya Pradesh.

[*English*]

**Allotment of Forest Land in Kerala**

223. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Central clearance has been given for the grant of title to the settlers on forest land in Kerala who settled on this land during a certain period;

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

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

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

(a) to (c). Consideration of the proposal of the State Government of Kerala to divert 28588.15 ha. of forest land for assignment to the occupants has been kept pending in view of the orders of the Kerala High Court staying all proceeding for assignment of forest land in Idukki District. The proposal can be considered further only after getting final decision of the Kerala High Court.

**Provision of Safe Drinking Water to  
Problem Villages**

224. SHRI V. SOBHANADREE-SWARA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are large number of villages in Andhra Pradesh and Rajasthan which are suffering from Fluorosis;

(b) if so, the number of such villages identified in Andhra Pradesh;

(c) the number of villages identified as problem villages provided with safe drinking water;

(d) the likely date by which the remaining problem villages will be provided with safe drinking water; and

(e) the steps taken/suggested by the Technology Mission to the State Governments to tackle the fluorosis/excess florine problem in drinking water ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) So far 1079 villages have been identified as suffering from excess fluoride problem in Andhra Pradesh.

(c) 88706 problem villages have been covered fully and 52160 problem villages partially with the facilities of safe drinking water out of 161722 identified problem villages in the country.

(d) It is envisaged to cover all the remaining problem villages with safe drinking water facilities by March, 1980.

(e) Under National Drinking Water Mission, there is a sub-mission on "Control of fluorosis" to tackle the problem of excess



fluoride. Under this sub-mission, the following activities have been taken up :

- (i) A Fluorosis Control Cell has been constituted in All India Institute of Medical Sciences, New Delhi. The Control Cell is conducting fluorosis awareness camps in various States. So far, 8 such camps have been conducted in the States of Gujarat, Andhra Pradesh, Haryana, Karnataka, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu.
- (ii) The States have been advised to provide alternative sources of safe drinking water in the affected villages falling which domestic and community defluoridation plants should be installed.
- (iii) Technology packages for removal of excess fluoride and engineering packages for defluoridation plants have been developed.
- (iv) Five demonstration defluoridation plants have been set up in various States.
- (v) An action Plan has been drawn up to instal 130 defluoridation plants in various States/UTs.
- (vi) NGO/Voluntary Agency have been involved to carry social communication messages to people.

#### Coaching Camp for Shooting

225. SHRI BIRENDRA SINGH RAO : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a coaching camp in the shooting disciplines was held in New Delhi in April/May, 1988 to train shooters to enable them to participate in the next Olympics and Asiad;

(b) the expenditure incurred by the N.I.S. in holding the camp;

(c) whether the names of the boys/girls who qualified for the Olympics in the test were recommended by the National Shooting Federation, the NIS and the I.O.A. to the Ministry, Department of Youth Affairs and Sports for sending to Bologna (Italy) and Moscow for further

International competition for final selection for Olympics; and

(d) the action taken by the Ministry on the recommendation of the Indian Olympic Association and the NIS to send the selected competitors to these International meets ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) About Rs. 2,11,411.

(c) and (d). Yes, Sir. Since none of the shooters recommended by National Rifle Association of India, Indian Olympic Association and Sports Authority of India, fulfilled the selection criteria laid down by Government, they were not permitted to participate in the UIT World Cup.

#### School Food Programme in Maharashtra

226. SHRI PRATAPRAO B. BHOSALE : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Government of Maharashtra has started a School Food Programme;

(b) if so, whether Union Government propose to offer subsidy to enable the State Government to expand the programme covering more number of beneficiaries;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). Information has been called for from the Government of Maharashtra.

#### Strength of SC/ST Employees in NALCO

227. SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the total strength, Categorywise, in NALCO (National Aluminium Company Limited) as on 31 March, 1985 and 31 March, 1988 *vis-a-vis* the number of SC and ST amongst them;

(b) the number of reserved posts carried forward as 1-1-1986, 1-1-1987 and 1-1-1988 and those reserved during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 and the reasons for not filling these posts in these years and subsequently carried forward;

(c) the number of reserved posts lapsed

during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988 so far after being carried forward for three years as provided under the rules; and

(d) the number of reserved posts lying vacant at present and the reasons therefor and the steps taken or proposed to be taken to fill the backlog of these reserved posts ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) The total strength of the Company and the SC, ST among them is given below :

Group	As on 31.3.85			As on 31.3.88		
	Total No. of Employees	SC	ST	Total No. of Employees	SC	ST
A	431	29	10	838	68	32
B	96	7	3	325	25	19
C	749	91	47	2833	514	489
D	290	74	35	532	84	204

(b) and (d). (i) The number of reserved posts carried forward are as under :—

Group	As on 1.1.86		As on 1.1.87		As on 1.1.88	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
A	42	26	18	11	41	17
B	10	3	20	5	25	3
C	2	192	—	211	—	213
D	—	23	12	16	15	—

(ii) Number of posts reserved were as under :—

	1986		1987		1988	
	SC	ST	SC	ST	SC	ST
A	19	10	29	7	15	7
B	20	7	13	5	4	1
C	120	220	100	213	48	109
D	20	16	69	96	3	6

(iii) In aggregate as on 31.3.1988, there is no shortfall of SC candidates in Group C and D posts and ST candidates in Group D. In fact, their representation in these groups exceeds prescribed ratio. Shortfall is only in Group A and B. The primary reasons for this is that qualified and experienced candidates belonging to these communities are not readily forthcoming in spite of the efforts made.

(iv) Number of reserved posts lying vacant as on 30.6.1988 are under :

Group	No. of Posts	
	SC	ST
A	63	35
B	24	12
C	59	237
D	23	32

Necessary steps like advertisement of vacancies on All India basis, notification to the Special Employment Exchanges, reserving vacancies exclusively for SC, ST are being taken.

(c) So far none of the posts reserved for SC/ST lapsed during the years 1986, 1987 and 1988.

#### Bal Bhavans in the Country

228. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of Bal Bhavans functioning in the country;

(b) the details of the locations of the Bal Bhavans;

(c) the total annual expenditure incurred by the Union Government on the Bal Bhavans;

(d) whether the State Governments are also contributing towards the maintenance of Bal Bhavans; and

(e) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The number of Bal Bhavans functioning in the country is 21. A list is given in the statement below.

(c) to (e). An amount of Rs. 145.00 lakhs was released to the Bal Bhavan Society (India), New Delhi during the year 1987-88 by the Department Education. State Bal Bhavans are supported for their maintenance either by the State Governments or by Voluntary agencies and trusts. However, assistance is given by the Bal Bhavan Society (India), New Delhi to the State Bal Bhavan for undertaking specific programmes.

#### Statement

##### *Bal Bhavans in the Country List of State Bal Bhavans*

1. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Public Gardens, Hyderabad  
Andhra Pradesh
2. Bal Bhavan,  
Khomsa  
Arunachal Pradesh
3. Bal Bhavan,  
Deptt. of Social Welfare and  
Probation, Pakighat, Gauhati,  
Assam
4. Bal Bhavan Committee,  
Raj Bhavan, Patna  
Bihar
5. Bal Bhavan Board,  
Union Territory Administration,  
Silvassa,  
Dadra and Nagar Haveli
6. Bal Bhavan  
C/o Collector,  
Diu Daman
7. Bal Bhavan,  
Lyceum Building  
Altinho, Panaji,  
Gao-403001
8. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Lal Bahadur Shastri Stadium,  
Ahmedabad,  
Gujarat

9. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Government Middle School,  
Gagribal Srinagar, Srinagar,  
Jammu and Kashmir
10. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Cubbon Park,  
Bangalore-560001  
Karnataka
11. Kerala State Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Kanakakkunnu,  
Trivandrum-695033  
Kerala
12. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Tulsi Nagar, Bhopal,  
Madhya Pradesh
13. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Netaji Subhash Road,  
Near Charni Road Station,  
Bombay-400004  
Maharashtra
14. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Awangkhol,  
Institute of People's  
Action, BPO Awangkhol,  
Manipur.
15. Jawahar Bal Bhavan  
Mahtab Road,  
Old Town, Bhubaneswar,  
Orissa
16. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Botanical Gardens,  
Pondicherry
17. Bal Bhavan-Rajasthan  
(up coming) Jaipur,  
Rajasthan
18. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Gandhi Illum Government  
Estate, Annasalai,  
Madras-600002  
Tamil Nadu
19. Jawahar Bal Bhavan,  
Athena Nursery School,  
B-176, Nirala Nagar,  
Lucknow-226007  
Uttar Pradesh
20. Jawahar Bal Bhavan  
(Special Status)  
Swaraj Bhavan,  
Allahabad-211002  
Uttar Pradesh

21. Jawahar Sishu Bhavan,  
94/1, Chowringhee Road,  
Calcutta-700020  
West Bengal.

**Visit of High Level Delegation to  
Japan**

229. SHRI PURNA CHANDRA  
MALIK :  
SHRI SANAT KUMAR  
MANDAL

Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether a high-level official delegation visited Japan during June, 1988 to finalise the modalities regarding the modernisation programme of the Indian Iron and Steel Company;

(b) if so, the outcome of the visit of the delegation; and

(c) the time by which the work on modernisation programme is likely to start ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). An official delegation visited Japan during June, 1988 and had detailed discussions with different agencies of Japanese Government. Financial institutions and Japanese Industry in connection with the proposed IISCO modernisation.

As a results of discussions, the Japanese EXIM Bank has agreed to give an export credit of approximately Rs. 900 crores to cover the cost of equipment and services from Japan. A team of Japanese experts is scheduled to visit Burnpur in first week of August to carry out a detailed technical study of the plant. An Appraisal Mission from the Japanese Government is also expected to visit Burnpur in second half of August.

(c) The modernisation proposal will be finalised as soon as the Feasibility Report is updated and approved by Government for investment decision. However, Government have already accorded a 'in principle' approval to the project and enabling works like land development have started.

[Translation]

**Employment to Widows of DTC  
Employees Died in Harness**

230. SHRI KAMLA PRASAD RAWAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether widows of those employees of the Delhi Transport Corporation, who died in harness, have been provided with employment; and

(b) if so, the number of widows who have been provided employment so far and the number of those widows who have not been provided employment ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) 25 (widows) dependents of the deceased employees have been given employment on regular basis in Class-III cadre, so far.

Cases of 5 widows for their appointment on compassionate grounds are under process.

One widow has been given offer of appointment for the post of Junior Clerk (Class-III Cadre).

(ii) 229 (widows) dependents of the deceased employees have been given employment on regular basis on Class-IV cadre, so far.

(iii) 79 (widows) dependents have been engaged by D.T.C. on daily wage basis. 98 have not been provided with employment due to non-availability of vacancies in the eligible category.

[English]

**Setting up of Joint Council of  
Vocational Education**

231. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Joint Council of Vocational Education at the national level has since been set up;

(b) if so, the details of its constitution and functions etc; and

(c) the work done by the Council so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

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

**Area Surveys for Vocationalisation  
of Education**

232. SHRI NARSING SURYAVANSI : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the States have since carried out district vocational surveys under the Centrally sponsored scheme of vocationalisation of education;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether necessary infrastructure for the scheme has also been provided; and

(d) if not, the time by which these would be done ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). The Centrally-sponsored scheme of Vocationalisation of Secondary Education was started towards close of the financial year 1987-88. Financial assistance was sanctioned to 18 States/UTs in March, 1988 for creation of necessary infrastructural facilities for starting vocational courses in the schools during the academic year 1988-89 and also for conduct of district vocational surveys. Carrying out vocational surveys is a time-consuming exercise. The State Governments/UT Administrations have been asked to complete this work at the earliest so that vocational courses to be introduced in 1989-90 may be decided on the basis of result of these surveys. According to the available information, Karnataka has completed such survey.

**Profit Earned by Shipping  
Corporation of India**

233. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : Will the Minister of SUR-

FACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of profits earned by the Shipping Corporation of India Limited during 1987-88; and

(b) the main sources from which the Shipping Corporation of India had earned profits over the past few years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) During the year 1987-88, the provisional profit of Shipping Corporation of India Limited before tax is estimated at Rs. 35 crores.

(b) The profits of Shipping Corporation of India over the past few years are mainly from the following sources :

- (i) operating profits from the operation of the ships.
- (ii) Reduction in the proportion of old and uneconomic vessels; and
- (iii) increased levels of efficiency.

**Slag Based Cement Project  
at Bhilai**

234. PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether portland slag cement project at Bhilai was formulated in 1977-78;

(b) if so, whether the project was based on exploiting only a part of the Bhilai-Nandini Lime-stone quarry which itself was expected to last about forty years; and

(c) if so, the reasons for dropping the slag cement project at Bhilai ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) :

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir,

(c) The Project, which was originally licensed to Steel Authority of India Limited, was transferred to the Cement Corporation of India Limited in 1983.

The Corporation did not, however, implement the Scheme, primarily due to constraint of funds.

**Bringing Back "Kohinoor" and  
"Bhawani Sword" from U.K.**

235. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any fresh move for the repatriation of the Kohinoor diamond and two swords including the "Bhawani" of Shivaji from the U.K.; and

(b) if so, at what stage the matter stands and the attitude of the British Government regarding return the above items to India ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) Question does not arise.

**Retraining and Redeployment of  
SAIL'S Work Force**

236. DR. B.L. SHAILESH : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel Authority of India Limited (SAIL) has embarked on an ambitious programme of retraining and redeploying its work force envisaging a substantial reduction in its manpower requirements for its organisation,

(b) if so, the broad outlines thereof; and

(c) how far it has cut or is likely to cut its manpower and resulted in economy in expenditure on staff ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (c). Steel Authority of India Limited have a programme for training its employees every year which includes redeployment training. The training programme for 1988-89 envisages training of about 60,000 employees. The aim of training and

redeployment is better utilisation of human resources and in fact, to render retrenchment unnecessary. With the introduction of new technologies during modernisation of some of the Plants envisaging higher levels of skills, requirement of man power after modernisation is likely to be less than the present requirement.

#### Excavation of Flying Garuda

237. DR. B.L. SHAIKESH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a massive brick altar in the shape of a flying Garuda (a mythical bird) has been excavated at Purola in Uttarkashi District of Uttar Pradesh recently;

(b) if so, whether any expert studies have been made by the Archaeological Survey of India about this structure's antiquity, significance and its outcome; and

(c) whether this structure, in view of its significance, is proposed to be removed and kept in the National Museum in New Delhi and if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) As per information received from the Garhwal University further archaeological excavations in 1987-88 at Purola, district Uttarkashi, Uttar Pradesh, brought to light a brick structure which is now identified by the excavator as structure-alter with Garuda shape.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) As per accepted norms of the archaeological excavations, structures found during the excavations are preserved *in Situ*. Hence the question of its display in any museum does not arise.

#### Shift in U.S. Public Opinion Regarding UNESCO

238. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of

the shift in the public opinion in the United States regarding the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation, as reflected in their Press, after the appointments of the Director General, as reported in the 'Times of India' dated 19 January, 1988; and

(b) if so, whether Government propose to take any initiative to persuade the United States to rejoin the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organisation to strengthen this organisation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) There has been fairly wide and positive coverage in the United States of the election of the new Director General of Unesco. This, however, cannot be taken as an indication of possible and imminent return of the United States to Unesco. The decision to withdraw by U.S. Government was taken, it was felt, on political grounds and not because of any anti-Unesco feelings expressed in the US public opinion.

(b) The Government of India values the principle a universality of membership of international organisations and the Government had expressed its deep regret when the United States withdrew from Unesco. The Government is not aware of any official move by the U.S. Government to rejoin Unesco and as such no unilateral initiative in the matter is contemplated at present.

#### Violation of Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980

239. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to refer to the reply given on 11 March, 1987 to Starréd Question No. 219 regarding "Central approval for diversion of forest land for non-forestry purposes" and state :

(a) whether some instances of violation of the provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have come to the notice of Union Government during the period under reference; and

(b) if so, the details thereof State-wise and the action taken by Government in this regard in each case ?

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

(a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The State-wise break up of the total number of cases and the details of the action taken are shown in the statement below.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of cases in which provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 have been violated.*

(i) Madhya Pradesh	60
(ii) Maharashtra	4
(iii) Uttar Pradesh	5
(iv) Himachal Pradesh	1
(v) Andhra Pradesh	2
(vi) Karnataka	5
(vii) Tamil Nadu	2
(viii) Orissa	1
(ix) Gujarat	1
(x) Kerala	5
(xi) Goa	1
(xii) Arunachal Pradesh	1
<b>Total</b>	<b>88</b>

(a) Out of 88 cases in which provisions of the Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 were violated, 72 cases have been rejected.

(b) Violation has been condoned in 11 cases which have been approved subject to imposition of penal conditions, viz., afforestation in double the degraded forest land and also suitable action against the officials involved in violation of the Act.

(c) Four cases have been treated as

closed for want of requisite information from the Statement Government concerned.

(d) One case is under consideration of the Government. However, work has been stopped.

**Assistance for Setting up of Transport Nagars**

240. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any State Government has approached the Union Government for financial or other assistance for setting up Transport Nagars on the National Highways ;

(b) if so, the details of the proposals received;

(c) whether any Transport Nagar has been set up so far; and

(d) if so, the details thereof alongwith the names of such Nagars as have been approved for being set up alongwith facilities and the functional/managerial arrangements at such Nagars ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The concept of Transport Nagar envisages setting up of such Nagars at the outskirts of cities, where there could be loading-unloading of cargo, without the heavy transport vehicles having to come to city and such an establishment having requisite facilities. The setting up and managing of Transport Nagars fall within the purview of State Governments. There is no Scheme to provide financial assistance, by the Central Government for projects of Transport Nagars. According to the records, the State Governments of Andhra Pradesh and Karnataka had enquired about the financial assistance and were informed of the position.

(c) and (d). In Delhi, one Transport Nagar has been set up in Samepur Badli by the name of "SANJAY GANDHI TRANSPORT NAGAR". This would accommodate the transporters/workshop owners,



auto-parts dealers, body builders, godowns, owners etc. from the congested area of the city. The facilities proposed to be provided include petrol pumps, service stations, Dhabas, Dormitories and other civic amenities.

[*Translation*]

**Introduction of Computers for Consolidation of Land Holdings**

241. SHRI AKHTAR HASAN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the names of the places in the country where in place of Patwaris, computers have been introduced for consolidation of land holdings;

(b) the names of the States where computers are proposed to be provided in future for this purpose on the lines of Madhya Pradesh;

(c) the time by which this system is likely to be introduced in Uttar Pradesh keeping in view the complex nature of consolidation work there; and

(d) if there is no such proposal, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) As per information available no state has a scheme to introduce computerised techniques for consolidation of land holdings.

(b) to (d) Does not arise.

[*English*]

**Use of Nicotine as Pesticide**

242. DR. G. VIJAYA RAMA RAO : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware of the findings of the Gujarat Agricultural University in respect of use of nicotine as an effective pesticide;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether nicotine products developed as above are available to farmers and public health authorities etc.; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Nicotine sulphate is effective against certain group of soft bodies insects according to the research investigations conducted at the Gujarat Agricultural University and several other institutions.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) Eighteen firms have been registered for manufacture of Nicotine sulphate 40% SL both for domestic use and also for export purposes.

**Schemes under Ganga Action Plan**

243. SHRI ANANDA PATHAK :  
SHRI RAJ KUMAR RAI :  
SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the schemes sanctioned under the Ganga Action Plan so far and the estimated cost thereof;

(b) the schemes executed and the total expenditure incurred thereon; and

(c) the targets fixed for the current financial year ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) As on date, 262 schemes at an estimated cost of Rs. 259.27 crores have been sanctioned in the three States of U.P., Bihar and West Bengal.

(b) Till March, 1988 an expenditure of Rs. 72.31 crores has been incurred on the completed and ongoing schemes.

(c) An amount of Rs. 57 crores has been provided in the current year's budget.

**Operation of Private Buses on Selected Routes in Delhi**

244. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
DR. B.L. SAILESH :  
SHRI M. V. CHANDRA  
SEKHARA MURTHY :  
SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any final decision has been taken regarding operation of private buses on selected routes in the capital under State Transport Authority permits; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

**Workshop on Wasteland Development**

245. SHRI PRAKASH CHANDRA :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI SUBHASH YADAV :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether a Central Workshop on Wasteland Development was held in Pune during the month of May, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of the participants;

(c) the nature of discussion and recommendations made at the workshop; and

(d) the steps taken to implement the recommendations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) The workshop was organised by a non-government organisation, the Institute for Integrated Forestry System, at Pune in May, 1988.

(b) The participants included representatives of voluntary agencies, Universities, educational institutions and NABARD as well as some social workers, farmers and concerned government officials.

(c) and (d). The workshop organisers have circulated to the concerned agencies the main recommendations which include *inter-alia* recommendations on Master Plan for Maharashtra. Integrated Approach for Coordinated Development, District Planning, Balanced Eco-Development, Forest Land, Public Lands, Private Lands, Rain Water Storage, Oil-seeds Production, etc.

**Endangered Species of Animal and Plants**

246. SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMA-CHANDRAN : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the extensive deforestation has endangered the existence of several species of plants and animals; and

(b) if so, the species of plants and animals threatened by the extensive deforestation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Deforestation is one of the reasons for several plant and animal species becoming endangered.

(b) It is estimated that in all about 1500 species of flowering plants and 146 species of animals are endangered due to various reasons, including deforestation.

**Pollution in Bombay**

247. SHRI GURUDAS KAMAT :  
SHRI MURLIDHAR MANE :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have received the Report of the Central Committee appointed to go into the question of environmental pollution in Chembur-Trombay area of Bombay;

(b) if so, the findings of the Committee; and

(c) the follow up measures taken/proposed to be taken for pollution control in this area ? \*

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). No, Sir. The report is expected to be finalised and submitted to the Government by end of August, 1988.

**Pesticide Accumulation in Human Body**

248. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the citizens of Delhi have high level of pesticides accumulation in their body due to environmental pollution;

(b) whether this causes cancer, paralysis, genetic mutations; and

(c) if so, the remedial measures taken/proposed to be taken in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) Two studies of a limited nature have shown that citizens of Delhi have high level of pesticide accumulation in their bodies.

(b) Direct link of the accumulated pesticides in body with diseases like cancer, paralysis and genetic mutations has not been conclusively established. Experimental studies have shown that high dose of DDT and BHC given to rats causes tumours.

(c) The Insecticides Act, 1968 provides for safe handling of pesticides during manufacture, storage, sale and use. Instructions for safe use of pesticides during spraying operations have been circulated to different States.

**Non-Formal Education Centres**

249. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE

PATIL : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether under the new education policy non-formal education centres have been set up to give a major thrust for its implementation; and

(b) if so, the details of such centres set up in 1987-88 and those proposed to be set up in 1988-89 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) During the year 1987-88 grants were released to 16 State Governments and Union territories and to 104 voluntary agencies for setting up 34842 new NFE centres. For 1988-89 target is to set up an additional 81537 NFE centres.

**Identification of Projects by Standing Committee on Bio-Resources**

250. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Standing Committee on Bio-resources and the Environment under the National Natural Resource Management System has identified 37 projects for the management of resources by integrating conventional surveys and remote sensing techniques; and

(b) if so, the broad features thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b) Yes, Sir. A Statement is given below.

**Statement**

*Identification of projects by the Standing Committee on Bioresources*

Projects indentified	Objectives
1	2
1. Environmental Impact of Coal Mines in Jharia Raniganj Coal Belt	To monitor environmental changes associated with mining and ancillary operations to draw an appropriate environmental management strategy for restoration of environment.

1	2
2. Studies related to the Impact of Iron ore Mining in Goa	To study the changes due to Iron ore mining on water and land environments and develop geo-data base for integrating it with other data inputs.
3. Remote sensing studies of the Environmental Impact of mining bauxite and chromite mines in East Coast Area	Assessment of impact of mining through application of remote sensing, on ecosystem and other environmental degradation aspects.
4. Impact of industrialisation on land use in Madras Metropolitan Area	To study both qualitative and quantitative impact of industrialisation and formulate policies and action plan to reduce the adverse impact in the Madras Metropolitan Area.
5. Changes in land use because of Urban Spread and industrialisation in Ahmedabad-Vapi region	To assess the urban spread during last 10-12 years and resultant decrease in vegetated area.
6. Monitoring of Coastal Environment	To evolve integrated environmentally related monitoring system for improved coastal zone management.
7. Impact of Super Thermal Power Station and Mining Activities on Environment	To evolve effective system based on remote sensing for assessing and monitoring the impact of developmental projects on environment.
8. Phenology of vegetation in Western Himalayas	To study the phenological behaviour of conventional attributes of temperate forests through remote sensing techniques supported by ground data in the Western Himalayas.
9. Monitoring of Pushkar Valley Ecosystem	To study through remote sensing eco-regeneration of the Pushkar Lake Valley Ecosystem in terms of deforestation soil degradation and agriculture.
10. Grassland in plain	To study the general distribution of grasslands at macro level in the different States and estimation of ecological and phenological characteristics and productivity of biomass.
11. Monitoring of environmental pollution in Chandigarh	To study the air pollution through satellite based environmental pollution monitoring system by sun occultation method.
12. Monitoring of environmental pollution	Monitoring of levels of air pollutants in Chandigarh by slaved satellite monitoring system using tuneable lasers.
13. Monitoring of Environmental pollution	To monitor the levels of air pollutants in Delhi by laser remote sensing.
14. Study of air pollution and environmental monitoring	To monitor the air pollution in Trivandrum by laser based system through remote sensing.

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|--|---|
| 15. Monitoring of Amjhore Pyrite Mining  | To study geo-morphology, land use, land cover and air pollution of Amjhore Pyrite Mining through remote sensing.  |
| 16. Impact of industrialisation on environment in Indore-Dewas-Ujjain region of Madhya Pradesh | To study and map areas around Indore-Dewas-Ujjain region where pressure on natural resources is significant and degradation of forests has taken place. |
| 17. Environmental impact on coastal wetland of Vedaranyaam and Kutch                           | To map and assess coastal erosion of Vedaranyaam area and classify coastal zones and assess impact of cyclones on the present ecosystem.                |

In the case of the following, details have not been worked out.

18. Study of Mangroves of Sunderbans,
19. Monitoring of natural resources in Doon Valley
20. Chatra Valley project
21. Bhutan-Brahmaputra region
22. Ecological assessment of areas in North-Eastern Region
23. Estimation of Grasslands and its productivity in Hills
24. Biomass Estimation of Conifer Forests
25. Vegetation in Coastal Area
26. Forest Biomass in Andamans
27. Vegetation in Rajasthan
28. Environmental Impact of Mining in Singrauli Coal Fields
29. Environmental Impact of Iron Ore—Mining in Bailadilla
30. Monitoring of lime stone mining in Paonta Sahib
31. Forest/Ecological Studies
32. Biomass of Teak Forests

1

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33. Ecoregeneration of Western Ghats
34. Development of Lidar for monitoring environmental pollution
35. Environmental Impact of long pipelines
36. Impact of Hydroelectric Dams vegetation
37. Biomass in Sal Forests in Central India

**Aid to Voluntary Agencies for Spreading Literacy**

251. SHRI BALASAHEB VIKHE PATIL :  
SHRI G.S. BASLAVARAJU :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased state :

(a) the total number of voluntary agencies that were given aid in 1987-88 for spreading literacy;

(b) whether any voluntary agencies have been given or are likely to be given any aid for imparting functional literacy and adult education in the current financial year also; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) During the year 1987-88, 301 voluntary organisations were sanctioned grants for taking up functional literacy projects under the "Scheme of assistance to voluntary agencies working in the field of Adult Education".

(b) Grants have been approved for release to 120 voluntary agencies up to 30th June, 1988. 280 new agencies are targeted to be involved in the National Literacy Mission during the remaining period of 1988-89.

(c) State-wise break-up of voluntary agencies which were sanctioned Adult Education projects during the first quarter 1988-89 is given in the statement below :

**Statement**

S. No.	State/UT	No. of VAs.	No. of Centres	Grant Sanctioned (in Rs.)
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	7	540	16,80,000
2.	Assam	5	390	12,30,000
3.	Bihar	3	160	5,00,000
4.	Gujarat	19	1740	62,20,000

1	2	3	4	5
5.	Haryana	2	130	4,10,000
6.	Karnataka	7	340	14,87,000
7.	Maharashtra	19	715	26,80,000
8.	Madhya Pradesh	1	60	1,80,000
9.	Orissa	1	30	90,000
10.	Punjab	3	260	8,20,000
11.	Rajasthan,	4	30	6,00,000
12.	Tamil Nadu	9	320	22,86,000
13.	Uttar Pradesh	20	740	21,70,000
14.	West Bengal	5	190	7,30,000
15.	Delhi	15	870	30,86,000
Total :		120	6515	2,41,69,000

#### Allocations Made to States for Education

252. SHRI BIMALKANTI GHOSH :  
SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the State-wise break-up of funds allocated for education to various States during the Seventh Five Year Plan period so far and the percentage of funds allocated to each State; and

(b) the criteria for making these allocations ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) State-wise break-up of funds allocated for education during the first four years of Seventh Five Year Plan and their percentage to the total funds provided for education to all States/UTs under State Plan for the same period is given in the statement below.

(b) The Annual Plan outlays for States are approved keeping in view the needs of States and their resource position.

#### Statement

(Rupees in crores)

State/Union Territory	Agreed outlay for Education during 4 years of VIIth Plan (1985-86 to 1988-89)	Statewise allocation as percentage of total funds provided for Education to all States/UTs. under State Plan during (1985-86 to 1988-89)
1	2	3
1. Andhra Pradesh	222.92	5.96
2. Assam	214.97	5.75

1	2	3
3. Bihar	257.68	6.89
4. Goa*	40.20	1.07
5. Gujarat	95.14	2.54
6. Haryana	119.14	3.19
7. Himachal Pradesh	60.65	1.62
8. Jammu and Kashmir	85.74	2.29
9. Karnataka	111.36	2.98
10. Kerala	56.12	1.50
11. Madhya Pradesh	355.18	9.52
12. Maharashtra	309.01	8.27
13. Manipur	34.78	0.93
14. Meghalaya	28.56	0.76
15. Nagaland	25.65	0.69
16. Orissa	171.38	4.59
17. Punjab	80.59	2.16
18. Rajasthan	199.90	5.35
19. Sikkim	30.85	0.83
20. Tamil Nadu	263.49	7.05
21. Tripura	52.58	1.41
22. Uttar Pradesh	321.28	8.59
23. West Bengal	228.65	6.12
24. A and N Islands	17.14	0.46
25. Arunachal Pradesh	57.66	1.54
26. Chandigarh	23.75	0.64
27. Dadra and Ngr. Haveli	3.96	0.11
28. Delhi	206.23	5.12
29. Daman and Diu (@)	1.39	0.04
30. Lakshadweep	3.87	0.10
31. Mizoram	19.42	0.52
32. Pondicherry	37.79	1.01
India	3737.73	100%

\* Including Daman and Diu upto 1987-88.

@ Only for the year 1988-89.



**Phasing out of Un-Economic Copper Mines**

253. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have asked the Hindustan Copper Limited to phase out its uneconomic mines;

(b) if so, whether it would affect total copper availability in the country; and

(c) whether any attempt has been made to achieve economic viability for the losing mines in the context of the importance of copper production ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) to (c). In pursuance of directions of the Government to Hindustan Copper Ltd. (HCL) to examine phasing out of its high cost mines to improve financial performance of the company, HCL conducted a detailed examination about optimal production-mix. After examining the matter it was concluded that phasing out of uneconomic units like Khetri and Mosaboni mines should be concurrent with the exploitation of economically viable new deposits so as to sustain the copper production in the country. HCL has also plans for development of Banwas deposit near Khetri mines and Chapri Sidheshwar and Kandadih mines near Mosaboni. A detailed study of Singhbhum Copper Belt is also being made with the assistance of a foreign consultant. A number of cost reduction measures are underway on account of which HCL has shown sustained improvement in capacity utilisation and financial results.

**Achievements Under National Literacy Mission**

254. SHRI SATYENDRA NARAYAN SINHA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether new criteria for monitoring the achievements under the National Literacy Mission have been laid down at the meeting of the Education Secretaries held in New Delhi on June 12-13, 1988.

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the question of adequate

funding was also discussed at that meeting; and

(d) if so, the funds likely to be made available for the National Literacy Mission ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Monitoring and evaluation under National Literacy Mission was discussed in a Conference of Education Secretaries held on 17/18.6.1988 and it was noted that the thrust in the National Literacy Mission is on attainment of literacy status in terms of norms laid down under NLMA and therefore, this should be the thrust of the monitoring and evaluation process. It was suggested that actual level of proficiency acquired by the learner in terms of reading, writing and numeracy should be determined through test. Monitoring formats provide information regarding persons who have acquired the literacy status according to the parameters laid down in the Literacy Mission document.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) A budget provision of Rs. 75.50 crore has been provided for 1988-89 under Central Sector.

[*Translation*]-

**Reconsideration of Cases of DTC Employees Removed from Service**

255. SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOOWALIA :  
SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of new employees employed by the Delhi Transport Corporation during the last three months; and

(b) whether Government propose to consider the cases of the employees who were removed from service during the DTC strike ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT

(SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) A total of 814 new persons in various categories have been employed in the Delhi Transport Corporation during the last three months.

(b) Some of the dismissed employees have submitted appeals against the orders of their dismissal. Action has already been initiated by DTC to consider these appeals.

**Administrative Expenditure of  
Delhi Milk Scheme**

256. SHRI BALWANT SINGH  
RAMOOWALIA :  
SHRI RAM DHAN :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether efforts have been made during the last year to reduce the administrative expenditure of Delhi Milk Scheme;

(b) if so, the details and outcome thereof;

(c) whether Government propose to invite suggestions from consumers to bring down the expenditure during the Seventh Five Year Plan period; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) to (d). Delhi Milk Scheme (DMS) is continuously endeavouring to take steps for cost reduction. The steps taken to reduce the administrative costs include—

- (i) non-filling up of vacant posts (only the most essential posts are allowed to be filled up);
- (ii) discontinuance of services of about 200 paily paid workers;
- (iii) rationalisation of distribution routes (9 routes were reduced consequently resulting in economies in manpower, fuel, etc.),
- (iv) increasing supplies/production to reduce overhead expenditure;

If any suggestions are received to bring down the expenditure, the same will be taken into account.

**Refusal of Berths to Ship  
Breaking Industry by CPTA**

[English]

257. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Calcutta Port Trust Authorities have been refusing berths to ship breaking industry; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefore ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No specific request for dismantling of any vessels from any ship breaker was refused.

(b) Does not arise.

**Allotment of Ships for Breaking  
from MSTC**

258. SHRI H.N. NANJE GOWDA : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether many industrial units have not been getting allotment of ships for breaking from Metal Scrap Trade Corporation Limited; and

(b) if so, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The allotment of ships to ship breaking units registered with Metal Scrap Trade Corporation was not upto their entitlements in the last few years, due to the high price and scarce availability of ships for breaking in the international market. However, certain steps, like reduction in custom duty on import of ships and change in procedures for procurement, have yielded results and availability of ships for breaking has now improved.

**National Monuments in  
Andhra Pradesh**

259. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the

Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of monuments in Andhra Pradesh declared as national monuments during the last three years;

(b) the amount allocated/released for their maintenance/renovation, year-wise and monument-wise; and

(c) the steps proposed to be taken for their proper maintenance ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) No monument in Andhra Pradesh has been declared as of national importance during the last three years.

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

Forest Co-er

260. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area under forests in the country at the beginning of the First Five Year Plan, State-wise;

(b) the total area under forest in the country at the beginning of the Seventh Five Year Plan;

(c) the percentage of increase/decrease of area, Plan-wise;

(d) the reasons for the decrease, if any, in area under forests, State-wise ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) to (c). The total area under forests in the country at the beginning of the Ist Five Year Plan at the beginning of the 7th Five Year Plan and the percentage of increase/decrease of areas from the first year of Ist Five Year Plan to the first year of the 7th Five Year Plan is shown State and Union Territories-wise in the statement below.

(d) The area under forest has increased/decreased in some States/Union Territories because of delaration of areas as forests, diversion of forest land for non-forest purposes and re-organisation of States.

#### Statement

#### Satewise Forest Area

(in thousand hectare)

S. No.	States/UTs	1950-51 (Ist Year of the Ist Five Year Plan)	1985-86 (Ist Year of the VIIth Five Year Plan)	Percentage increase/ decrease
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Andhra Pradesh	5964	6377	+6.9
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	N.A.	5154	—
3.	Assam	7484	3071	—59
4.	Bihar	3755	2923	—22
5.	Goa	N.A.	125	—
6.	Gujarat	1015	1932	+90
7.	Haryana	N.A.	169	—
8.	Himachal Pradesh	930	2132	+129

1	2	3	4	5
9.	Jammu & Kashmir	2864	2090	— 27
10.	Karnataka	3196	3864	+ 21
11.	Kerala	951	1122	+ 18
12.	Madhya Pradesh	18819	15541	— 17
13.	Maharashtra	7340	6416	— 13
14.	Manipur	583	1515	+160
15.	Meghalaya	N.A.	851	—
16.	Mizoram	N.A.	159	—
17.	Nagaland	N.A.	862	—
18.	Orissa	6164	5955	— 3.4
19.	Punjab	1371	282	— 79
20.	Rajasthan	3363	3129	—6.9
21.	Sikkim	N.A.	265	—
22.	Tamil Nadu	1508	2238	+ 48
23.	Tripura	896	629	— 30
24.	Uttar Pradesh	3473	5133	+ 48
25.	West Bengal	1480	1187	— 20
26.	A & N Island	647	717	+1.1
27.	Chandigarh	Nil	Nil	—
28.	Dadra & Nagar Haveli	N.A.	20	—
29.	Lakshdweep	Nil	Nil	—
30.	Pondicherry	Nil	Nil	—
31.	Delhi	Nil	Nil	—
Total		71803	75299	+4.87

Note : NA : Figures not available because of non-existence of States prior to reorganisation of States.

**Production of Food Crops during  
1987-88**

261. **SHRI V. TULSIRAM** : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the total production of various food crops in the country State-wise during 1987-88;

(b) the details of the crops that were produced below the targets;

(c) the extent to which there was shortfall in achieving the target of foodgrains production; and

(d) the steps being taken to meet the demand ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Final estimates of production of foodgrain crops for 1987-88 are yet to be received from different States. However, as per present assessment, State-wise estimates of production of various foodgrain crops during the crop year 1987-88 are given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). There was a shortfall in production of almost all crops, as against the targets. Production of foodgrains during 1987-88 is estimated to be of the order of 137 million tonnes as against a target of 160 million tonnes.

(d) Larger releases were made from buffer stocks through public Distribution System to meet the demand. The Government have also contracted for import of one million tonnes of wheat from USA and seven lakh tonnes of rice from Thailand and DPR Korea in order to replenish the buffer stocks. In addition, the Government keeps the option open to import more wheat/rice as and when required.

#### Statement

#### *State-wise Production of Foodgrains 1987-88 (Provisional)*

(Lakh tonnes)

State	Rice	Wheat	Coarse Cereals	Pulses	Total Foodgrain
Andhra Pradesh	70.7	0.1	19.7	6.4	96.9
Assam	27.1	1.5	0.1	0.6	29.3
Bihar	46.1	27.5	11.1	9.0	93.7
Gujrat	2.1	3.4	4.9	1.2	11.6
Haryana	10.7	48.6	2.6	1.0	62.9
Himachal Pradesh	0.8	4.0	4.4	0.1	9.3
Jammu & Kashmir	4.0	1.8	3.2	0.3	9.3
Karnataka	17.3	1.9	33.1	6.7	59.0
Kerala	10.6	—	—	0.2	10.8
Madhya Pradesh	41.0	43.3	32.2	24.9	141.4
Maharashtra	17.1	5.5	72.7	14.1	109.4
Orissa	35.6	0.8	4.5	10.7	51.6
Punjab	54.3	110.1	4.7	1.0	170.1
Rajasthan	0.8	23.8	14.1	4.6	43.3
Tamil Nadu	56.1	—	16.1	3.6	75.8
Uttar Pradesh	62.2	165.4	30.4	22.2	280.2
West Bengal	88.8	6.5	1.4	2.3	99.0
Others	12.5	2.0	1.8	0.3	16.6
<b>All India</b>	<b>557.8</b>	<b>446.2</b>	<b>257.0</b>	<b>109.2</b>	<b>1370.2</b>

**Production of Kharif Crops**

262. SHRI V. TULSIRAM : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether there are chances of high production of Kharif crops in the country due to timely rains;

(b) if so, the States that have good rains and the States where sowing has started; and

(c) the estimated production of rabi crop this season and the extent to which it is expected to cross the target ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The rainfall distribution from 1st June to 20th July 1988, has been normal or excess all over the country except Arunachal Pradesh. Sowings have started all over the country.

(c) Sowing operations for rabi crops generally commence in October. As such, it is too early to indicate the estimated production of rabi crops for 1988-89. However, a production target of 73.50 million tonnes for rabi foodgrains has been fixed for 1988-89.

**Suggestion of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry for Improvement of Road Transport**

263. SHRI G.S. BASAVARAJU :  
SHRI S.M. GURADDI :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had prepared a paper containing suggestions for the improvement of road transport;

(b) if so, the details of the suggestions made; and

(c) the reaction of Government thereto and further action proposed to be taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE

MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce and Industry had forwarded a paper on "Highways Development by Private Sector".

(b) The paper suggested various steps for encouraging private sector participation in highway development.

(c) The various suggestions are under examination.

**Programmes of Study Offered by Indira Gandhi National Open University**

264. SHRI M.V. CHANDRA-  
SEKHARA MURTHI :  
SHRI V. SREENIVASA  
PRASAD :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the programmes presently offered by the Indira Gandhi National Open University;

(b) the details of the new courses which are likely to be added; and

(c) to what extent the weaker sections are likely to benefit by these programmes ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The programmes which are offered by the University at present are :

(i) Post Graduate Diploma in Distance Education;

(ii) Diploma in Management (Modules I and II);

(iii) Diploma in Creative Writing in English;

(iv) Certificate in Rural Development;

(v) Certificate in Food and Nutrition;

(vi) B.A., and

(vii) B. Com.

(b) The new Courses and programme which are likely to be introduced include :

- (i) Diploma in Management (Modules III and IV)
- (ii) Diploma courses in Rural Development; Food and Nutrition; Child Care and Education; and Creative Writing in Hindi;
- (iii) Post Graduate Diploma in Higher Education;
- (iv) B.Sc.
- (v) Bachelor of Informatics;
- (vi) Bachelor of Library and Information Science;
- (vii) Certificate in Computer Applications for Teachers;
- (viii) Certificate Course in Computer Applications for Office Management.

(c) Admission to these programme are open to candidates all over the country. The University has not stipulated rigid entry qualifications for admission to its courses. Candidates enrolled in its programmes can complete them at their own pace. These provisions are likely to benefit the weaker sections.

#### Drought Assistance to States

265. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI SRIBALLAV PANI-  
GRAHI :

Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the details of central assistance given to each drought affected States during the period January-June, 1988;

(b) whether any of these States have sought additional drought relief; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Information on State-wise Central Assistance given to the States affected by drought of 1987 is given in the statement below.

(b) and (c). The details of additional Central assistance sought by the States are as under :

		(Rs. in Crores)
State		Assistance Sought
(1)	Gujrat	587.00
(2)	Haryaya	316.96
(3)	Himachal Pradesh	68.77
(4)	Madhya Pradesh	193.67
(5)	Maharashtra	63.70
(6)	Orissa	13.50
(7)	Rajasthan	497.86

#### Statement

#### State-wise Central Assistance Extended for Drought of 1987

(Rs. in crores)

Sl. State/U.T. No.	Assistance extended		
	Upto March, 1988	April to June/July 1988	
1	2	3	4
1. Andhra Pradesh	68.899		2.169
2. Gujarat	251.12		117.730

1	2	3	4
3.	Haryana	37.275	0.62
4.	Himachal Pradesh	18.705	0.405
5.	Jammu & Kashmir	18.981	0.131
6.	Kernataka	46.638	0.948
7.	Kerala	31.852	1.002
8.	Madhya Pradesh	63.379	35.214
9.	Maharashtra	37.679	17.619
10.	Nagaland	3.876	0.026
11.	Orissa	60.785	1.95
12.	Punjab	29.386	0.051
13.	Rajasthan	364.028	216.258
14.	Tamil Nadu	28.197	3.232
15.	Uttar Pradesh	155.736	2.066
16.	Andaman & Nicobar Islands	0.28	—
17.	Chandigarh	0.08	—
18.	Delhi	0.36	—
19.	Pondicherry	0.594	0.004
Total		1217.845	399.425

*Note* · Includes assistance sanctioned for Special Schemes *viz.* Fodder and Vegetable production, assistance for Handicraft/Handloom sector, completion of identified irrigation projects.

#### Adult Education Centres

266. SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :  
SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA :  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of adult education centres established in each State and Union Territory as on 31 March, 1988;

(b) the criteria adopted to establish an adult education centre in rural and urban areas;

(c) the steps being taken to open an

adult education centre in each and every village of the country; and

(d) the measures being taken to achieve the target fixed for the year 2000 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) A statement is given below.

(b) There is no rigid criterion applied for establishing adult education centres in rural and urban areas. However, the focus of the National Literacy Mission is on rural areas, particularly women and persons



belonging to Scheduled Castes/Scheduled Tribes.

(c) and (d). The objective of the National Literacy Mission is to impart functional literacy to 80 million illiterate persons in 15-35 age-group—30 million by 1990 and the remaining 50 million by 1995. In order to achieve the objectives of the Mission the following strategies will be adopted :

- (i) Motivation centre programmes will be designed, with special care in regard to their form and content inputs. The programmes will be linked with skill development and economic activities, health related issues, recreational and cultural activities. Attractive learning/teaching material will be provided. Dedicated and well trained instructors will be deployed. Improved learning atmosphere and good arrangements for continuing education will be ensured.
- (ii) Systematic efforts will be made to secure people's participation through media and communication, creation of local level participatory structures taking out of Jathas, training of cadres of youth etc.
- (iii) Involvement of voluntary agencies for spread of the programme, for training and technical resource development, experimentation and innovation etc. will be significantly increased. Diverse methods will be employed for identification of suitable agencies and procedures of financial assistance will be streamlined.
- (iv) Existing programmes will be continued but their quality improved by application of proven Science and Technology inputs, better supervision, suitable training, pedagogical innovations, etc.
- (v) Mass programme of functional literacy will be launched with the help of youth, teachers, housewives, employers, workers, etc.
- (vi) Post-literacy and continuing education will be institutionalised

through establishment of Jan Shikshan Nilayams. Better use will be made of existing institutional facilities to enlarge the scope of adult education.

- (vii) The structure of technical resource development at the national, state as well as district levels will ensure that material of good quality become widely available.
- (viii) Technology demonstration will be undertaken in 40 districts for development, transfer and application of techno-pedagogic inputs. The results will be evaluated for application beyond 40 districts.
- (ix) An effective Mission Management System will be established.
- (x) A computerised management information system will be instituted to ensure reliable and steady flow of information needed for improvement in management at all levels.

### Statement

#### *Adult Education Centres*

*Number of Adult Education Centres established in each State/UT as on 31st March, 1988*

S.No.	States/UTs	Centres
1	2	3
1.	Andhra Pradesh	12276
2.	Arunachal Pradesh*	1144
3.	Assam	12330
4.	Bihar*	33160
5.	Goa	127
6.	Gujarat	13256
7.	Haryana*	7017
8.	Himachal Pradesh	1976
9.	Jammu and Kashmir**	1334
10.	Karnataka	10493

1	2	3
11.	Kerala	1391
12.	Madhya Pradesh	29675
13.	Maharashtra	27861
14.	Manipur	2449
15.	Meghalaya	1167
16.	Mizoram	500
17.	Nagaland	749
18.	Orissa	7500
19.	Punjab*	3276
20.	Rajasthan	13532
21.	Sikkim*	250
22.	Tamilnadu	29547
23.	Tripura*	2679
24.	Uttar Pradesh	32493
25.	West Bengal	28757
26.	A. and N. Islands	231
27.	Chandigarh*	220
28.	D. and N. Haveli	150
29.	Daman and Diu	56
30.	Delhi	3087
31.	Lakshadweep*	50
32.	Pondicherry	589
Total		269322

\* Data relates to December, 1987.

\*\* Data relates to Jammu only.

**Educational T.V. Programmes  
by NCERT**

267. DR. G.S. RAJHANS :  
SHRIMATI MADHUREE  
SINGH :  
SHRI AMARSINH RATHAWA :

Will the Minister of HUMAN  
RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased  
to state :

(a) whether the prominent film makers

of the country are likely to collaborate with  
the National Council of Educational  
Research and Training to produce educa-  
tional TV programmes;

(b) whether the NCERT has worked  
out the scheme in detail;

(c) when the said programmes are pro-  
posed to be telecast; and

(d) the extent to which the children are  
likely to be benefited ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND  
CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF  
HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT  
(SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). The  
National Policy on Education has observed  
that the modern communication technologies  
have the potential to bypass several stages  
in the process of development. In order to  
avoid structural dualism, modern educational  
technologies must reach out to the most  
distant, deprived sections of beneficiaries  
simultaneously with the areas of comparative  
affluence and ready availability. It also  
envisages generation of relevant and  
culturally compatible programmes by utilis-  
ing all available resources in the country.  
The programme of action which develops  
the programme in detail, has said that  
individual producers will be involved in  
production of programmes and allied activi-  
ties to the extent possible. To evolve a  
mechanism for implementing these provi-  
sions, the NCERT conveyed a one day  
conference in June, 1988 in which they  
invited eminent film makers, producers and  
media men. The discussion was of general  
nature and an agreement has emerged in this  
meeting for appointing a committee to go  
into the modalities of involving private  
producers/film makers in production of  
educational programmes.

**Shortage of Pig Iron**

268. SHRI SRI HARI RAO :  
SHRI K. RAMACHANDRA  
REDDY :  
SHRIMATI N.P. JHANSI  
LAKSHMI :  
SHRI LAKSHMAN MALLICK :

Will the Minister of STEEL AND  
MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the current shortage of pig iron in  
the country;

(b) the quantity of pig iron produced in India in the year 1987-88 and during the current financial year till date;

(c) whether the Union Government have decided to import pig iron during the current year; if so, the quantity and the cost thereof; and

(d) the steps being taken to improve production of pig iron ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). Domestic production of pig iron is not adequate to meet the demand in full. Production of pig iron during 1987-88 was about 1.3 million tonnes against an estimated demand of 1.5 million tonnes. The production during the first quarter of the current year has been about 3,03,000 tonnes.

(c) Import Plan for 1988-89 provides for import of 2,75,000 tonnes of pig iron at an estimated cost of Rs. 54 crores.

(d) Production of pig iron depends upon the surplus availability of hot metal after meeting the requirements of crude steel production in the steel plants. SAIL's production plan for pig iron for 1988-89 is more than its production during 1987-88. Besides, the availability of pig iron would improve with the commissioning of Visakhapatnam Steel Plant.

#### National Highway Authority

269. SHRI C. MADHAV REDDY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal to set up a National Highway Authority has been finalised; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the funds allocated to it for improvement and development of National Highways ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The Government of India have in principle decided to set up a "National Highways Authority". The legal and procedural formalities are yet to be completed.

[Translation]

#### Environmental Clearance of Developmental Projects in M.P.

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

(a) the names of energy projects of Madhya Pradesh pending with the Union Government for last three years for environmental clearance;

(b) the time by which Bodghat project is likely to be cleared; and

(c) the steps taken for early clearance of other projects ?

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

(a) Only three energy projects of Madhya Pradesh, viz., Bodhghat and Ban Sagar hydel power projects and gas-turbine station near Gwalior, are pending for environmental clearance.

(b) The ecological and other environmental effects of the Bodhghat project are under examination. Hence it is not possible to state the time limit by which a final decision would be taken.

(c) The steps taken for expeditious clearance of such project proposals include :

—Repeated interaction with the project authorities so as to obtain complete information on environmental and forestry aspects, and

—Communication of detailed guidelines to project authorities for preparation of proposals for diversion of forest land under Forest (Conservation) Act, 1980 and for Compensatory afforestation.

#### Navodaya Vidyalaya in Kalukhera, District Ratlam

271. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the survey report regarding setting up of Navodaya Vidyalayas in district Ratlam (M.P.) has been received;

(b) if so, whether any decision has been taken on the demand to open the Vidyalyaya in Kalukhera, District Ratlam; and

(c) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). The Inspection Team which conducted the survey of three sites namely, Kalukhera, Bhuteda and Bilpok Villages has sought certain clarifications from the State Government. A final decision will be taken on receipt of the information/clarifications from them.

[English]

#### Women's Education

272. SHRI MAHENDRA SINGH : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the modalities of the scheme 'Education for Women's equality' has since been worked out;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the targets fixed for the remaining period of the Seventh Plan; and

(d) the progress made in this regard so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). It is proposed to take up the project 'Education for Women's Equality' in 10 districts in 3 States namely Gujarat, Karnataka and Uttar Pradesh. The project envisages a comprehensive programme to solve the problems of women's education as linked with overall improvement in women's status, by (i) provision of basic support services to women through the programmes of relevant Departments, (ii) reorientation of teachers, adult education/non-formal education instructors and the supervisory and administrative personnel in accordance with the concept of Education for Women's Equality; (iii) establishment of Women's Activity Centres to increase participation of women in development programmes in general, and,

in particular, in educational programmes; (iv) several other measures to increase women's access to education; (v) establishment of condensed courses for education and training of rural women; (vi) expansion of vocational courses for women; and (vii) involvement of voluntary agencies and women's activist groups in training and in promoting a support system to the programme.

(d) The scheme is being finalised.

#### Oilseeds Production

273. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the target set for oilseeds production in 1987-88 has been achieved; and

(b) if not the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) No, Sir.

(b) The target set for the year 1987-88 could not be achieved due to prevalence of extensive drought conditions during kharif season in most of the oilseeds growing States in the country.

#### Review Committee Report on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan

274. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan Review Committee has submitted its Report in June, 1988;

(b) if so, the details of its recommendations;

(c) whether Government have taken any action thereon; and

(d) if so the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A summary of recommendations of the Review Committee is given in the statement below.

(c) and (d). The report of the Review Committee is under consideration.

#### Statement

#### *Review Committee Report on Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan*

#### *Summary of Important Recommendations*

1. Only Hindi, English and Arithmetic may be taught from class I to III as formal subject and creative art should be taught as an activity. Whatever knowledge under Environment studies is considered essential should be imparted through language textbook.
2. The KVS should draw up its own curriculum from class I to VIII.
3. The KVS should bring out a teachers' handbook on educational survey, field trips, projects, exhibitions, etc. and distribute one copy each to all teachers, Principal and officer of the KVS.
4. The Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan should follow the three-language formula as given in the National Educational Policy 1968.
5. The KVS should introduce national testing service and there should be a common test at the end of class V and VIII. The test should be conducted at regional level.
6. Every student of secondary classes should be taught typewriting and computer operation.
7. Every student at the secondary level should be asked to take interest in at least one fine art, i.e., drawing, painting, music, etc.
8. Every KV should have a junior science laboratory for students of middle classes.
9. Pre-service education of three years duration should be conducted by the KVS at zonal level.
10. Primary sections should form a separate autonomous unit.
11. Promotion of primary teachers should be made by giving them higher scale but not posting them as TGTs/PGTs.
12. The enrolment in class I should be 25 per section. The enrolment in class III should be 30. This class should be a second entry point in KV. In class VI, the enrolment should be raised to 35 per section, which should be a third point in KV.
13. The Principal of Kendriya Vidyalaya should be responsible for the entire management of the Vidyalaya including personnel, financial and academic matter. He should be the appointing and disciplinary authority for all categories of teachers under him.
14. The CCS (CCA) Rules should not be applicable to teachers in the KVS. A Committee of senior educational administrators and teachers should work out the details of the punishment which should be awarded to teachers for various offences.
15. No new Kendriya Vidyalaya should be opened where minimum infra-structural facilities as laid down by the KVS are not available.
16. The total strength of a Kendriya Vidyalaya in all sections from class VI to XII should not exceed 1500.
17. The Government should seriously consider :
  - (i) whether KV should be opened in places having no or meagre population of Central Government employees;
  - (ii) whether those already opened in such places should be

handed over to State or converted into Navodaya Vidyalayas.

18. The maximum number of KVs within a region of the KVS should not be more than 50.
19. The regional Office should be headed by an officer of the level of Deputy Commissioner who should be assisted by 5 Assistant Commissioners, out of whom one should be exclusively responsible for supervision of primary schools and another should be Director of the Institute of Education and Training having a separate establishment.
20. All Kendriya Vidyalaya should be divided into 5 zones. Each zone should be headed by a Commissioner. He should be assisted by one Joint Commissioner who should be the Director of the Zonal Institute of Education and Training, and by 3 Deputy Commissioners, one of whom should be the Chairman of the Zonal Staff Service Commission of the KVS, the second should be incharge of all establishment and service matters including redressal of grievances, and the third should look after financial matters. 50% teaching staff of every zone should be drawn from other zones.
21. The Sangathan should be headed by a full-time Chairman who should be an educationist. He should be assisted by two Commissioners—one for academic matters (who should also be the Director of the Central Institute of Education and Training) and the other for administration.
22. The Sangathan should not have any department of internal audit. The accounts of all KVS units and office and schools should be get audited by reputed firms of Chartered Accountants on payment of fee. The Zonal Office of the KVS may, however, get accounts of some KVs test-audited as and when required.

**Facilities to Teachers of Kendriya Vidyalayas in North-Eastern Region**

275. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether all the facilities admissible to Central Government employees posted in North-Eastern Region are also admissible to the employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan working in that area;

(b) if so, details thereof;

(c) whether the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya Air Force Station, Jorhat have also been provided all these facilities; and

(d) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAH) : (a) to (d). The following special facilities admissible to Central Government employees posted in North-Eastern Region are also admissible to the teachers of Kendriya Vidyalaya, Air Force Station, Jorhat and other employees of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in that area :

- (i) Special (duty) allowance for these who have all India transfer liability and are not exempt from payment of income-tax;
- (ii) Special Compensatory Allowance at specified rates in the States of Assam, Meghalaya, Manipur, Tripura, Arunachal Pradesh and Nagaland;
- (iii) Travelling allowance for journey on transfer;
- (iv) Travelling allowance on first appointment;
- (v) Road mileage for transportation or personal effects on transfer;
- (vi) Leave travel Concession;
- (vii) Joining time with leave; and
- (viii) Children Education Allowance/ Hostel Subsidy.

The above facilities were admissible upto 31.1.1988 only. The Government's orders extending these facilities beyond 31.1.1988 are awaited in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.

**Surplus Teachers in Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

276. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the details Yoga and Physical Education Teachers rendered surplus during the current year in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan as also in its Delhi Region;

(b) the number of such surplus teachers transferred inter-regionally alongwith the places they have been transferred to; and

(c) the details of supernumerary posts, created/being created for these two categories in Delhi and other regions ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (c). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

**Transfer Guidelines of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

277. SHRI MUHIRAM SAIKIA : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a meeting of the Board of Governors of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan was recently held in New Delhi;

(b) whether the matter regarding changes in transfer guidelines was also considered; and

(c) if so, the changes proposed to be made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b) : Yes, Sir.

(c) A statement giving the revised transfer guidelines approved by the Board of Governors is given below.

**Statement**

**Transfer Guidelines of Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan**

*Revised transfer guidelines as approved by the Board of Governors in its meeting held on 31.5.1988*

1. Normally transfers will be done only once in a year during the summer vacation so as to avoid mid-term movement of teachers and disruption in students' studies. All inter-regional and intra-regional transfers will preferably be completed by 30th June every year.
2. Transfers will be made after offering promotions every year. The offers of promotion would invariably be made by 30th April of the year.
3. Transfer on administrative grounds will be generally avoided. Where such transfer is unavoidable, prior approval of the Commissioner will be necessary. In exceptional cases, transfers on administrative grounds may be done by the Assistant Commissioners in anticipation of formal approval of the Commissioner.
4. Transfers on compassionate grounds will be given first priority in cases where a teacher or his spouse or dependent children are suffering from illness such as cancer, cardiac problem, paralysis, renal failure, TB or have death in the family. Proposals for transfers under this category may be considered if facilities for the treatment of the disease do not exist at the station where the teacher is posted. If transfer is considered necessary, it may be effected for a station where facilities for the treatment of the disease exist. In support of the disease, a medical certificate from CMO, Civil Surgeon, DMO or any equivalent Medical Authority in the Defence organisation may be produced.

5. Husband and wife will be transferred/posted to the same station as far as possible after a teacher has completed at least a major part of an academic session at the present station.
6. Subject to the availability of vacancies, transfer of couple cases will be made on the basis of following priorities :
- (i) Where both husband and wife are employed in the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan.
  - (ii) Where the spouse is a Uniformed Defence/Para-Military Officer.
  - (iii) Where the spouse is a transferable
    - (a) Central Government employee
    - (b) employee of an autonomous organisation/Undertaking fully financed by Central Government
    - (c) State Government employee
    - (d) employee of an autonomous organisation/Undertaking financed by State Government
  - (iv) Where the spouse is a local resident viz., a businessman, Doctor, Advocate etc.
7. PRTs, TGTs, Headmasters/Headmistress and other teachers in the corresponding grade will be posted as far as possible in the same region of the Kendriya Vidyalaya Sangathan in which they were selected. They will not ordinarily be transferred from the region except on request against a clear vacancy.
8. No request for transfer will ordinarily be entertained unless a teacher has completed 3 full academic sessions at a particular station. For hard stations, transfer after stay of two full academic sessions could be considered.
9. Subject to what has been stated above, if there are more than one claimant for transfer within their category to a particular station they will be considered strictly in order of the length of their stay at a station where they are posted. If more than one person have same stay, the one who has served at a hard station would get priority over the others; otherwise length of service in KVS would be the determining factor.
10. Vice-Principals and Principals will be liable to transfer all over India and the duration of stay at a particular station will be 5 years, to be counted w.e.f. 1st May. Vice-Principals/Principals with meritorious record of work may continue at the same station for seven years to be counted w.e.f. 1st May. If a Vice-Principal/Principal has less than 10 years to retire, his stay at a particular station for 5 years could be relaxed to enable bringing him to the home state five years before his retirement.
11. PGTs/Vice Principals on recruitment/promotion may be posted to either another region or another language area. However, every PGT/Vice Principal/Principal has to work in another language area for at least 5 years.
12. Principals/Education Officers/Asstt. Commissioners will not be posted to their home state at any time during their service except during the last 5 years subject to the availability of vacancies, However, in special cases on compassionate grounds, with the approval of the Chairman, KVS, a Principal/EO/AC could be posted to his home state after he has put in 20 years of service in the KVS.
13. PGTs/Vice Principals/Principals/Education Officers/Asstt. Com-



missioners who have 5 years or less to retire, would not be posted out on promotion if already working in home state, subject to availability of vacancies.

14. Unmarried women teachers who have worked for full two academic sessions at a particular station will be considered for transfer in case vacancies are available after considering proposals indicated in (4) and (5) above.
15. Teachers/Vice Principals/Principals posted to hard stations would be given a station of their choice subject to availability of vacancies after completion of 3 years stay at the hard station. This would, however, not be applicable to teachers specifically recruited for North Eastern Region.

[*Translusion*]

#### Afforestation of Hilly Areas in U.P.

278. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the total area of land available in hill areas of Uttar Pradesh for afforestation;

(b) whether Government propose to launch a comprehensive afforestation programme;

(c) if so, the details thereof; and

(d) the steps taken by Government for afforestation of these areas ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM. (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) An exact estimate of the area available for afforestation is not available. The hill region of Uttar Pradesh has a total geographical area of about 51.12 lakh hectares of which about 34.40 lakh hectares (67%) is forest area. Degraded lands are available inside as well as outside forest areas for afforestation.

(b) and (c). Afforestation is already

being done under a number of Centrally Sponsored Schemes and State Plan Schemes. A list of these schemes is given in the statement below.

(d) The total area covered under afforestation schemes during the first three years of Seventh Plan is 2.04 lakh hectares. The target for 1988-89 is 0.97 lakh hectares.

#### Statement

##### List of Afforestation Schemes in Hill Region of U.P.

#### A. Centrally Sponsored Schemes

##### 1. NWDB Schemes :

- (i) Rural Fuelwood Plantation.
- (ii) Operation Soil Watch.

##### 2. Rural Development Department (Social Forestry/afforestation component) :

- (i) National Rural Employment Programme.
- (ii) Rural Landless Employment Guarantee Programme.
- (iii) Drought Prone Area Programme.

##### 3. Agriculture Department :

- (i) River Valley project in the Catchment of Ramganga.
- (ii) Integrated Soil and Water Conservation in the Himalayan Region.
- (iii) Integrated Watershed Management in the Catchment of flood prone rivers of Indo-gangetic basin.

#### B. State Schemes :

- (i) Soil Conservation.
- (ii) Watershed Management.
- (iii) Forestry Schemes.
- (iv) South of Bhagirathi-Watershed Management Project. (EEC)
- (v) Himalayan Watershed Management Project (World Bank).

**Utilisation of Amount by Uttar Pradesh under Operation Blackboard**

279. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the amount provided under the Operation Blackboard to Uttar Pradesh during 1987-88 has been spent on the specified programme; and

(b) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected from the State Government of Uttar Pradesh and will be placed on the table of the Sabha.

**Navigability of Ganga between Hardwar and Allahabad**

280. SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has prepared any programme to increase the navigability of Ganga between Hardwar and Allahabad; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the amount likely to be spent thereon during the present plan period and the phases in which the work is proposed to be completed ?

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

(b) Does not arise.

[English]

**Forest Land Alloted to Punjab State Industrial Development Corporation**

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

(a) whether Government have given forest land to the State Industrial Development Corporation in Punjab for afforestation; and

(b) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND

**TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL)**  
(a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

**UGC Allocation For Colleges Affiliated to Kerala University**

282. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total allocations made by the University Grants Commission to the colleges affiliated to Kerala University for the Seventh Five Year Plan period;

(b) the total amount of money already disbursed; and

(c) the amount of money allocated to each college and the specific purpose for which the allocations have been made ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) The Commission does not make any allocation of development grants to Colleges, statewide or university-wise. At the beginning of each Plan, the Commission formulates guidelines for providing development support to Colleges and circulates them to all Universities and Colleges. These guidelines indicate the criteria and conditions of eligibility for providing assistance. Only those Colleges which are recognised by the UGC under Section 2 (f) of the UGC Act, and have been declared fit, (if the Colleges have been established after June, 1972) are eligible to receive assistance from the Commission. Normally, the assistance available from the Commission is in the form of some basic assistance for books, equipment and faculty improvement and for development of undergraduate education. The range of assistance to Colleges for undergraduate education varies from Rs. 4 lakhs to Rs. 8 lakhs during 7th Plan.

(b) In the Seventh Plan, the Commission has so far disbursed grants totalling Rs. 178.16 lakhs to Colleges affiliated to the Kerala University.

(c) A Statement showing the grants sanctioned by the Commission to each College, during the VII Plan, is given below.

## Statement

Sl. No.	Name of the College	Basic grants (Rupees)	Development of Under-graduate education. (Rupees)
1	2	3	4
1.	All Saints College, Trivandrum.	2,25,000	—
2.	Bishop Moore College Mavelikara	2,80,000	1,50,000
3.	Christian College, Chengannur.	2,68,560	—
4.	H.H.S.P.B.N.S.S. College for women, Trivandrum.	2,75,000	—
5.	N.S.S. College, Shertallai.	2,80,000	—
6.	N.S.S. College, Nilamel.	2,69,340	3,00,000
7.	S.N. College, Chanpashanthi.	2,25,000	—
8.	S.N. College, Varkala.	2,65,100	—
9.	S.N. College, Shertallai.	2,58,000	5,00,000
10.	St. Joseph College for Women, Alleppey.	1,45,360	—
11.	St. Johns College, Anchal.	2,00,000	4,10,166
12.	V.T.M.N.S.S. College, Dhanuvachapuram.	2,80,000	—
13.	Fatima Mata National College, Quilon.	2,80,000	4,20,000
14.	Mahatma Gandhi College, Trivandrum.	2,57,500	3,80,000
15.	Mar Ivanios College, Trivandrum.	2,44,340	7,00,000
16.	Sanatana Dharma College, Alleppey.	1,20,500	7,00,000
17.	S.N. College, Quilon.	2,80,000	—
18.	S.N. College for Women, Quilon.	2,80,000	—
19.	Government Arts College, Trivandrum.	2,05,740	—
20.	College for women, Trivandrum.	2,75,000	—
21.	University College, Trivandrum.	1,30,000	—
22.	T.N.M. College of Arts and Science, Quilon.	2,57,440	5,00,600
23.	St. Gregorious College, Kottarakkara.	2,71,040	5,00,000
24.	St. Xavier's College, Thumba.	1,79,870	4,00,000
25.	Christian College, Kattakada.	2,57,208	4,00,000

1	2	3	4
26.	St. Stephen's College, Pathanapuram.	2,41,130	5,00,000
27.	Iqbal College, Trivandrum.	2,61,040	5,00,000
28.	Mount Tabor Training College.	—	32,550
29.	Law College, Trivandrum.	—	47,000
30.	N.S.S. Training College, Pandalom.	—	32,550
31.	Karmade Rani Training College, Quilon.	—	31,500
32.	Mon Theophilus' Training College, Trivandrum.	—	32,550
33.	The Kerala Law Academy Law College, Trivandrum.	—	1,50,000
34.	Government Training College, Trivandrum.	—	53,800

**Assistance to Voluntary Cultural Organisations of Kerala**

283. SHRI VAKKOM PURUSHOTHAMAN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the amount of assistance given to voluntary organisations in Kerala under the Central scheme of assistance to voluntary cultural organisations during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) the names of cultural organisations which have been given assistance with amount thereof in each case;

(c) the details of applications for assistance still pending with Government; and

(d) when these are expected to be cleared ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) :

(a) 1985-96 — Rs. 5,00,000

1986-87 — Rs. 8,91,750

1987-88 — Rs. 2,32,000

(b) A statement is given below.

(c) The Applications of following organisations are under consideration :

(1) Thunchan Smarka Samiti Ayarnimuttom, Trivandrum.

(2) Nehru Arts Society, Kalady District Ernakulam.

(3) Kalaragam, Thuravoor, Shertalaj, Alleppey.

(4) The Youngmen's Musical Association, Paravoor, Alleppey.

(5) Ragam Recreation Club, Koolimuttom, Trichur.

(d) The applications mentioned in reply to part (c) above will be considered by an Expert Advisory Committee which will examine their proposal. The Committee is expected to meet shortly.

**Statement**

*Details of Assistance given to Voluntary Organisations in Kerala under the Central Scheme of Assistance to Voluntary Cultural Organisations during the Last Three Years*

Sl. No.	Name of the Voluntary Organisation	Amount of assistance given during the last three years		
		1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
1	2	3	4	5
1.	Kerala Kalawandalam, Trichur, Kerala	Rs. 15,000	—	—
2.	Natana Kairali, Trichur, Kerala	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	—
3.	Dakshina Bharatha Sangeet Prachar Sabha (Regd.), Trivandrum	—	Rs. 20,000	—
4.	Ranga Chitna, Trichur, Kerala	—	—	Rs. 15,000
5.	Soorya, Trivandrum	—	—	Rs. 1,00,000
6.	Kalabharati (Guruchenganoor Kathakali Akademi)	Rs. 20,000	—	—
7.	Youngmen's Theatre, Tattathumala	Rs. 1,00,000	—	—
8.	Mangad Kala Theatre, Quilon	Rs. 1,50,000	—	—
9.	Fine Arts Society, Chalakudy	Rs. 0,40,000	—	—
10.	Arts Society, Ashtamichira	Rs. 0,50,000	—	—
11.	Bapuji Sewak Samaj, Idukki	—	Rs. 80,000	—
12.	Prof. Elamkulam Kunjan Pillai Samaraka Trust	—	Rs. 2,00,000	—
13.	Pookkad Kalalayam, Kozhokde	—	Rs. 1,25,000	—
14.	Kerala Arts Lovers Assn.	—	Rs. 0,50,000	—
15.	Chalakudy Nambeesar Smarka Kathakali Club	—	Rs. 1,00,000	—
16.	Aikiya Kerala Kala Nilayam	—	Rs. 0,46,000	—
17.	Yavanika, Alleppey	—	Rs. 0,80,000	—
18.	Varnalaya Kothad, Varapuzha	—	Rs. 0,35,000	—
19.	N.V. Balagopalan, Kerala	—	Rs. 0,10,000	—
20.	Natana Kairali, Trichur	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 0,15,000	Rs. 10,000
21.	Nataka Vedi, Trichur	Rs. 05,000	—	—
22.	Mitraniketan, Trivandrum	Rs. 20,000	—	—
23.	Shri K.L. Krishanmkutty, Pulanur Koonathara Nagaram	—	Rs. 5,000	—

1	2	3	4	5
24.	N. Vijayasenan Nair, Kalashe- tram International Art	—	Rs. 10,000	—
25.	Sopanam, Kerala	—	Rs. 18,750	—
26.	Kalakshetra, Kottarakara	—	—	Rs. 25,000
27.	Kerala Kala Mandiram, Trichur	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 8,000
28.	Kalabharathi Guru Chengannur Kathakali Akademi, Trivandrum	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 6,000	Rs. 6,000
29.	Kerala Natya Akademi, Trivan- drum	Rs. 3,000	—	—
30.	Natka Vedi, Trichur	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 6,000
31.	Margi, Trivandrum	Rs. 5,000	Rs. 5,000	—
32.	Bala Vikas Bhavan, Cochin	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 6,000
33.	Sopanam, Trivandrum	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 17,000	—
34.	Kerala Kalamandalam, Cheruth- ruthy	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	—
35.	Unnayi Warriar Smaraka Kalani- layam, Irinjalakuda	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 10,000	—
36.	Viswa Kala Kendra, Trivandrum	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 7,000	Rs. 7,000
37.	Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali and Classical Arts Akademi, Perur	Rs. 9,000	Rs. 9,000	—
38.	School of Drama, Calicut Univer- sity	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 4,000	—
39.	Ranga Prabhat, Kerala	Rs. 7,000	—	Rs. 8,000
40.	Natana Kairali, Trichur	—	Rs. 3,000	Rs. 3,000
41.	Ammannur Chachu Chakiar Smarka Gurukulam, Trichur	—	—	Rs. 10,000
42.	Soorya, Trivandrum	—	—	Rs. 8,000
43.	Unnayi Warriar Smaraka Kalani- layam, Trichur	—	—	Rs. 10,000
44.	Gandhi Seva Sadan Kathakali and Classic Arts Akademy, Palghat	—	—	Rs. 10,000

**Problems in Setting up Navodaya  
Vidyalayas**

284. SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the task of establishing more Navodaya Vidyalayas as per programme has received a set-back;

(b) if so, the main problems faced in this regard; and

(c) the steps taken to solve these problems ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : (a) No Sir. The task of establishing more Navodaya Vidyalayas as per programme has not yet received a set back.

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

**Comprehensive Perspective Plan for Road  
Development**

285. PROF. NARAIN CHAND PARASHAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether a comprehensive perspective plan for road development for the next 20 years has been formulated;

(b) if so, whether the road requirements of the rural, hilly and tribal areas in different regions of the country and the traffic needs and the national priorities as per recommendation of the National Transport Policy Committee have been taken into account in the formulation of the plan;

(c) if so, the specific priorities assigned for the States of Himachal Pradesh, Punjab, Haryana and Jammu and Kashmir and Union Territory of Chandigarh; and

(d) if no, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) to (d). 20 Year Road Development Plan (1981-2001) has been prepared by a body of highway engineers drawn from State/Central Governments so as to serve as a guideline for preparation of Central and State level road sector plans. The plan *inter-alia* lays target and guidelines for various highways including those in rural and hilly areas. The Plan has been drawn for the country as a whole and not State/ Union Territories-wise. The actual implementation of the plan is the responsibility of the Central or concerned State Governments and depends upon several factors including availability of resources from plan to plan.

**Losses of Shipping Corporation of India  
on Two Crude Carriers**

286. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT :

PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Shipping Corporation of India has been incurring heavy losses due to the operation of two large crude carriers (VLCCs).

(b) if so, the exact losses suffered by the Corporation on these two crude carriers during the last three years; and

(c) the reasons therefor and the steps taken by Government in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The results of operation of the two very large crude carriers M.T. Kanchenjunga and M.T. Koyali of Shipping Corporation of India Ltd. during the last three years are as follows :

*Profit/loss*

Year	M.T. Kanchenjunga (Rs. Lakhs)	M.T. Koyali	Total
1	2	3	4
1985-86 (15 months from 1.4.85 to 30.6.86)	(+) 178.61	(-) 76.07	(+) 102.54

1	2	3	4
1986-87 (12 months from 1.7.86 to 30.6.87)	(+) 162.71	(—) 63.25	(+) 99.46
1987-88 (from 1.7.87 to 30.6.88 estimated)	(+) 227.19	(+) 171.04	(+) 398.23

(c) From 1984-85 the use of these vessels in India's crude oil transportation has increased substantially and the trend of profits earned in 1987-88 is likely to continue for the balance economic life of these ships *i.e.* upto 1991-92.

#### Pests Attack on Agricultural Crops

287. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether due to growing number of pests attack on agricultural crops, the country is losing about Rs. 6,000 crore annually according to the research conducted by the Indian Council of Agricultural Research;

(b) whether the Council has taken steps to save the agricultural crops from the pests attack; and

(c) if so, the details thereof and further steps Government propose to take in the near future in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) To minimise loss of crops from pests' attack, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research has promoted research on plant protection through crop based Institutes, Agricultural Universities and various crop improvement projects. In addition, 10 All India Coordinated Research Projects on various major pest problems and a National Centre on Integrated Pest Management has been set up specifically to tackle problems connected with Plant Protection. The recommendations made by

these institutions are passed on to farmers for adoption through various extension agencies.

In the VIII Plan, the Indian Council of Agricultural Research plans to further strengthen the plant protection programmes.

#### Collaboration between ICAR and ICRISAT

288. SHRI BANWARI LAL PUROHIT : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Indian Council of Agricultural Research (ICAR) and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics (ICRISAT) have made collaboration in the field of research and training in tropical agricultural commodities;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the extent to which the collaboration will boost the agricultural production in the country ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Memorandum of Agreement between ICAR and ICRISAT signed on 15th July, 1976 *inter-alia* included (i) Cooperation and Collaboration of Scientists and Technologists; (ii) Exchange of germplasm and Breeding material; (iii) Exchange of Scientific literature, information and Methodology; and (iv) Import and export of Scientific Equipment. A copy of Memorandum of Agreement is given in the statement below.



(c) Technical collaboration with ICRISAT has helped in evolving some high yielding and disease and pest resistant varieties/hybrids of jowar bajra, groundnut, arhar and gram. Some of these varieties have already been released and are likely to boost agricultural production in the country in respect of these items.

#### Statement

*Memorandum of Agreement Between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, New Delhi and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, Hyderabad*

This Agreement is made this 15th day of July 1976 between the Indian Council of Agricultural Research, having its office at Dr. Rajendra Prasad Road, Krishi Bhavan, New Delhi-110001, a Society registered under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (hereinafter called the "Council") of the one part and the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, 1-11-256 Begumpet, Hyderabad-500016, an International Organisation having a Governing Board (hereinafter called the "ICRISAT") of the other part.

1. Whereas the Indian Council of Agricultural Research is charged with the responsibility to undertake, aid, promote and coordinate agricultural and animal husbandry education, research and its application in practice; to act as a clearing house of information, not only in regard to research but also in regard to Agricultural and Veterinary matters generally; to establish a research and reference library with reading and writing rooms and to furnish the same with books, reviews, magazines and newspapers and other publications; and to do all other things as it may consider necessary, incidental and conducive to the attainment of these objectives.

2. And whereas the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics, hereinafter referred to as "ICRISAT" is an international organisation supported by the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research and established at Hyderabad by a Memorandum of Agreement dated 28th March, 1972, amended from time to time between the Government of India and the Ford Founda-

tion, acting on behalf of the Consultative Group on International Agricultural Research.

3. And whereas ICRISAT has as its major objectives: to serve as a world centre for the improvement of sorghum, millet, pigeonpea and chickpea; to promote the development and demonstration of improved cropping patterns and systems of farming which optimise the use of human and natural resources in the low rainfall, unirrigated, seasonally dry and semi-arid tropics; and a centre which may undertake such other programmes of extensions of these programmes as its Governing Board may determine. In carrying forward its programme, the Institute will develop close linkages and cooperation with regional and national research and action programmes for these same crops and farming systems in similar ecological and cropping areas in other parts of the world.

4. Now therefore, the ICAR and the ICRISAT inspired by their common objectives to promote and accelerate the progress of research and training in the scientific cultivation of sorghum, pearl millet, chickpea and pigeonpea and improvement of production techniques, farming systems in which these crops are important, and extension thereof have decided to enter into this agreement and agree as herein contained :

#### Article-I

5. In order to achieve a fruitful measure of cooperation, both the parties have decided generally on :

- (a) cooperation and collaboration of scientists and technologists;
- (b) exchange of germplasm and breeding material;
- (c) exchange of scientific literature, information and methodology;
- (d) import and export of scientific equipment

#### Article-II

6. The Council and the ICRISAT may name any Member of its staff to work out the practical details of cooperation between the two organisations and in general to

ensure the proper and effective implementation of this agreement.

*Article-III*

7. This Memorandum of Agreement will be implemented through workplans to be developed jointly which describe more specifically the activities to be carried out under this cooperative programme and which set forth the envisaged contributions of each party. These workplans may originate with either party but will require the full approval of both parties for implementation. A Policy Committee comprising the following will review the progress of implementation of joint workplans :

1. Director General, ICAR.
2. Two other officers of the ICAR nominated by the Director General.
3. Director, ICRISAT.
4. Two other officers of ICRISAT nominated by the Director.

The Committee will meet atleast once a year at New Delhi or Hyderabad or at any other place as may be decided beforehand. The Council will take action to convene the meetings of the Policy Committee.

*Article-IV*

8. The ICRISAT will enter into cooperative/collaborative arrangement with other organisations, including agricultural universities, agricultural reseaech institutes, state departments of agriculture or any national or international organization in India, only in accordance with the workplans developed jointly by ICRISAT and the Council. ICRISAT will be free to discuss programs of common interest informally with any other organisation in India for exchange of ideas some of which may later lead to development of cooperative projects but will not approach any organisation in India directly for formal collaboration except as set forth in the approved workplans or with the prior concurrence of the Council.

*Article-V*

9. The parties to this Agreement, may, by mutual consent, add, modify amend or delete any words, phrases, sentences or articles in this Agreement.

*Article-VI*

10. The Agreement shall be effective until either party serves notice on the other of its intention to terminate it, in which event, the Agreement shall stand terminated at the end of one calendar month from the date of issue of such notice.

In witness whereof, the parties hereunto have signed this Agreement on the day mentioned aforesaid.

For the Indian Council of Agricultural Research	For the International Crops Research Institute for the Semi-Arid Tropics
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Sd/-M.S. Swaminathan, Director General	Sd/-R.W. Cummings Director
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**Installed Capacity of SAIL Plants**

289. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the installed capacity of the Steel Authority of India Limited plants, plant-wise;

(b) the production target fixed during the last three years and the actual production achieved during the last three years, year-wise; and

(c) the steps taken to improve the productivity of the plants ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The capacity and the actual production performance of the SAIL plants has been as under :

('000 tonnes)

	Bhilai	Durgapur	Rourkela	Bokaro	IISCO	SAIL
<i>Crude Steel</i>						
<i>1985-86</i>						
Capacity	2500	1600	1800	2500	1000	9400
Target	2550†	900	1270	2280	600	7600
Actual	2345	875	1177	2003	565	6965
<i>1986-87</i>						
Capacity	3400	1600	1800	3108	1000	10908
Target	3000	920	1400	2650	580	8550
Actual	2230	922	1100	2056	528	6836
<i>1987-88</i>						
Capacity	3400	1600	1800	3108	1000	10908
Target	3000	935	1280	2560	625	8400
Actual	2471	936	1115	2418	546	7485

† This takes into account some additional capacity becoming available during the course of expansion.

(c) The steps being taken to improve productivity of the plants are :

- (1) More systematic maintenance of equipment;
- (2) Stricter adherence to technological norms;
- (3) Moulding a better work culture which focusses primarily on better team work and higher levels of discipline;
- (4) Signing of Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) between the Government and SAIL and drawing up of Annual Performance Plans with Plants and communicating the spirit and relevance of MOU to a large cross section of employees thereby committing them to higher levels of productivity;
- (5) Ensuring adequate availability of inputs of right quality and in the required quantity including import of low ash coking coal;

(6) Greater R and D efforts for improving productivity and efficiency; and

(7) Modernisation and technological upgradation.

#### Capitation Fees charged by Educational Institutions

290. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN :  
SHRI CHINTMANI JENA :  
SHRI MOHANBHAI PATEL :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposed All India Council for Technical Education has been established;

(b) whether any practical steps have been initiated by the Council or by Government for abolishing capitation fees charged by some educational institutions; and

(c) the number of Engineering colleges

in the country, Statewise which are known to charge capitation fee, in one form or the other, as on 1 April, 1988 ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) A Working Group was appointed by the Chairman, All India Council for Technical Education to work out the norms and guidelines for admissions. The Report of the Working Group has been referred by the Council to its Executive Committee to examine the same in detail for finalisation.

(c) According to the information available with the Ministry, the number of engineering colleges in the Country known to be charging also capitation and/or very high fees is given state-wise as below :

Andhra Pradesh	17
Karnataka	33
Maharashtra	55
Tamil Nadu	26

#### Art Objects Sent Abroad

291. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) the total number of art objects sent to USA, France and USSR for the Festivals of India;

(b) the particulars of the art objects damaged/lost;

(c) whether the responsibility for loss and damage has been fixed; and

(d) whether the art objects were insured and if so, the amount claimed/received against insurance claim ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (d). The total number of art objects sent to USA and France was 1021. All these art objects were insured on a wall-to-wall basis. A statement showing particulars of the art objects damaged/lost and the position of settlement of the insurance claim is given below. A tiny mouth-piece of a Hukkah was found missing before the Hukkah was sent to USA and a report on the loss has been lodged with the police. Investigation is in progress. Other art objects have been damaged during transportation and responsibility cannot be fixed on any one.

Similar information in respect of art objects sent to USSR is being collected and will be laid on the Table of Sabha.

## Statement

S. No.	Name of the exhibition and place	Name of lending institution	Description of exhibit	Details of damages	Insurance value in rupees	Insurance claim received
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1.	The Sculpture of India, 3000 B.C.-1300 A.D., National Gallery of Art, Washington.	State Museum, Lucknow	Mankuwar Buddha 5th cent. Gupta 59 × 48 × 20 cm. Acc. No. 0.70	Two small scratches on the lobe of right side.	Rs. 5 crores	Rs. 25,000
2.	-do-	Bharat Kala Bhavan, Varanasi	Buddha Head 2nd cent. Kushana 26 × 16 × 17 cm. Acc. No. 735	Chips at the right side ear lobe missing.	Rs. 2 lacs	Rs. 20,000
3.	-do-	National Museum, New Delhi	Flying Gandharvas, 6th cent. Western Chalukyan, 140 × 111 × 33 cm. Acc. No. L. 55.22	A small piece, 5" from the edge extended, 4" inwards below the right leg of the female figures—pulverised and missing.	Rs. 2 crores	Rs. 20,000
4.	-do-	-do-	Siva Vamana, 5th cent. Vakataka 85 × 63 × 68 cm. Acc. No. L. 77/2	Two small chips from the jewel of the diadem and from the flower in the right hand missing.	Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 25,000
5.	-do-	Archaeological Museum, Halebid.	Krishna lifting mount Govardhana, 12th cent. Hoyasala, 150 × 57 × 50 cm. Acc. No. 401	Abrasion in the floral pattern of the right side.	Rs. 50 lacs	Rs. 5,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
6.	The Sculpture of India 3000 B.C.-1300 A.D., National Gallery of Art, Washington.	Government Museum, Mathura.	Standing Ascetic 2nd cent. Kushana 227 × 87 × 38 cm. Acc. No. 77.4	A chip has been fixed after it got loose from the right of the turban.	Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 10,000
7.	-do-	Local Museum, Bhanpura	Nandi, 10th cent. Parmara, 120 × 54 × 76 cm. Acc. No. 565	The nose and thumb of the devotice got damaged.	Rs. 45 lacs	Rs. 10,000
8.	-do-	Patna Museum, Patna	Didarganj Yakshi 3rd cent., B.C. Maurya 22 × 50.5 × 54 cm. Acc. No. 134	One small chip, 1/10" is missing from the left cheek.	Rs. 25 crores	The issue of the insurance claim is still under dis- pute. The expert and Evaluation Committee had recommended that Rs. six lacs be paid as a compensation for the damage, whereas the Bihar Government is demanding Rs. 6.25 crores. The matter was again placed before the Expert and Evaluation Committee which decided that "its earlier recommen- dation of rupees six lacs is reason- able and final".

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
9.	From Indian Earth : 4000 years of Terra-cotta Art, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn.	Bharat Kala Bhavan, Varansi	Male Bust 5th cent. Gupta 10 × 7 × 2.5 cm. Acc. No. 1538	A portion of the circular area at the back has detached—newly damaged.	Rs. 10,000	Rs. 500
10.	-do-	-do-	Drummer with wooden pedestal, 5th cent. Gupta, 5 × 2.3 × 1.5 cm. Acc. No. 1390	A very small piece at the top has been lost.	Rs. 25,000	Rs. 2,000
11.	From Indian Earth : 4000 years of Terra-cotta Art, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn	Aushutosh Museum of Indian Art, Calcutta University, Calcutta.	Temple plaque showing ship and sailor, c. 17th-18th cent. 34.8 × 18 × 2.2 cm. Acc. No. T.C. 112 S.C. 420. 5181	A small chip at proper left upper side of proper right portion appears to be new	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 10,000
12.	-do-	-do-	Temple plaque showing European figures, c. 18th cent. 27.5 × 22 × 7.2 cm. Acc. No. T.C. 7774 S.C. 421.5189	A horizontal fine crack in the centre visible at the back and at the proper left side.	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 10,000
13.	-do-	National Museum, New Delhi	Standing Pregnant Goddess, Harappan, 9.5 × 44 cm. Acc. No. VS 33/256	Some portions of both the feet have old restoration.	Rs. 4 lacs	Rs. 1,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
14.	-do-	State Archaeological Museum, Calcutta.	Head of Varahi, Panna, H. 29 cm. Acc. No. T. 261	A small chip in the front of crown appears to be new.	Rs. 5 lacs	Rs. 5,000
15.	-do-	Government Museum, Mathura	Man seated in a cart Sunga, 3 × 6.8 × 9 cm. Acc. No. 54.3799	A crack at the proper right top seems to have been restored.	Rs. 15,000	Rs. 1,000
16.	-do.	State Museum, Lucknow.	Mother Goddess, Kushana, 25.5 × 14.5 cm. Acc. No. 012 (a)	Some cracks at the back by the side of the arms have developed. Some chips seems to have been refixed at the back.	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,000
17.	-do-	Sh. S.K. Neotia, Calcutta.	Kartikēya 12.6 × 13.5 cm.	A few scratches at the bottom.	Rs. 50,000	Rs. 1,000
18.	From Indian Earth :4000 years of Terracotta Art, Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn.	Panta Museum, Patna	Horse Head, 3rd cent. B.C. Maurya, 18 × 15 × 6 cm. Acc. No. 4275	Two proper right legs have already been restored and a very small piece at the upper tip appears to be a new loss.	Rs. 1 lac	Rs. 1,000 (yet to be settled)
19.	Rasas : The Nine Faces of Indian Art, Grand Palais, Paris.	Archaeological Museum,	Vyala, 13th cent. 131 × 80 × 56 cm. Acc. No. 854	A small chip near the neck is broken and detached.	Rs. 5 lac 25 thousand	Rs. 10,000
20.	-do-	National Museum, New Delhi.	Tara, 11th cent. 105 × 50 × 26 cm. Acc. No. 49.153	A scratch under the right armpit has appeared as a result of fixing metal clamp.	Rs. 1 lac 25 thousand	Rs. 5,000



1	2	3	4	5	6	7
21.	-do-	H.P. State Museum, Simla.	Illustrated folio of Devi Mahatmya, 16th cent. 11.3 × 24.9 cm. Acc. No. 77.199	A piece of brown paper found stuck on the painting.	Rs. 1 lac	Rs. 25,000
22.	-do-	-do-	Illustrated folio from Devi Mahatmya, 16th cent., 11.4 × 24.8 cm. Acc. No. 77.201	A piece of brown paper found stuck on the painting.	Rs. 1 lac	Rs. 5,000
23.	-do-	-do-	Illustrated folio from Devi Mahatmya, 16th cent. 11.4 × 24.8 cm. Acc. No. 77.205	A piece of paper found stuck on the border.	Rs. 1 lac	Rs. 15,000
24.	-do-	-do-	Illustrated folio from Devi Mahatmya, 16th cent., 11.3 × 24.8 cm. Acc. No. 77.207	A piece of paper found stuck on the border.	Rs. 1 lac	Rs. 5,000 <hr/> Rs. 65,000
25.	Essence of Indian Art, San Francisco	National Museum, New Delhi.	Manikavachkar, Ht. 52 cm. Bronze, Acc. No. 57.16/3	Two fresh drill holes. One in the base and the other in the pedestal.	Rs. 1 crore	Rs. 10,000
26.	-do-	-do-	Gopis in search of Krishna, 18th cent., Kangra, 32 × 24 cm., Acc. No. 58.18/18	The loss of the small flake from the green belt of ghaghra of heroine.	Rs. 20 lacs	Rs. 25,000

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
27.	-do-	Archaeological Museum, Konark.	Surasundari, 13th cent., Konark, Acc. No. 474	A small chip due to abrasion at the right knee.	Rs. 25 lacs	Rs. 10,000 <hr/> Rs. 45,000
28.	Life at Court, Art, for India's Rulers 16-19th cent. A.D. held at Boston (USA)	Indian Museum, Calcutta.	Huqqa (Enamelled) Late 18th cent. AD Lucknow Acc. No. 12931	Gold munal missing.	Rs. 2 lacs	—

Total Insurance Value : Rs. 36,66,75,000

**Voluntary Agencies Engaged in  
Adult Education**

292. SHRI SYED SHAHABUDDIN : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the voluntary agencies engaged in Adult Literacy campaign have been evaluated in respect of their work during 1987-88;

(b) if so, the categorisation of the agencies according to their performance;

(c) whether the CBI has been entrusted with investigation against some agencies which are alleged to have diverted or misused Government funds;

(d) if so, the names of such agencies; and

(e) whether any mechanism has been instituted for screening the voluntary agencies which offer to participate in the literacy campaign ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) Yes, Sir. Performance of 347 Voluntary Agencies engaged in functional Literacy Programme has been got evaluated.

(b) on the basis of the recommendations of the Joint Evaluation Teams, the Voluntary Agencies have been categorised as under :

'A' Performance absolutely satisfactory.

'B' Performance satisfactory but needs improvement.

'C' Performance not satisfactory but bonafides not held in doubt.

'D' Performance not satisfactory and/or bonafides could also in doubt.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Does not arise:

(e) Voluntary Agencies who fulfil all eligibility conditions are required to route their applications for the receipt of grants through the Education Departments of the State/UT Government concerned, who certify about the capability of the agency concerned to run the Adult Education centres.

Applications of All India Organisations of repute are only considered directly by the Ministry. In exceptional cases, Registered Societies or Public Trusts may be given assistance for mobilisation, involvement and provision of financial support to other voluntary agencies, Social Activist Groups and individuals. Such "Lead Organisation" are provided assistance after satisfying about their credentials.

**Environmental and Forest  
Clearance of Developmental  
Projects**

293. SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) The State-wise number of developmental projects pending his Ministry's clearance from the environmental and the forestry angles for more than three months from the date of reference;

(b) the number of projects cleared since May, 1988; and

(c) the reasons for the delay in clearance of the pending projects ?

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

(a) A statement indicating Statewise the number of development projects pending approval from environmental and forestry angles is given below.

(b) Twenty one projects have been approved from environmental angle and forty four projects from forestry angle since May, 88.

(c) The remaining projects are in various stages of processing, including seeking of further information from the project authorities wherever necessary.

**Statement**

*State-wise number of developmental projects pending decision from forestry and environmental angles for more than three months from the date of reference*

S. No.	Name of State/UT	No. of projects awaiting forestry clearance	No. of projects awaiting environmental clearance
1.	Andhra Pradesh	4	8
2.	Assam	3	4
3.	Bihar	3	13
4.	Gujarat	17	5
5.	Haryana	2	—
6.	Himachal Pradesh	6	1
7.	Jammu and Kashmir	—	2
8.	Karnataka	13	1
9.	Kerala	4	4
10.	Madhya Pradesh	5	11
11.	Maharashtra	33	15
12.	Meghalaya	1	—
13.	Mizoram	1	1
14.	Orissa	7	10
15.	Punjab	—	1
16.	Rajasthan	2	4
17.	Tamil Nadu	3	2
18.	Uttar Pradesh	19	13
19.	West Bengal	2	8
20.	Andaman and Nicobar	1	3
		126	106

**Growth Rate of Agricultural Production**

294. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state the State-wise annual growth rate of agricultural production in the last three years, year-wise ?

-THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : The Statewise annual growth rates of production of important agricultural commodities during the last three years, year-wise, are given in statements I to V below.

## Statement-I

*Annual Growth Rates in Production—Foodgrains*

(%)

State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Prov.)
Andhra Pradesh	(+) 7.9	(-) 11.9	(+) 6.0
Assam	(+) 13.5	(-) 14.6	(+) 13.3
Bihar	(+) 6.1	(-) 0.8	(-) 13.8
Gujarat	(-) 48.0	(+) 13.3	(-) 62.7
Haryana	(+) 19.1	(-) 6.2	(-) 17.6
Himachal Pradesh	(+) 19.1	(+) 1.1	(-) 23.4
Jammu and Kashmir	(+) 12.8	(+) 1.9	(-) 35.1
Karnataka	(-) 14.7	(+) 17.9	(-) 14.6
Kerala	(-) 6.1	(-) 3.3	(-) 6.8
Madhya Pradesh	(+) 15.0	(-) 13.7	(+) 7.1
Maharashtra	(-) 9.8	(-) 18.6	(+) 53.2
Orissa	(+) 22.5	(-) 6.4	*(-) 19.9
Punjab	(+) 6.8	(+) 4.6	(-) 5.4
Rajasthan	(-) 0.2	(-) 15.3	(-) 35.6
Tamil Nadu	(+) 4.0	(+) 1.6	(+) 3.9
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 5.1	(-) 4.6	(-) 6.6
West Bengal	(-) 1.4	(+) 5.8	(+) 2.5
All India	(+) 3.4	(-) 4.2	(-) 4.9

## Statement-II

*Annual Growth Rates in Production—Total Oilseeds*

(%)

State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	(+) 5.2	(+) 1.8	(+) 26.5
Assam	(+) 9.6	(+) 6.9	(-) 4.0
Bihar	(-) 9.7	(-) 0.6	(+) 29.7

1	2	3	4
Gujarat	(-) 60.3	(+) 90.3	(-) 78.1
Haryana	(-) 7.7	(-) 19.9	34.4
Himachal Pradesh	(+) 55.0	(-) 24.2	—
Jammu and Kashmir	(+) 14.2	(-) 10.3	(-) 33.9
Karnataka	(-) 26.8	(+) 43.0	(+) 6.8
Kerala	(-) 37.0	(-) 3.1	(-) 14.9
Madhya Pradesh	(+) 2.7	(-) 12.8	(+) 18.7
Maharashtra	(-) 30.2	(-) 16.5	(+) 54.3
Orissa	(+) 13.6	(-) 7.4	(+) 8.8
Punjab	(-) 0.5	(-) 15.7	(+) 41.2
Rajasthan	(-) 23.3	(-) 3.3	(+) 13.8
Tamil Nadu	(+) 18.3	(-) 7.8	(+) 16.5
Uttar Pradesh	(-) 9.5	(-) 4.3	(+) 0.4
West Bengal	(-) 1.0	(+) 12.8	(+) 2.4
All India	(-) 16.3	(+) 5.8	(+) 3.0

**Statement-III***Annual Growth Rate in Production—Sugarcane*

State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Prov.)
1	2	3	4
Andhra Pradesh	(-) 1.2	(-) 8.8	(+) 2.0
Assam	(-) 26.6	(+) 7.4	(-) 5.5
Bihar	(+) 7.1	(-) 9.7	(-) 33.2
Gujarat	(-) 14.4	(-) 14.2	(+) 9.2
Haryana	(-) 0.8	(+) 30.9	(-) 22.3
Himachal Pradesh	(-) 43.9	—	(-) 26.2
Jammu and Kashmir	(-) 25.3	(-) 7.8	—
Karnataka	(+) 3.2	(+) 1.4	(-) 21.5
Kerala	(-) 0.4	(-) 3.2	(+) 2.5
Madhya Pradesh	(-) 12.4	(+) 45.4	(+) 32.1

1	2	3	4
Maharashtra	(-) 10.1	(-) 11.9	(-) 13.8
Orissa	—	(-) 23.0	(+) 5.3
Punjab	(+) 2.6	(+) 21.0	—
Rajasthan	(-) 26.3	(+) 27.8	(-) 21.0
Tamil Nadu	(+) 13.7	(+) 8.2	(+) 0.8
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 3.0	(+) 16.7	(+) 5.6
West Bengal	(+) 5.5	(-) 6.7	(+) 7.6
All India	(+) 0.2	(+) 6.9	(-) 1.5

## Statement-IV

*Annual Growth Rate in Production—Cotton*

(%)

State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Prov.)
Andhra Pradesh	(-) 24.5	(-) 14.2	(-) 19.7
Assam	—	(-) 12.5	(-) 28.6
Bihar	(-) 16.7	—	(+) 100.0
Gujarat	(-) 4.0	(-) 45.0	(-) 10.4
Haryana	(+) 22.1	(+) 20.9	(-) 23.4
Himachal Pradesh	(-) 54.5	(+) 60.0	—
Jammu and Kashmir	(+) 16.7	(+) 28.6	—
Karnataka	(-) 30.2	(-) 16.1	—
Kerala	(-) 4.0	(-) 6.2	(-) 11.1
Madhya Pradesh	(+) 6.3	(-) 15.0	(-) 17.6
Maharashtra	(+) 35.7	(-) 55.3	(+) 65.1
Orissa	(+) 68.4	(-) 9.4	(+) 106.9
Punjab	(+) 13.1	(-) 20.5	(+) 9.8
Rajasthan	(+) 7.5	(+) 47.3	(-) 68.8
Tamil Nadu	(-) 17.1	(-) 29.2	(+) 36.3
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 20.3	(-) 16.1	(-) 19.6
West Bengal	—	(+) 200.0	—
All India	(+) 2.6	(-) 19.6	(-) 0.5

## Statement-V

Annual Growth Rate in Production—  
Jute and Mesta

(%)

State	1985-86	1986-87	1987-88
	1984-85	1985-86	1986-87 (Prov.)
Andhra Pradesh	(+) 50.5	(-) 30.5	(-) 43.0
Assam	(+) 39.5	(-) 19.2	(-) 6.9
Bihar	(+) 84.7	(-) 35.8	(-) 14.9
Karnataka	(-) 8.4	—	(+) 2.4
Madhya Pradesh	(+) 36.8	(-) 34.6	(-) 5.3
Maharashtra	(+) 11.0	(-) 8.8	(+) 2.5
Orissa	(+) 29.3	(-) 32.0	(-) 2.6
Uttar Pradesh	(+) 36.1	(-) 16.3	(-) 24.1
West Bengal	(+) 70.8	(-) 34.1	(-) 26.7
All India	(+) 62.4	(-) 31.8	(-) 21.4

Implementation of Special Food  
Production Programme

295. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has issued instructions to different State Governments to implement Special Food Production Programme;

(b) if so, the various works included in the above programme;

(c) the assistance being rendered by the Union Government to the States for implementing the programme; and

(d) the details of steps taken by the State Governments in that direction ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Various works included in the Programme are : (i) Increased fertiliser use by

20 kilograms of nutrients per hectare; (ii) Use of improved/high yielding variety seeds; (iii) Better management of weeds and timely control of pests and diseases; (iv) Harnessing ground water through tube wells, completing on farm development works in command areas and completing the near completion irrigation projects and efficient use of the stored water; (v) Increased flow of short term and long term credit.

(c) For this purpose 100% central assistance is being provided as Grant-in-aid to the 24 selected States amounting to Rs. 70 crores.

(d) The steps taken by the State Governments to implement the Programme include drawing up the action plans, identification of areas and farmers, making arrangements for timely supply of the required inputs, and arrangements for supervision and monitoring of the Programme.

## Publicity to Solatium Fund Scheme

297. PROF. RAMKRISHNA MORE : SHRI PARASRAM BHARDWAJ :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :



(a) the amount spent so far from the Solatium Fund for payment of solatium to the road accident victims;

(b) the number of claims cases for payment of solatium pending, the normal time taken in disposing of a case and the reasons for delay in setting them; and

(c) the steps taken to give wide publicity to the Scheme to create public awareness ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). As per information given by the State Governments/Union Territory Administrations, a sum of Rs. 88.025 lakhs has been paid by them to the claimants of solatium, in respect of 2785 hit-and-run accident cases.

630 claims cases are reported pending. The average time taken by Settlement Commissioners in various States/UTs. in disposing of a case is three to six months. Delays in certain cases are said to be on account of time involved in obtaining of documents like medical report and inquiry by Claims Enquiry Officers for ascertaining the fact of involvement of motor vehicle in accident and untraceability of the vehicle.

(c) Since introduction of this Scheme, publicity to the same has been given through press releases from time to time through various leading newspapers. Wall posters in regional languages and English have also been displayed through Directorate of Audio and Visual Publicity (DAVP). The State Governments have also been provided with detailed materials for publicity through local press. Some of the State Governments have also printed and released informative booklets to the public.

#### Food Processing Industries

298. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES be pleased to state :

(a) the details of the Food Processing Industries that are in operation in India, State-wise thereof;

(b) the number of them which are multinationals and their details; and

(c) the present status of Pepsi-Cola project in Punjab ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF FOOD PROCESSING INDUSTRIES (SHRI JAGDISH TYTLER) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the Sabha.

(c) No final decision has been taken on the proposal of Punjab Agro Industries Corporation for setting up a fruit and vegetable processing project and undertaking other activities in Punjab in collaboration with M/s. Pepsi Co. Inc. USA.

#### Training Programme for Teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas

299. SHRI C. SAMBU : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti had started training programmes for the various categories of teachers, working in Navodaya Vidyalayas during the vacations;

(b) if so, the details of the courses conducted for each category; and

(c) if not, the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. From its very inception Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti has been stressing upon the importance of training for teachers and Principals and so far conducted 30 such training programmes with the assistance of NCERT, its Regional Colleges of Education and National Institute of Educational Planning and Administration (NIEPA). However, during Summer Vacation of 1988, the following 9 in-service courses for teachers of Navodaya Vidyalayas were organised by the Navodaya Vidyalaya Samiti :

(i) Six courses for all categories of teachers—at Delhi, Baroda, Indore, Ranchi, Hyderabad, Lovedale (Ooty).

(ii) TGT (English) Delhi

(iii) PET Delhi

(iv) TGT (Hindi) Mysore

(c) Does not arise.

**Medicinal Plants Grown at FRI,  
Dehradun**

300. SHRI C. SAMBU :  
SHRI MANIK REDDY :

Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) the medicinal plants that are available and grown at the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun;

(b) the details of diseases/ailments for which plants are useful;

(c) the measures taken by the Institute to supply them to the needy people; and

(d) the achievement made by this Institute in the social forestry area ?

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

(a) and (b). Fortyone species of medicinal plants are grown at Forest Research Institute, Dehradun including its centre in Chakrata. A list of the species along with their uses is given in the statement below.

(c) Medicinal plants are grown at Forest Research Institute, Dehradun for research purposes only. Planting material and technical know how are provided to the institutions/organisations which are interested in growing such plants.

(d) Involvement of the Forest Research Institute, Dehradun in Social Forestry is confined to the following areas :

(i) Research of various aspects of Social Forestry including standardisation of nurseries, planting techniques, seed technology and effect of trees on agricultural crops.

(ii) Training of forest officers in Social Forestry.

**Statement**

*List of medicinal plants, showing also their uses grown at Forest Research Institute, Dehradun and its centre in Chakrata*

1. *Abroma augusta* :

Root bark :

The plant is rich in magnesium and

is useful for treatment of uterine haemorrhages.

2. *Aconitum heterophyllum* :

Root :

Used as tonic and medicine in diarrhoea, dyspepsia and cough.

3. *Acorus calamus* :

Rhizome : Dry rhizomes contain 1.5-3.5% of a yellow aromatic volatile oil. The roots contain a glucoside named : 'acorin'. Used astoaic for children.

4. *Aloe species* :

Leaves : The plant contains a mixture of glucosides collectivity called 'aloin'. Used for uterine disorders and in laxative preparations.

5. *Angalica glauca* :

Herb : Used as stimulant in dyspepsia and constipation.

6. *Artemisia species* :

Aromatic leaves : stomachic, stimulant.

Used as laxative stimulant to reduce fever and stomachache.

7. *Asparagus racemosus* :

Root : Used for soothing effect in veterinary medicine and to prevent convulsion and hysteria.

8. *Butea monosperma* :

Seeds : Used to destroy worms.

Gum : Used in medicines for contractions of tissues and for diarrhoea and dysentery.

Leaves : are used in the preparations of medicines for contractions of tissue.

Flowers : for promoting discharge of urine.

Bark and seed are used as antidote in snake bites.

9. *Catharanthus roseus* : (*vinca rosea*) :

Plant used to treat diabetes

Infusion of leaves is administered in menorrhagia.

Roots for preparation of anticancer drug.

10. *Chrysanthemum cinerariifolium* :

Bruised leaves are rubbed over aching heads, used as insecticide and mosquito repellent.

11. *Colchicum luteum* :

Corms used for curing flatulence and as a laxative and aphorodisiac. Given to cure diseases of liver and spleen, also as external application to lessen inflammation and pain.

12. *Costus speciosus* :

Roots used for contraction of tissues and as stimulant and for expelling worms.

Rhizome is a purgative and tonic, edible after cooking.

13. *Curcuma amada* :

Rhizome helps to cure flatulence and also applied over sprains.

14. *Cymbopogon citratus* :

Infusion of leaves is a stimulant, antiperiodic and to cure inflammations of mucous membrane.

15. *D. Lanata* :

Leaves used for certain conditions of the heart mainly as cardiac stimulant and tonic.

16. *Datura metel* :

Uses similar to *D. lanata*.

17. *Derris elliptica* :

Root is used as a fish poison and as insecticide and larvicide.

18. *Digitalis purpurea* :

Leaves are used for certain conditions of the heart mainly as a cardiac stimulant and tonic.

19. *Dioscorea sp. D. floribunda* :

For isolation of diosgenin for preparation of steroid hormones and oral contraceptive.

20. *Duboisia myoporoides* :

Used for isolation of alkaloides used for inducing sleep.

21. *Eucalyptus citriodora* :

Leaves yield essential oil containing citrenellal which can be readily converted into citronellol that is used in the manufacture of hydromycitronellal and menthol useful for preparation of medicines.

22. *Ephedra Gerardiana* :

Liquid extract : for controlling asthmatic paroxysms.

Tincture of ephedra is a Cardiac and circulatory stimulant.

Juice of berries used in affections of the respiratory passages.

23. *Hibiscus abelmoschus* :

Seeds are stimulant, antispasmodic and for curing flatulence and used for allaying nausea.

24. *Hyoscyamus niger* :

Leaves are used as sedative, narcotic, and for reducing pain. Used in irritable conditions and for nervous affections. Used in asthma and whooping cough.

25. *Iris sp.* :

Root and leaves given in fever.

Root useful in bilious obstructions;

as an application to small sores and pimples.

26. *Mentha piperita* :

Essential oil from plant is antiseptic and to cure flatulence. Also used for allaying nausea.

27. *Mentha solcata* :

Leaves are given in fever and bronchitis for easy cure.

28. *Nardostachys latamansi* :

Root is aromatic, bitter, tonic, stimulant, antispasmodic, employed for treatment of epilepsy, hysteria and

convulsive affections; used in palpitation of heart; substitute for valerian; useful in intestinal colic.

29. *Ocimum kilmandscharicum* :

A good source of natural camphor used in pharmaceutical preparations and as an insect repellent.

30. *Ormbis latifolia* :

Tuber is used in the preparation of medicines used for contraction of tissues.

31. *Picrorhiza kurroa* :

Root used in fever and indigestion and in purgative preparations.

32. *Podophyllum hexandrum* :

Rhizome and root is a liver stimulant and purgative.

33. *Rauwolfia serpentina* :

Root is used in decoction employed to increase uterine contractions. Reserpine, an important alkaloid used in the preparation of medicines to treat high blood pressure, is extracted from the roots.

34. *Rheum emodi* :

Rhizomes and roots used as purgative, astringent and tonic.

35. *Saussurea lappa* :

Roots as a tonic and stimulant, used as a spasmolytic in asthma, cough and cholera and in chronic skin diseases and rheumatism.

36. *Solanum khasianum* :

Roots and leaves contain solanidine, used for cough and catarrhal affection, fevers, worm complaints.

37. *Swertia chirata* :

Used in the preparation of general tonics and as laxative.

38. *Thalictrum species* :

Root : good remedy for dyspepsia, useful in convalescence after acute diseases and as application for ophthalmia.

39. *Valeriana officinalis* :

Root is a stimulant, useful in hysteria, epilepsy, shock and neurosis.

40. *Vetiveria zizanioides* :

Root is a refrigerant and used as a tonic.

41. *Withania somnifera* :

Roots : narcotic, abortifacient, used in rheumatism, consumption debility from old age, enervation of children, etc. Bruised leaves and ground root are used as a local application to painful swellings, carbuncles and ulcers.

**Road Accidents Involving Private Buses in Delhi**

301. SHRI MOHD. MAHFOOZ ALI KHAN :  
SHRI P.M. SAYEED :

Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of road accidents involving private buses engaged by DTC since their deployment in the wake of DTC strike and the number of fatal accidents out of them; and

(b) the amount of compensation paid to the families of those killed and injured in these accidents ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The information is being collected.

**Report of the Task Force on Computerisation at Major Ports**

302. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether his Ministry has set up a task force for standardising the computerisation at all the major ports in the country;

(b) if so, whether the task force has submitted its report;

(c) if so, the main points of its suggestions;

(d) whether Government have agreed to implement the suggestions; and

(e) if so, the details thereof including the time frame of their implementation ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) to (e). Do not arise.

**Representation Regarding Delay in Granting Permission to Charter out Indian Flag Vessels**

303. SHRIMATI BASAVARAJESWARI : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether any representation has been received from the shipping industry about loss of revenue owing to delay in granting permission by Government to charter out Indian flag vessels;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) the steps being considered to help the industry in this regard ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). The Indian National Shipowner's Association (INSA) had represented in July, 1988, that the proforma prescribed for submitting applications for the grant of permission to charter out Indian Flag Vessels is too elaborate and results in delay. The Indian National Shipowners' Association has been requested to suggest a revised proforma for submitting applications in consultation with Director General, Shipping. Director General, Shipping, has reported that there have been no undue delays in granting permission for chartering out of Indian Flag Vessels. The average time taken for giving permission for chartering out is presently 4 working days per application.

**Assessment of Reasons for Road Accidents by National Road Safety Council**

304. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the National Road Safety Council has assessed the reasons for large number of road mishaps in India;

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) whether Government propose to make the National Road Safety Council as a statutory body with financial powers and enforcement activities in different parts of the country to reduce road mishaps ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. Main reasons for road accidents, as perceived by the Council, are the bad driving habits and lack of proper education and training of drivers; inadequate attention to the maintenance of vehicles, road conditions and road-related factors including lack of proper amenities on road; lack of proper education and awareness in the public about road safety measures and inadequate enforcement of traffic rules and regulations.

(c) No, Sir.

**Dr. M.V. Rao Committee Report on Agricultural Research Scientists**

306. SHRI C. JANGA REDDY : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the recommendations made by Dr. M.V. Rao Committee on pay scales etc. of Agricultural Research Scientists; and

(b) the recommendations accepted by Government ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) and (b). The recommendations made by Dr. M.V. Rao Committee relate to the revision of the pay scales of the Agricultural Research Scientists under the Indian Council of Agricultural Research system and other connected matters. The recommendations are under consideration of the Government.

**Payment of Indemnity Claims to Farmers under Crop Insurance Scheme**

307. DR. A.K. PATEL : Will the

Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh have been paid for their indemnity claims under the Crop Insurance Scheme; and

(b) if not, to what extent these farmers have suffered hardship during the drought year and thereafter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) All lawful claims of the crop insurance in the States of Gujarat, Maharashtra, Rajasthan and Madhya Pradesh under the Comprehensive Crop Insurance Scheme for 1985-86 and 1986-87 have been cleared by the Government of India. As regards Kharif 1987 season, claims worth Rs. 6.35 crore of Maharashtra have been cleared. Claims of Madhya Pradesh and Gujarat have not been settled. Rajasthan has not implemented the scheme during the season.

(b) In order to mitigate the hardship of the insured farmers due to delay in actual payment of claims, NABARD extends the facility of conversion of short-term loans into medium term loans so as to restore the credit worthiness of such farmers for the next season.

#### Smuggling of Rhino Horns in Calcutta

308. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether smuggling of Rhino horns in Calcutta is on the increase;

(b) if so, the number of cases registered by the Forest officials; and

(c) the steps taken to prevent smuggling of Rhino horns ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) No evidence has come to notice to suggest that smuggling of rhino horns from and to Calcutta has increased.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) Steps taken to prevent smuggling include :

(i) Prohibiting internal trade of rhino horns and products made there from under the Wildlife (Protection) Act, 1972, as amended in 1986.

(ii) Total ban on export of rhino horns and the products made therefrom under the Export Policy and a prohibition on international trade in the same, under the Convention on International Trade in Endangered Species of Wild Fauna and Flora.

(iii) Intensive checking of export consignments by the Customs authorities and the Regional Deputy Directors, Wildlife Preservation.

(iv) Cash awards to persons providing intelligence of smuggling of Wildlife products.

(v) Seeking assistance of the Border Security Force and other police organisations in apprehending smugglers.

(vi) Creation of public awareness.

#### Denudation of Kolhan Forest, Bihar

309. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether the forest in the Kolhan area of Bihar is fast depleting;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the steps taken to save natural forest of Kolhan from degradation ?

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

(b) The main reasons for the depletion of forests are clearing of forests for having settlements in the cleared forest area and for cultivation.

(c) Following steps have been taken to save the natural forests from degradation :

(i) Deployment of 12 sections of armed police at important points.

- (ii) Vesting the Forest Range Officers with magisterial powers.
- (iii) Undertaking Intensive Forest Development Schemes.
- (iv) Undertaking following socio-economic measures for the benefit of forest dwellers :
  - (a) Allowing free grazing of cattle except in regeneration and plantation areas.
  - (b) Allowing free removal of dry and fallen firewood in head loads.
  - (c) Allowing free removal of root, tuber, fruit, flower, leaf, bark and gum etc.
  - (d) Supplying bamboo to village artisans (turies) at concessional rates.
  - (e) Generating employment for local people in various forestry development schemes.
  - (f) Supplying timber and firewood from annual coupes for bonafide needs of the people.
  - (g) Undertaking welfare schemes such as construction of residential houses and schools and digging of drinking water wells, bunds and tanks.

#### Pearls Found in Pond Near Jadavpur

310. SHRI RADHAKANTA DIGAL : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether some pearls have been found in a pond near Jadavpur in West Bengal;
- (b) whether the Geological survey of India has examined those pearls; and
- (c) if so, the value thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR) : (a) The Geological Survey of India did not get any Pearls in the six shells collected by GSI officers from the pond near Jadavpur. However, three loose pearls were shown to the GSI officers by a Police Officer of Jadavpur

and M/s. Unnayni Samity of Vidyasagar colony, which were stated to have been recovered from the shells from the pond.

(b) and (c). The three loose pearls were examined by GSI and identified as pearls. Since the Geological Survey of India does not appraise pearls, valuation of the same has not been done.

#### Satellite Port at Ennore

311. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

- (a) whether the detailed project report of the proposed Satellite port at Ennore has been received;
- (b) if so, the details thereof; and
- (c) when the construction of the ports is expected to be started and completed ?

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

(b) and (c). This will be known only after the Detailed Project Report has been received.

#### Self Sufficiency in Steel

312. SHRI SRIKANTHA DATTA NARASIMHARAJA WADIYAR : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

- (a) whether any measures have been taken to achieve self sufficiency in steel;
- (b) if so, the details thereof and the efforts being made to reduce the cost of production;
- (c) whether any steps have been taken to maintain economy in energy consumption in the public sector steel plants; and
- (d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWAN) : (a) and (b). The measures that have been taken to achieve self sufficiency in steel include modernisation and expansion of the

existing steel plants and creation of additional capacity. Steps have been taken to upgrade the technology, improve the techno-economic parameters, increase capacity utilization and improve efficiency through improved work practices. These measures are expected to help reduce the costs of production.

(c) and (d). Steps taken to maintain economy in energy consumption include launching of energy conservation programme at the plants and their monitoring at the highest level, creation of captive power generation and renovation of old power plant facilities.

**Employment Generated Under NREP and RLEGP**

313. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have assessed the employment generated under the National Rural Employment Programme and the Rural landless Employment Guarantee Programme;

(b) if so, the estimate of jobs generated annually during the last three years; and

(c) the expenditure incurred under both the schemes so far ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). Employment generated and expenditure incurred under NREP and RLEGP during the last 3 years are as under :

Years	NREP		RLEGP	
	Employment generated (Million Mandays)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)	Employment generated (Million Mandays)	Expenditure incurred (Rs. in crores)
1985-86	316.41	531.95	237.98	435.06
1986-87	395.39	717.77	305.58	635.88
1987-88	369.73	785.35	301.71	647.70
<b>Total</b>	<b>1081.53</b>	<b>2035.07</b>	<b>845.27</b>	<b>1718.64</b>

**Bridges in Kerala Being Financed out of Central Road Fund**

314. PROF. K. V. THOMAS : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the number of bridges in Kerala which are being financed out of Central Road Fund; and

(b) the details thereof and the total amount released during the last three years ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The construction of the following four bridges in the State of Kerala is being financed out of the Central Road Fund :

(i) Bridge connecting Gothuruthu and N.H. No. 17 across Kuriappally river in Kerala.

(ii) Chandragiri bridge in Kasargode Taluk.

(iii) Bridge connecting Kumbalangi and Perrumpadappu.

(iv) Kota Kadavu bridge.

The amounts released to the Government of Kerala during the last three years is given below :

1985-86	Rs. 180.00 lacs
1986-87	Rs. 11.50 lacs
1987-88	Rs. 57.48 lacs



**Management of Hazardous Substance**

315. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether Centrally sponsored scheme for extending financial support for management of hazardous substances has been initiated;

(b) if so, the details thereof;

(c) the names of hazardous and toxic chemicals brought under the purview of Management of Hazardous Substances;

(d) whether States have been asked to prepare Crisis Management Plans;

(e) if so, whether such plans have been finalised by all states; and

(f) the steps taken to form Crisis Groups in Sikkim at district levels ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir. A Central scheme to assist States for creating a management structure for hazardous substances has been sanctioned. States have been requested to formulate proposals for assistance from Government of India.

(c) A list of 847 hazardous and toxic chemicals has been prepared and circulated to experts, regulatory agencies in States and industry associations to elicit their views.

(d) and (e). Yes, Sir. On-site/Off-site plans have been prepared by 14 States. The progress of other States in this regard is monitored.

(f) Since there is no hazardous chemical industry according to the State Government, they have not taken steps to form a Crisis Group.

**Computer Based Monitoring of Afforestation Projects**

316. SHRIMATI D.K. BHANDARI : Will the Minister of ENVIRONMENT AND FORESTS be pleased to state :

(a) whether computer based monitoring cells have been set up in some States to monitor and evaluate various projects of afforestation and social forestry;

(b) if so, the names of such States; and

(c) the functions and activities of these cells ?

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

(b) The names of the States and Union Territories where computers have been installed and where computer-based monitoring cells are functioning are given in the statement below.

(c) The functions and activities of these cells are as follows :

(i) Monitoring of various afforestation activities like production, distribution, and planting of seedlings.

(ii) Preparation of various periodical reports and returns.

(iii) Evaluation of ongoing farm forestry programmes village woodlots and strip plantations through sample surveys.

**Statement***Installation of Computers in States and setting up of monitoring Cells*

S. No.	States/UTs	Whether computer installed	Whether Monitoring and Evaluation unit set up
1	2	3	4
1.	Andhra Pradesh	Yes	Yes
2.	Arunachal Pradesh	Yes	No

1	2	3	4
3.	Assam	Yes	No
4.	Bihar	Yes	Yes
5.	Goa, Daman and Diu	Yes	Yes
6.	Gujarat	Yes	Yes
7.	Haryana	Yes	Yes
8.	Himachal Pradesh	Yes	Yes
9.	Jammu and Kashmir	Yes	No
10.	Karnataka	Yes	No
11.	Kerala	No	Yes
12.	Madhya Pradesh	Yes	No
13.	Maharashtra	Yes	Yes
14.	Manipur	Yes	No
15.	Meghalaya	Yes	No
16.	Mizoram	Yes	No
17.	Nagaland	No	No
18.	Orissa	Yes	Yes
19.	Punjab	Yes	No
20.	Rajasthan	No	Yes
21.	Sikkim	Yes	Yes
22.	Tamil Nadu	No	Yes
23.	Tripura	Yes	No
24.	Uttar Pradesh	Yes	No
25.	West Bengal	Yes	Yes
26.	A and N Island	Yes	No
27.	Chandigarh	No	No
28.	Dadra and Nagar Haveli	Yes	Yes
29.	Delhi	No	No
30.	Lakshadweep	No	No
31.	Pondicherry	Yes	Yes

**Damage to Rabi Crop in Punjab**

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

(a) whether any damage was caused to the rabi crop in Punjab on account of drought and supply of inferior quality of seeds and fertilizers; and

(b) if so, the extent thereof and the steps taken to compensate the loss suffered by small and marginal farmers ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be placed on the Table of the House on receipt.

**Engineering Colleges in Kerala**

318. PROF. K.V. THOMAS :  
PROF. P.J. KURIEN :

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the proposal for an Engineering College at Alwaye, Kerala with Central assistance has been accepted by Kerala Government;

(b) if so, when this college is likely to be started;

(c) whether some more engineering colleges at other places in Kerala are also proposed to be set up; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The normal development of technical education including establishment of new Engineering Colleges falls under the State sector and the Central assistance for the same is not admissible under the revised funding pattern. The State Government of Kerala submitted

a proposal for establishment of an Engineering College at Keezhmedu, Alwaye, Kerala under the State sector. The proposal has already been approved by the All India Council for Technical Education and the Ministry in 1986. While issuing the approval, the State Government was requested to implement the scheme as early as possible.

(c) and (d). No fresh proposals for more engineering colleges in Kerala have been received. The questions of the details at this stage, therefore, does not arise.

**Mines Under NMDC**

319. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) the names and the number of mines which are under the National Mineral Development Corporation;

(b) the target set for the production of iron-ore in those mines during the last three years;

(c) the total tonnes of iron-ore actually produced in those mines during the last three years, year-wise; and

(d) the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) National Mineral Development Corporation (NMDC) is presently operating the following 4 mines :

**Iron Ore :**

Bailadila 14/IIC		District Bastar,
Bailadila 5		Madhya Pradesh

Donimalai	District Bellary,
	Karnataka

**Diamond :**

Panna	District Panna,
	Madhya Pradesh

(b) to (d). Targetted and actual production of iron ore from NMDC mines for the last three years is as follows :

(Figures in lakh tonnes)

Mine	1985-86		1986-87		1987-88	
	Target	Actual	Target	Actual	Target	Actual
Bailadila 14/IIC	25.70	27.67	26.54	30.09	28.00	29.49
Bailadila-5	44.00	42.22	44.07	45.90	42.00	43.81
Donimalai	18.00	23.96	24.37	25.26	25.00	29.02
	87.70	93.85	94.98	101.25	95.00	102.32

**Lab-to-Land Programme**

320. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) the progress made so far after launching of Lab-to land transfer of technology programme in the country ;

(b) whether Government have a proposal to seek the help of the International Development Research Centre (I.D.R.C.), Canada to implement the Lab-to-land programme in the country;

(c) if so, the steps taken thereon and the response of the International Development Research Centre in this regard; and

(d) the details of the steps taken so far to accelerate the Lab-to-Land Programme ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND EDUCATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI HARI KRISHNA SHASTRI) : (a) Since the inception of the Programme in the year 1979 it has successfully completed four phases namely—Phase I (1979-1982), Phase II (1982-1984), Phase-III (1984-86), Phase-IV (1986-88) and has entered into Phase V (1988-90). Approximately 2.5 lakh small, marginal and landless labourers were trained in adoption of latest farm technologies. Out of these, scheduled caste, scheduled tribe and Backward classes ranged from 26 to 42%, 8 to 16% and 14 to 60%, respectively. The technologies were transferred with respect to crop production, animal production, horticulture including vegetable production, sericulture, poultry, sheep and goat production, piggery, dockery, mushroom

cultivation, fisheries, rabbit rearing, Bee-keeping etc. Homestead gardening and home science proved important subsidiary occupations for farm women among adopted farmers throughout the country. Thus this programme has augmented diversification of enterprises in agriculture especially among the small farmers.

Significant yield increases were obtained in various adopted technologies and to mention a few : wheat-73%, paddy-54%, maize-75%, gram 107%, mustard-63%, summer moong-112%, groundnut 81%, Safflower-126%, Castor-106%, milk production-70%, poultry-60%, coconut-141%, Fisheries-328%, apiculture-87%.

For farm women enterprises like smokeless chulah, kitchen gardening, hay box, mud cooler and home crafts were advocated.

(b) No, Madam.

(c) Does not arise.

(d) The Lab-to-Land Programme had some set-back in Seventh Plan due to financial constraints. However, efforts are being made to locate more resources for strengthening this programme.

**Closure of Steel Re-Rolling Units**

321. SHRIMATI JAYANTI PATNAIK : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Steel re-rolling units in the country are facing crisis;

(b) whether some Steel re-rolling units are on the verge of closure; and

(c) if so, the steps taken to identify the problems and proper functioning of the Steel re-rolling mills ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) and (b). The re-rolling industry in the country gets its raw materials from the integrated steel plants and mini steel plants and re-rollable scrap from ship-breaking and other sources. The availability of prime rerollable material like billets has come down because the main producers are using them for producing more finished products. The rerolling industry through their associations, has requested for introduction of a policy that will give them more of this material. In this connection, they have mentioned that some units are on the verge of closure.

(c) Government has decided to import billets and foreign flag vessels for breaking to meet the demand for rerolling units.

#### Foreign Assistance for Development of Ports

322. SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government have sought assistance from foreign countries for development of major ports;

(b) if so, the countries that are likely to collaborate in the port development projects; and

(c) the terms and conditions of such assistance from foreign countries ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) The countries which have extended/likely to extend assistance for the port development projects are Netherlands, Japan, South Korea, Saudi Arabia, apart from financial institutions like the World Bank and Asian Development Bank.

(c) The terms and conditions of foreign assistance are finalised after negotiations with the concerned Governments, the World Bank

and the Asian Development Bank, as the case may be.

#### Pepper Cultivation

323. PROF. P.J. KURIEN : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether pepper cultivation suffered a set back during the last years;

(b) if so, the reasons thereof;

(c) the extent to which the production is going to be affected by this; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). Pepper cultivation in Kerala suffered on account of drought during 1987-88.

(c) Firm estimates of the loss in production are not available.

(d) Rooted pepper cuttings are being distributed to replace the damaged vines under the Centrally Sponsored Scheme.

#### Construction of Ships at Hindustan Shipyard Limited

324. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMAMURTY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) the targets of production and actual achievement of the Hindustan Shipyard Limited during the last three years, year-wise;

(b) whether the construction capacity of shipyard has been increased from 30,000 DWT to 86,000 DWT; and

(c) the order book position of the shipyard and steps taken to improve it ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) The information is given below :

Sr. No.	Year	Unit	Target	Achievement
1.	1985-86	Standard Pioneer Ships (D.W.T.)	3.5 (72250)	3.6 (77400)
2.	1986-87	-do-	2.6 (55900)	2.48 (53320)
3.	1987-88	-do-	2.30 (49450)	2.32 (49880)

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) The order book position of the Shipyard is given below :

*Ship Construction :*

- (i) 3 ships of 27,000 DWT
- (ii) 2 ships of 42,750 DWT
- (iii) 4 Offshore Patrol Vessels.

Aggressive marketing has been taken up with various Indian shipowners, Indian Navy, ONGC etc. to improve the order book position.

#### Deepening of Visakhapatnam Port

325. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation has formulated a scheme to deepen Visakhapatnam Port with the assistance from a group of Japanese Companies; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the position regarding the preparation of the detailed project report ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The Minerals and Metals Trading Corporation of India have entrusted the preparation of a Detailed Project Report for development of the outer harbour and the iron ore handling facilities in Visakhapatnam Port to receive 1,70,000 DWT ore vessels, to MON Group of Japan. The work entrusted to them in Feb. 1988.

#### Request for Restructuring Capital Base and Revision of Pricing Policy by Hindustan Shipyard Limited

326. SHRI BHATTAM SRIRAMA-MURTHY : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the Hindustan Shipyard Limited has requested the Government that the ship building and fabrication of off-shore platforms be declared as export-oriented industry;

(b) whether it has also requested for restructuring the capital base, provision of working capital at low interest rate and revision of pricing policy; and

(c) if so, the action taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). Yes, Sir.

(c) The matter is under consideration.

[Translation]

#### Non-Availability of Fertilisers at Fixed Price

†327. SHRI SHANTI DHARIWAL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the farmers are not getting fertilisers at fixed price though there has been adequate rainfall this year;

(b) if so, the names of the States in which artificial scarcity of fertilisers has been created;

(c) whether government proposes to take steps in this regard; and

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

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF FERTILISERS IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI R. PRABHU) : (a) No, sir. Fertilisers are not being sold at rates higher than those notified by the Government.

(b) The Government has not received any complaint about scarcity of fertilisers from any state.

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

[English]

#### Satellite Port Near Visakhapatnam

328. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to commission a satellite port near Visakhapatnam; and

(b) if so, the details thereof including the estimated expenditure involved ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) No Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

#### Science and Technology Committee for Rural Development Programmes

329. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government propose to constitute a science and technology committee for the rural development programmes; and

(b) if so, the details, objective and modalities thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF RURAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI JANARDHANA POOJARY) : (a) and (b). Keeping in

view the need for introduction of new innovative technologies and ensure science and technology inputs in rural development programmes in appropriate forms, the Government have constituted a Science and Technology Advisory Committee (STAC) in the Department of Rural Development. The Composition of the Committee is as under :

- |  |          |
|--|----------|
| 1. Secretary, Department of Rural Development  | Chairman |
| 2. Director General, CSIR or his representative  | Member   |
| 3. Secretary, Ministry of Water Resources or his representative  | Member   |
| 4. Director General, CAPART.   | Member   |
| 5. Agriculture Commissioner in Department of Agriculture   | Member   |
| 6. Prof. M. Santappa (Representative of DST), INSA Senior Fellow, 73/III, Main Road, Kasturba Nagar, Adyar, Madras-600020. | Member   |
| 7. Smt. Padma Vasudevan, Prof. IIT Delhi.  | Member   |
| 8. Shri Anil Agarwal, Centre for Science and Environment, C-92 Kalkaji (Basement), New Delhi.                              | Member   |
| 9. Dr. B.C. Jain, President, Energy and Development Alternative, 'Ankur' near old Sama Jahar Naka, Baroda-390008           | Member   |
| 10. Dr. Kiran Karnik, Director DECU, ISRO, Jodhpur Tekra, Ahmedabad  | Member   |
| 11. Shri V.P. Bhatkar, Deptt. of Electronics.  | Member   |

- |     |   |                     |
|-----|---|---------------------|
| 12. | Dr. M.A. Ghare,<br>Secretary, National<br>Association of Water<br>Development Agency  | Member              |
| 13. | Shri G.C. Mathur,<br>Dir. National<br>Building Organisation   | Member              |
| 14. | Director, National<br>Institute of Nutrition  | Member              |
| 15. | Shri G. Ghosh,<br>Mission Director,<br>National Technology<br>Mission for Drinking<br>Water, Deptt. of<br>Rural Development | Member              |
| 16. | Smt. S. Gopalan, Jt.<br>Secretary (Admn),<br>Deptt. of Rural<br>Development   | Member<br>Secretary |

The Chairman may also invite any other person or persons to attend the meeting of the Committee or to assist the Committee.

The terms of reference of the committee are as under :

1. (i) To analyse the existing scientific and technological contents of rural development programmes so as to identify the lacunae and deficiencies in conceptual framework, approaches, strategy and knowledge base of the programmes.
- (ii) Based upon the Annual, Five Year and Perspective Plan of rural development programmes, to derive the corresponding S and T plan in the related sector of activities.
- (iii) Periodically survey or arrange to survey domestic and international developments in technology relevant to each sector of activity for rural development and delineate technological options for these sectors for-time frames of 5 and 10 years.
- (iv) Delineate the areas of technology application which will maximise the return from existing investments under rural development programmes.

- (v) Identify the technological requirements of common infrastructure for rural development such as buildings, roads, sanitation etc. with a view to, *inter-alia*, reducing their cost and improving their functional effectiveness.
- (vi) Scrutinise, and assist in preparation of, schemes for fullest utilisation indigenous technological capabilities and resources.
- (vii) Identify areas in which indigenous technological capabilities are lacking, suggest import of suitable technology, appropriate to the agro-climatic conditions of such areas, and derive an technology indigenisation programme with a suitable time frame.
- (viii) Identify the critical inputs of imported technology, machinery and components etc. that require to be functionally substituted by indigenous equivalents.
- (ix) To set up competent technical group with the active involvement of national R and D institutions to participate in the assesment, selection and unpackaging of technology to be imported.
- (x) Act as a clearing house for research and development projects relevant to academic institutions.
- (xi) Associate closely with, and assign tasks to, national R and D organisations in programmes for the absorption, adaption and further development of indigenous and imported technology for rural development.
- (xii) Attend to other matters related to the S and T inputs as may be relevant to rural development.

The initial term of the Committee is two years. The Committee shall meet as often as necessary but at least once a year and will make suitable recommendations to the Government in the Ministry of Agriculture (Department of Rural Development) from time to time.



### Proposal for a Dredger Repair Complex

330. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is any proposal to set up a dredger repair complex; and

(b) if so, the details thereof and the advantages thereof over the present arrangement for repairs ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) There is a proposal for the establishment of Joint Venture Company, for the repair of Dredgers at Calcutta with the participation of two public sector companies and a private sector company in India and a leading foreign shipyard specialising in the building of dredgers. The advantages envisaged are :

- (i) Reduction in waiting time for repair docks/berths.
- (ii) Organisation will develop specialisation in expertise and knowhow for repair of sophisticated dredging equipments and due to repetitive nature of work in one place, substantial reduction in actual dwell time in repair Dock/berth will be possible.
- (iii) Result in increased deployment of Dredgers for project work and hence increased revenue earning for DCI.

### Production of Pulses

331. SHRI YASHWANTRAO GADAKH PATIL : Will the Minister of AGRICULTURE be pleased to state :

(a) whether the actual production of pulses during 1987-88 reached the target fixed:

(b) if so, the details thereof; and

(c) if not, the details of the shortfall and the reasons therefor ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AND COOPERATION IN THE MINISTRY OF AGRICULTURE (SHRI SHYAM LAL YADAV) : (a) and (b). The Production for 1987-88 has been assessed tentatively around 10.92 million tonnes against a target of 14.50 million tonnes.

(c) Despite the worst drought of the century during 1987-88, as a result of a well orchestrated Rabi production Campaign, a production upto 10.92 million tonnes had been made possible.

### Progress of Construction of Second Hooghly Bridge

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

(a) the progress made so far in the construction of the Second Hooghly Bridge in Calcutta;

(b) how far it is behind schedule and its impact on the escalation of the estimated cost; and

(c) the steps being taken to expedite the job ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Second Hooghly Bridge under construction falls on a State Road and is, therefore, primarily the responsibility of the Government of West Bengal. Section-wise progress of work as intimated by the State Government is as under :

(i) Section I (Calcutta side approach)	92.54%
(ii) Section II (Howrah side approach)	73.93%
(iii) Section III (Main Bridge)	71.86%

(b) and (c). The bridge which was scheduled to be completed by March, 1990 (which was a revised target date) is now likely to be completed by December, 1990. It is estimated to cost Rs. 250.00 crores and every effort is being made by the State Government to complete it by December, 1990.

**Findings of Japanese Consultant Group on Development of Calcutta-Haldia Dock System**

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

(a) whether a 8-member Japanese Consultant Group in the field of port and docks visited Calcutta during the last month for undertaking a field survey on the development of the Calcutta and Haldia Dock systems;

(b) if so, their findings; and

(c) the action proposed to be taken thereon ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) and (c). They have not submitted their report and so the question of taking action thereon does not arise.

**Increase in Stainless Steel Price**

334. DR. KRUPASINDHU BHOI : Will the Minister of STEEL AND MINES be pleased to state :

(a) whether there is a sharp increase in the prices of stainless steel;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the number of times the prices of stainless steel have been increased during the last one year; and

(d) whether any steps are proposed to be taken to check the frequent rise in the prices of stainless steel; if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF STEEL IN THE MINISTRY OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI YOGENDRA MAKWANA) : (a) to (d). Most of the production of stainless steel is in the private sector on prices of whose product Government has no control. So far as Steel Authority of India Limited is concerned, it had to raise prices of stainless steel mainly due to sharp increases in the prices of nickel and imported Hot Rolled Stainless Steel coils. Since price

increases very from grade to grade and are not applied uniformly by Steel Authority of India Limited on its products it would be difficult to indicate the number of times prices were increased during the last one year. Changes in Stainless Steel prices are largely dependent on market factors.

**Contesting of Elections by Employees of Autonomous Bodies**

335. SHRI VIJOY KUMAR YADAV : Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the employees of autonomous bodies can contest elections to the legislative bodies;

(b) if so, the details of the conditions under which they can contest elections without resigning from their jobs;

(c) whether the employees of Delhi University and its colleges are also permitted to contest the elections; and

(d) if so, the details thereof ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) and (b). The question whether or not employees of autonomous bodies can contest elections to legislative bodies, is dependent on the rules of the respective autonomous bodies.

(c) and (d). There is no bar for the teachers of the Delhi University and its colleges to contest elections to the Legislative Bodies. The teachers who are elected/nominated to the Parliament or State Legislature are required to take leave of absence during their term as Members. However, in this process they will not be losing their seniority or increments.

The non-teaching staff of the University and colleges has not been permitted to contest the elections to the Parliament/Legislative Bodies.

**Admission of Scheduled Castes and Scheduled Tribes in College of Vocational Studies, Shikha Sarai, New Delhi**

336. SHRI DHARAM PAL SINGH MALIK :

**SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH :**

Will the Minister of HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT be pleased to state :

(a) whether the College of Vocational Studies in New Delhi has admitted students to the History (Hons.) without the consent of students, whose names were sponsored by the Delhi University (Spl. Cell) for the course of Office Management and Tourism only;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor;

(c) the criteria fixed/adopted by the colleges and Delhi University for admission to the vocational courses in respect of SC/ST and reserved categories;

(d) the total number of seats reserved for SCs/STs in the Office Management and Secretariat Practice and Tourism Vocational Course in the College of Vocational Studies, Sheikh Sarai, New Delhi;

(e) the number of SCs/STs who applied for admission; and

(f) the number of persons who have been admitted in the above course against the reserved seats ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : (a) to (f). The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

**Buses Plying from Indira Gandhi International Airport without Stage Carriage Permits**

337. **SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** Will the Minister of SURFACE TRANSPORT be pleased to state :

(a) whether Government are aware that the M/s Nitin Transport and Tourist Service has been playing buses illegally from Indira Gandhi International Airport since April, 1988 without stage carriage permits;

(b) is so, the details thereof;

(c) whether the court has refused to

give stay order and has permitted STA to proceed against the company for violation of conditions; and

(d) if so, the action taken in the matter ?

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE MINISTRY OF SURFACE TRANSPORT (SHRI RAJESH PILOT) : (a) and (b). The State Transport Authority Delhi has on the basis of inspections, detected that M/s Nitin Transport, who were granted Contract Carriage permits for five buses DBP-1106, DBP-1107, DBP-1108, DBP-1109 and DBP-1110, have plied their buses as Stage Carriages.

(c) and (d). Delhi Administration have intimated that no stay/injunction in favour of M/s-Nitin Transport has been awarded by the Court when this matter was heard on 21.6.88. The Court has, however, directed the operator to ply the buses in accordance with the conditions of grant of contract carriage permit issued to it by the S.T.A. Delhi and in case of violation of such conditions, as and when detected, action in accordance with the Law could be taken by Enforcement. Besides the fines imposed by the Court on the operator of these vehicles on account of violations, in certain cases the party has paid the compounding levies. Only one cases in pending in the Court.

12.00 hrs.

[English]

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada) :** Several project proposals are pending before the Cabinet...

[Translation]

**MR. SPEAKER :** Give it in writing. Not in this manner.

[English]

**SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO :** I have given a Calling Attention on this.

**PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) :** Atrocities on Harijans in Bihar...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : We have already done it. You have not noticed. You were not present yesterday.

[*English*]

SHRI BALWANT SINGH RAMOO-WALIA (Sangrur) : A case of sedition has been registered against the daily, 'Ajit' of Punjab. They have boycotted the P.M.'s meeting ..

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing. I will find it out. Not in this way.

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : We have given notice on the question of submarine...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You give in writing.

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We want a discussion on the C & AG's para on submarines.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : That will also come up. Please sit down.

[*English*]

We have already done it.

SHRI AMAL DATTA (Diamond Harbour) : It is a very important matter. We want a discussion on that.

MR. SPEAKER : We will discuss it; there is no problem. I have already admitted it.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : We have given notice for this.

MR. SPEAKER : I have already admitted it. No problem.

SHRI AMAL DATTA : Are you allowing it ?

MR. SPEAKER : I have said that I have already admitted it.

SHRI SURESH KURUP (Kottayam) : Are you allowing discussion on train accident ?...

MR. SPEAKER : Yes.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : It is not included in the agenda.

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Listen to me. If you don't listen, I cannot help.

[*English*]

When you listen you will realise that we have already discussed it in the opposition leaders' meeting and we have already discussed it in the Business Advisory Committee. And we have decided to take up the subjects one by one...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN (Cannanore) : It was a major train accident. Yesterday also I was trying to highlight the issue. This is not there in the List of Business for this week...

MR. SPEAKER : This will come next week.

SHRI MULLAPPALLY RAMACHANDRAN : I am very sorry...

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot help it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Gentlemen, you have the Business Advisory Committee...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I am on my legs and you are shouting...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : It is the Business Advisory Committee which decides I am not the supreme boss.

SHRI SURESH KURUP : You can use your discretion. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Now you prevail upon them. Unless the whole House agrees I cannot do it.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I was ready to allow an adjournment motion on it. Yesterday I was willing to do it. But you refrained.

12.03 hrs.

## PAPERS LAID ON THE TABLE

[English]

**Wealth Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1988; Notifications under Finance Act, 1979 and Income Tax Act, 1961; Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1988, Expenditure Tax (Amendment) Rules, 1988; Notifications under Central Exercises and Salf Act and Customs Act, 1962**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE IN THE MINISTRY OF FINANCE (SHRI A. K. PANJA) : I beg to lay on the Table :

- (1) A Copy of the Wealth-Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 533 (E) in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 46 of the Wealth-Tax Act, 1957.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6276/88]

- (2) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under Section 41 of the Finance Act, 1979 :—

- (i) G.S.R. 543(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 4th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Dr. Najibullah, President of the Republic of Afghanistan and other members of the delegation who visited India from 4th to 6th May, 1988 from the payment of foreign travel tax together with Notification No. G.S.R. 552(E) published in Gazette of India, dated the 6th May, 1988.

- (ii) G.S.R. 567(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding exemption to His Excellency Major General Joaquim Alber to Chissano, President of the People's Republic of Mozambique and other members

of delegation who visited India from 14th to 16th May, 1988 from the payment of foreign travel tax.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6277/88]

- (3) A copy each of the following Notification (Hindi and English versions) under section 296 of the Income-tax Act, 1961:—

- (i) S.O. 1740 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to Kasturba Gandhi Kanya Gurukulam, Vedaraniam, Tanjavur District, Tamil Nadu, under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 and 1988-89.

- (ii) S.O. 1741 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Shri Kanyakumari Gurukula Ashram, Kanyakumari", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year.

- (iii) S.O. 1742 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to the "The C.P. Ramaswamy Aiyar Foundation Madras" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.

- (iv) S.O. 1743 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "The Loreto House Educational Society of Calcutta", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the Assessment year 1988-89.

- (v) S.O. 1744 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Pirojsha Godrej Foundation, Bombay" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.

- (vi) S.O. 1745 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988

- regarding exemption to "National Association for the Blind Karnataka Branch" under Section 10 (23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (vii) S.O. 1746 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Indian Ex-services League" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (viii) S.O. 1747 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Ramana Kendra, Delhi (Regd)" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (ix) S.O. 1748 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Bharat Sevashram Sangha, Calcutta" under Section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (x) S.O. 1749. published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Chief Minister's Relief Fund, Maharashtra" under Section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988.
- (xi) S.O. 1750 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Sir Dorabji Tata Trust, Bombay", under Section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (xii) S.O. 1751 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June 1988 regarding exemption to "Helpage India, New Delhi", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (xiii) S.O. 1952 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Family Planning Association of India", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1983-84 to 1988-89.
- (xiv) S.O. 1753 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Rashtrathana Parishad, Bangalore" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (xv) S.O. 1754 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption "Bengal Social Service League, Calcutta", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 and 1988-89.
- (xvi) S.O. 1755 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "cancer Institute (WIA)-Sonti Krishnamurthi Trust, Adyar, Madras", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83 to 1988-89.
- (xvii) S.O. 1756 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Seva Sangh Samithi, Howarah" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
- (xviii) S.O. 1766 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Exhibition Society, Hyderabad", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1988-89.
- (xix) S.O. 1767 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988

- regarding exemption to "Birla Education Trust, Pilani" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xx) S.O. 1768 in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Bombay Natural History Society" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1987-88.
  - (xxi) S.O. 1769 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Sir Ratan Tata Trust, Bombay" under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
  - (xxii) S.O. 1770 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Institute for Financial Management and Research, Madras", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1986-87 to 1988-89.
  - (xxiii) S.O. 1771 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "The Bhagavatula Charitable Trust, Visakhapatnam", under section 19(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1988-89.
  - (xxiv) S.O. 1772 published in Gazette of India dated the 11th June, 1988 regarding exemption to "Volkart Foundation Bombay", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1987-88 and 1988-89.
  - (xxv) S.O. 1981 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "Indian Association of Parliamentarians on Population and Development", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1982-83, 1983-84, 1987-88 and 1988-89.
  - (xxvi) S.O. 1982 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to National Centre for the Performing Arts, Bombay", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
  - (xxvii) S.O. 1983 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "The Indian National Committee of International Chamber of Commerce New Delhi", Under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
  - (xxviii) S.O. 1984 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, regarding exemption to "The Indian National Trust for Art and Cultural Heritage, New Delhi", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
  - (xxix) S.O. 1988 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "Sri Bijoykrishna Ashram Relief Society, Calcutta", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
  - (xxx) S.O. 1989 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "German Leprosy Relief Association Rehabilitation Fund, Madras", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
  - (xxxi) S.O. 1990 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "Uttar Pradesh Sainik Punarvas Nidhi" under section 10(23C) of the

- Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1984-85 to 1988-89.
- (xxxii) S.O. 1991 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "Shri Nasik Panchavati Panjropole, Nasik", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xxxiii) S.O. 1992 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "NAB Lions Home for Aging Blind, Pune", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1987-88 and 1988-89.
- (xxxiv) S.O. 1993 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "The Bombay Humanitarian League, Bombay", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment years 1985-86 to 1988-89.
- (xxxv) S.O. 1995 published in Gazette of India dated the 2nd July, 1988 regarding exemption to "Sevagram Ashram Prathisthan, Wardha", under section 10(23C) of the Income-tax Act, 1961 for the period covered by the assessment year 1988-89.
- (xxxvi) The Income-tax (Fourth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 557(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1988.
- (xxxvii) The Income-tax (Third Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 585(E) in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1988.
- (xxxviii) The Income-tax (Fifth Amendment) Rules, 1988 published in Notification No. S.O. 585(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1988.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6278/88]
- (4) A copy of the Delhi Sales Tax (Second Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. F. 4(81)/84-Fin (G) in Delhi Gazette dated the 25th May, 1988 under section 72 of the Delhi Sales Tax Act, 1975.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6279/88]
- (5) A copy of the Expenditure-tax (Amendment) Rules, 1988 (Hindi and English versions) published in Notification No. S.O. 584(E) in Gazette of India dated the 14th June, 1988 under sub-section (4) of section 31 of the Expenditure Tax Act, 1987.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6280/88]
- (6) A copy of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under sub-section (2) of section 38 of the Central Excises and Salt Act, 1944 :—
- (i) G.S.R. 655(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 27th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty on roasted coffee seeds.
- (ii) G.S.R. 658(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 30th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum regarding excise duty on Tea packed in containers.
- (iii) G.S.R. 689(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum seeking to waive payment of Central Excise duty leviable on gold falling under Sub-heading No. 7101.39 of the Schedule to the Central Excise Tariff Act, 1985.  
[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6281/88]
- (7) A copy each of the following Notifications (Hindi and English versions) under section 159 of the Customs Act, 1962 :—
- (i) G.S.R. 457(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 15th April, 1988 together with an explanatory meomrandum specifying under



section 11(H) of the Customs Act, 1962 the inland area, one hundred Kilometres in width from India's land border with Burma, falling within the territories of state of Arunachal Pradesh, having regard to the vulnerability to smuggling of that area.

- (ii) G.S.R. 638(E) Published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 132-Customs dated the 2nd July, 1980 so as to add one more product of Nepalese origin to the list of items which qualify for preferential entry into India in terms of the Indo-Nepalese treaty of trade 1978.
- (iii) G.S.R. 484(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 13th May, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Australian Dollars into Indian Currency of vice versa.
- (iv) G.S.R. 546(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 7th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Australian Dollars into Indian currency or vice versa.
- (v) G.S.R. 691(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 8th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Russian Rouble into Indian currency on vice-versa.
- (vi) G.S.R. 591(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 17th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate of exchange for conversion of Canadian Dollars into Indian currency or vice-versa.
- (vii) G.S.R. 615(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 24th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the revised rate

of exchange for conversion of U.S.A. Dollars and Hong Kong Dollars into Indian currency of vice versa.

- (viii) G.S.R. 617(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 27th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum laying down the rates of exchange for conversion of certain foreign currencies into Indian currency or vice-versa for purpose of assessment of imports and exports under section 14 of the Customs Act, 1962 and calculation of Stamp Duty under the Indian Stamp Act, 1899.
- (ix) G.S.R. 692(E) published in Gazette of India dated the 9th June, 1988 together with an explanatory memorandum making certain amendments to Notification No. 13-Customs 81 dated the 9th February, 1981.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6282/80]

**Notification under Indira Gandhi National Open University Act.**

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L. P. SHAHI) : I beg to lay on the Table a copy of the Notification No. G.S.R. 327 (Hindi and English versions) published in Gazette of India dated the 23rd April, 1988 regarding amendments to the Statutes of the Indira Gandhi National Open University Act under sub-section (2) of section 40 of the said Act.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6283/88]

**Annual Report of and Review on Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi for 1986-87 and a Statement for delay in laying these papers**

THE MINISTER OF HEALTH AND FAMILY WELFARE (SHRI MOTI LAL VORA) : On behalf of my colleague, Shrimati Saroj Khaparde ; I beg to lay on the Table :—

- (1) (i) A copy of the Annual Report (Hindi and English versions) of the

Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87 along with Audited Accounts.

- (ii) A copy of the Review (Hindi and English versions) by the Government on the working of the Central Council for Research in Yoga and Naturopathy, New Delhi, for the year 1986-87.

- (2) A statement (Hindi and English versions) showing reasons for delay in laying the papers mentioned at (1) above.

[Placed in Library. See No. LT-6284/88]

12.3½ hrs.

#### FINANCIAL COMMITTEES—A REVIEW

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : I beg to lay on the Table a copy each of the Hindi and English versions of the "Financial Committees (1987-88)—A Review.

12.04 hrs.

#### ASSENT TO BILLS

[English]

SECRETARY-GENERAL : Sir, I lay on the Table the following seven Bills passed by the House of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 13th May, 1988 :—

- (1) The Finance Bill, 1988
- (2) The Customs (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- (3) The Appropriation (No. 3) Bill, 1988.
- (4) The Customs and Central Excises Laws (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- (5) The Rajghat Samadhi (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- (6) The Companies (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

- (7) The Code of Criminal Procedure (Amendment) Bill, 1988.

Sir, I also lay on the Table copies, duly authenticated by the Secretary-General of Rajya Sabha, of the following two Bills passed by the Houses of Parliament during the last session and assented to since a report was last made to the House on the 13th May, 1988 :—

- (1) The employees' Provident Funds and Miscellaneous Provisions (Amendment) Bill, 1988.
- (2) The Special Protection Group Bill, 1988.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI (Kaliabor) : Sir, the flood situation in Assam is alarming ..(Interruptions)

MR SPEAKER : We will take up one by one.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless... (Interruptions)

\*MR. SPEAKER : It will not bring you any good to persist like this. I am already seized of the situation. I can take up one by one. I cannot take up all in one day...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot take up in one day. It is beyond my power to do it ... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : All right, if you can do it, you do it in one day. Today you take up every subject and discuss. I give you the permission to do it, if you can do it! Can you do it in one day?...

(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Answer one thing. Can you do all the subjects in one day? Can you do it?

SHRI BHADRESWAR JANTI : Listen to me, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I have listened to you but you listen to me also. Don't shout. I will allow one by one. That is what I can do. I have never barred and I will never bar any discussion. That is my promise.

But you have to bear with me because I cannot do it in one day...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I cannot do it in one day. It is not in my control...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : How can we do it in one day ? ..

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : In the Business Advisory Committee, all the Members are quite efficient and quite intelligent. They also know what is important and I have to go according to what they say. My will is according to them. I do what they say...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : You unnecessarily harass me. I will do whatever I can...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Don't shout. I know, but I have to take my own time.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : The State of Assam is under water, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, I know that.

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Then why don't you listen to me, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : What are you trying to prove ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BHADRESWAR TANTI : Lakhs of people have been rendered homeless... (*Interruptions*).

MR. SPEAKER : I am in the hands of the Business Advisory Committee. Go to the Business Advisory Committee and talk to them.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD (Chamarajanagar) : MR. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw your attention to Puri Shankaracharya's statement. You please allow me to say because according to our Constitution... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We are already having a discussion on that. We are already seized of the situation. We will discuss that also...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Please allow me to say something, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : Noting doing. Not like this. We are going to discuss that...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Hon. Members will realise that the Business Advisory Committee has also discussed this aspect and we are going to discuss that too.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : I would like the Home Minister to make a statement, Sir.

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know about the statement. What I can do is I am going to have a discussion on that too...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Why don't you direct the Home Minister to make a statement, Sir ?

MR. SPEAKER : I do not know about the Home Minister, I know about myself.

SHRI V. SREENIVASA PRASAD : Harijans are not only being killed physically, but they are being tortured mentally also... (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What have you constituted the Business Advisory Committee for ?...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is Jagatguru or not, I do not know. I know only human beings here...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Yes, it must be discussed. I fully agree with you. I want *Acharyas*, not *Unacharyas*...

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : A man who distinguishes

shes between man and man is no believer in anything, in any human values.

12.08 hrs.

ELECTION TO COMMITTEE

All-India Council for Technical Education

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENTS OF EDUCATION AND CULTURE IN MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRI L.P. SHAHI) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That in pursuance of sub-section (4) (j) of Section 3 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987 the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Council for Technical Education with effect from the date of the issue of notification by the Government in this behalf, for the remainder of the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That in pursuance sub-section (4) (j) of Section 3 of the All India Council for Technical Education Act, 1987, the members of this House do proceed to elect, in such manner as the Speaker may direct, one member from among themselves to serve as a member of the All India Council for Technical Education with effect from the date of the issue of notification by the Government in this behalf, for the remainder of the term of the Eighth Lok Sabha.”

The motion was adopted.

12.08½ hrs.

COMMITTEE OF PRIVILEGES

Extension of time for presentation of Report

[English]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL (Chandigarh) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do further extend up to the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges in regard to allegation made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, M.P., against the Minister of State in the Ministry of Committee (Shri Priya Ranjan Das Muni) on 10th December, 1987, during discussion on ‘No Confidence Motion’.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the House do further extend up to the last day of the first week of the next session the time for the presentation of the Report of the Committee of Privileges in regard to allegation made by Shri K.P. Unnikrishnan, MP, against the Minister of State in the Ministry of Committee (Shri Priya Ranjan Das Muni) on 10th December, 1987, during discussion on ‘No Confidence Motion’.”

The motion was adopted.

12.09 hrs.

BUSINESS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

Fifty fifth Report

[English]

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, I beg to move :

“That this House do agree with the Fifth-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th July, 1988.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That this House do agree with the Fifth-fifth Report of the Business Advisory Committee presented to the House on the 27th July, 1988.”

The motion was adopted.

12.09.½ hrs.

**AIRCRAFT (AMENDMENT) BILL\***

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF CIVIL AVIATION AND  
TOURISM (SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL) :  
I beg to move :

“That leave be granted to introduce  
a Bill further to amend the Aircraft Act,  
1934.”

MR. SPEAKER : The question is :

“That leave be granted to introduce  
a Bill further to amend the Aircraft  
Act, 1934.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. SPEAKER : The hon. Minister  
may now introduce the Bill.

SHRI SHIVRAJ V. PATIL : I introduce  
the Bill.

12.10 hrs.

**MATTERS UNDER RULE 377**

[*Translation*]

(i) Demand for improvement in the  
Public Distribution system

SHRI AKHTAR HASAN (Kairana) :  
Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to draw the  
attention of the Government towards the  
inefficient working of the Public distribution  
system. I had asked a starred question in  
this context in 1987 and the hon. Minister  
had then assured to constitute a committee  
soon for getting the matter investigated and  
for taking suitable action. But in this  
context I would like to reveal that investiga-  
tions were carried out only in Muzaffarnagar  
and Gonda districts of Uttar Pradesh and  
after a few days the fair price shops of  
those particular areas and at other places  
in the rest of the country started following  
the same working trend. Delhi Administra-  
tion supply nine types of commodities  
through ration shops. Whereas in other

States only two or three commodities are  
supplied. Some of the hon. Members had  
confirmed this fact when my question was  
taken up in 1987.

So I would like to urge the Government  
that the Public Distribution System should  
be streamlined not only in Uttar Pradesh  
but also in the entire country, so that the  
corruption prevalent under this system can  
be rooted out and the poor people are able  
to get commodities of daily use.

[*English*]

(ii) Demand for action to remove  
causes of inconvenience being  
faced by lady passengers in DTC  
buses at present

SHRIMATI KISHORI SINHA  
(Vaishali) : In the Delhi Transport Corpora-  
tion which is a Union Government Under-  
taking, women passengers continue to suffer  
in the buses run by it. The Government  
have not been able to enforce its own  
directive that women passengers would be  
allowed to board from the front door to  
avoid jostling by men passengers. The  
*Times of India* reported on June 28 that  
the directive is not being obeyed by many  
DTC staff posted in the buses. In some of  
the buses the reserved seats for ladies are  
still at the rear of the bus rather than at  
the front. Most of the conductors do not  
care to get the reserved seats occupied by  
male passengers vacated when lady passen-  
gers come to occupy them. Lady passen-  
gers prefer to suffer in silence and stand  
rather than pick up a fight with the male  
passengers who occupy the reserved seats.  
Teasing of lady passengers is common and  
DTC staff in the buses do not help even if  
a lady complains. The matter needs to be  
looked into and lady passengers' con-  
venience and safety in DTC buses should  
be ensured.

(iii) Demand for re-routing certain  
Indian Airlines flights from  
Delhi to Calcutta and Delhi to  
Andamans

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Bala-  
sore) : There is no direct flight to Madras  
from Bhubaneswar and therefore, the

passengers desirous of going to Madras from Bhubaneswar have to go to Hyderabad to catch the flight to Madras on the next day, after having night halt at Hyderabad. Similarly there is constant demand to divert flights IC-485 and 486 from Delhi to Calcutta via Varanasi and vice versa through Bhubaneswar due to its tourist importance. This proposal was accepted by Civil Aviation Ministry as well as the Director General of Tourism. The Managing Director of Indian Airlines had also accepted this proposal in a meeting held on 29.6.1987 but even after a lapse of one year, it has not materialised yet. Besides, the then Hon'ble Minister announced on the floor of the House to introduce a Air Bus or Boeing service from Delhi to Andaman via Bhubaneswar, which is still to be implemented.

I would therefore request the Hon'ble Minister, Civil Aviation to (a) operate IC-485 and 486 from Delhi to Calcutta via Varanasi and Bhubaneswar (b) to operate the Air Bus or Boeing service from Delhi to Andamans via Bhubaneswar putting priority in considering the long pending demands of the users as well as the large numbers of tourist spots in the state of Orissa.

[*Translation*]

- (iv) Demand for declaring Mirzapur district of U.P. a hilly district and constructing roads connecting villages with main roads

**SHRI UMAKANT MISHRA** (Mirzapur): Mirzapur district is a big hilly area. All the small and big villages are situated in the hilly areas. Due to lack of roads, the villagers, Adivasis, Harijans and Girijans of this district have been deprived of the benefits of development. The Planning Commission has decided to link the villages having a population of 1000 to 1500 in plains and the villages having a population of 500 to 1000 in hilly areas with Pucca roads. Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh has not been recognised as a hilly area due to which it has been deprived of the development of roads. I would like to urge the Planning Department and Planning Commission of the Government of India to declare Mirzapur district of Uttar Pradesh as a hilly area as far as

the construction of roads is concerned, so that the backward Adivasis, Harijans, Girijans and villagers can enjoy the benefits of development.

[*English*]

- (v) Demand for eradicating malaria from Orissa and the rest of the country.

**SHRI ANADI CHARAN DAS** (Jaipur): The incidence of Malaria is on the increase in Orissa. Mosquitoes carry this disease and without the extinction of mosquitoes this disease cannot be eradicated. It is regrettable that the mosquitoes are increasing day by day. In the past, DDT was being sprayed to kill mosquitoes and it showed good result. It was announced by the Government that Malaria has been eradicated. But, it is surprising that a few years after the announcement was made mosquito population has again increased, with the result that Malaria is now spreading at a menacing rate. Unless immediate steps are taken to kill mosquitoes, Malaria cannot be eradicated. Therefore, viable scientific research should be undertaken to kill mosquitoes and thereby eradicate Malaria. I demand that Malaria should be eradicated not only from Orissa but from the entire country through some new Centrally sponsored schemes.

- (vi) Demand for restoring the quota of rice, wheat, palm oil, etc. to Karnataka

**SHRI V.S. KRISHNA IYER** (Bengaluru South): For the past three months, the Union Government has cut the rice, wheat and palm oil quota to Karnataka for distribution through informal rationing. As against the normal allocation of 60,000 tonnes of rice, the State received only 55,000 tonnes and this was further reduced to 45,000 tonnes for June and July. Similarly, the allocation of wheat was reduced from 25,000 tonnes a month to 15,000 tonnes. The card holders have been put to great hardship due to cut in the quota of rice, palm oil, wheat and other essential articles supplied through ration shops. In Bangalore city, there are 11,44,079 card-holders, most of them are poor and middle class, and are being put to untold hardship as they are not in a position to buy in the open market.

Now that the Government has imported rice and other essential commodities from Thailand and other countries and the position improved, I request the Government to immediately restore the quota of rice, wheat, palm oil to Karnataka so that the card holders get their usual quota.

[*Translation*]

- (vii) Demand for examining the Technical feasibility of schemes submitted by Bihar Housing Board before loans are advanced to it by HUDCO

SHRI RAMASHRAY PRASAD SINGH (Jahanabad): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I would like to bring to your notice under Rule 377 that India is a vast country having a population of 76 crores where 30% people are without their own houses. About 50 thousand people in various cities of Bihar have been waiting for the allotment of plots/houses after having registered their names with the Bihar State Housing Board and after making payment of advance money. But the Government has failed to do any thing in this regard. The Bihar State Housing Board constructs houses and develops plots with the help of loans given by HUDCO under the Works and Housing Department of the Government of India. This Board undertakes the responsibility of implementing schemes costing crores of rupees, but the technical staff available with them for this purpose is quite inadequate. As a result, the scheme launched in 1978 has not yet been completed. Construction work of thousands of houses which had been undertaken is still incomplete and the allotment work has not yet been started. The Housing Board undertook a scheme costing Rs. 65 crores in 1987-88 and 1988-89 to carry out this responsibility. The Board in its 118th meeting held on 27.2.88 proposed the setting up of one zone, two electrical Divisions and one civil division. This proposal was first approved by the Technical Cell and special committee consisting of Development Commissioners and MLA's after thorough investigation. In pursuance of the provisions of the Act, the Board sent this proposal for approval of the Central Government, the approval is still awaited. Thus the Government is creating hurdles for the Housing Board in achieving its

targets. As a result of this, schemes worth crores of rupees started on loans from HUDCO are likely to be in doldrums. Therefore I would urge HUDCO to go into the strength of the Technical cadre before advancing loans. If there is need to strengthen the Technical Cadre for getting the scheme implemented, that should be done first.

- (viii) Demand for steps for a permanent solution of Flood Problem in North Bihar

[*English*]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur): Mr. Speaker, Sir, it is understood that the Bihar Government has urged the Government of India to treat the annual occurrence of floods in the State as a 'national problem' and to bear the responsibility for finding its solution.

12.22 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair.*]

In this connection, the State Government has moved the Centre for a loan of Rs. 100 crores for strengthening and raising of embankments and undertaking anti-erosion measures.

It is requested that the Government of India should grant this loan to Bihar at an early date so that work may be undertaken soon after the rains are over.

But the only permanent solution to the problem is 'high multi-purpose dams' in Nepal from where the flood causing rivers flow into North Bihar.

The Government of India should take up this matter with the Government of Nepal on an urgent basis. Since the expenditure on this project would be colossal, the Governments of India and Nepal should seek the cooperation of international agencies in finding resources.

At the same time, the Government of India should take up the issue construction of a barrage on Kosi at Dagmara with the help of the Government of Nepal at an early date.

12.23 hrs.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN COMPANY  
LIMITED (ACQUISITION ON UNDER-  
TAKINGS) AMENDMENT BILL

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will go to next item. Shri J. Vengal Rao Ji.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM) : Sir, on behalf of my senior colleague, Mr. J. Vengal Rao, I beg to move :

“That the Bill further to amend the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration.”

Sir, the Undertakings of Alcock Ashdown Company Limited were acquired by the Central Government by virtue of the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1973 for the purpose of ensuring rational and coordinated development of production of goods essential to the needs of the country. The Undertakings comprised of two units—one in Bombay and the other in Bhavnagar, Gujarat. The Central Government had specified Mazagaon Dock Ltd., and the Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujarat to manage the two units respectively, on behalf of the Government of India.

Ever since the acquisition of the Undertakings of the company, the intention has always been to transfer the ownership of the two units to the Government of Gujarat and Mazagaon Dock Ltd. The State Government of Gujarat has also been keen to acquire the unit at Bhavnagar. The proposed Amendment Bill is necessary to enable the Central Government to re-vest the two units to Mazagaon Dock Limited and the Government of Gujarat.

The Bill also seeks to safeguard the interests of the existing employees of the Bhavnagar unit by continuing their employment, to provide for the transfer of provident

fund and others Funds to the State Government and for the saving of all contracts, deeds and bonds, to which the Central Government is the party in relation to the two units.

Therefore, I request that the amendment bill may be passed without any opposition.

MY. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1973 be taken into consideration.”

DR. SUDHIR ROY (Burdwan) : Sir, the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited was taken over by the Government of India in 1973. The Maharashtra Unit was placed under Mazagaon Dock Limited and the Bhavnagar Unit was placed under the Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujarat. Now after 15 years, they are trying to transfer the assets and liabilities of the Company to the Mazagaon Dock Limited and the Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujarat. The employees of these two Units may face some difficulties regarding the service conditions, retirement benefits, pensions etc., because we find that whenever a concern is taken over or nationalised, the employees have to undergo some hardship. For example, the RSN Company was merged with the Inland Water Transport Company. The employees of RSN Company had to face tremendous difficulties regarding their retirement benefits, service conditions etc. Still they are approaching the Government for settling their account. In our country, it is the bureaucrats who have the last laugh. Therefore, though much is said regarding the welfare of the employees, the employees will suffer regarding their service conditions and retirement benefits. I would like to express my view that these two Units, the Maharashtra Unit and the Bhavnagar Unit, would have been kept under a public sector unit. Whenever the Government takes over a concern, the concern is just run on a hand to mouth basis. There is no long-term perspective planning



Look at Bengal Potteries of Calcutta. The Bengal Potteries was undertaken in the year, 1981. For four years, there was no production and the Government simply spent Rs. 36 crores on the salary of the employees. I and the hon. Member Shrimati Geeta Mukherjee led a deputation of the workers belonging to the four different Central trade unions. The trade union leaders categorically said that there was no labour unrest in the Bengal Potteries. But the Undertaking is being denotified because there is no production.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : It is not alone Bengal Potteries. It is some other company.

DR. SUDHIR RAO : In our country, nationalised banks can advance to the tune of Rs. 300 crores to Rajendra Sethia, a notorious racketeer but they cannot advance Rs. 5 to 6 crores to a nationalised concern. Therefore, the Government should stand guarantee so that the bank may advance working capital. Similar is the case with National Cycle Corporation of India. This is the only factory where almost 100% of cycle parts can be produced but the banks are not advancing the working capital. Top management posts have been remaining vacant in these Undertakings.

While supporting this Bill, I would like to point out that Government should see that there is long-term perspective planning for revitalising this Undertaking. Thanks to the performance of this present Government. When this Government came into office, there were 97,000 sick units. But now, it has surpassed 1,50,000. Therefore, I would like to say that whenever a concern is taken over by the Government, Government should see to it that banks advance working capital regularly and the top managerial positions are filled up regularly. What is required long-term perspective planning.

With these words, I conclude.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I stand here to welcome the Bill moved by the Government. By going through the Statement of Objects

and Reasons, one does find some essential features of this Bill which are incorporated in the various Sections. But while doing so, it would have been just and proper if a note on the performance of these two units had been appended either separately or in the Statement of Objects and Reasons so that when Government hands over these units to the respective Bodies viz. Mazagon Dock Limited and the State Government of Gujarat, Members would have come to know about these units' performance ever since they were taken over by the Central Government and where for the purpose of administration, allotted to these respective States. That would have given some sort of insight into the performance of these units. Nevertheless, in any case, this is a welcome feature because the Government must be doing this thing specially because the Government must have been satisfied with the administrative performance of these units for all these years. Otherwise, the Government, in no circumstances, would have handed over this concern. That is what I presume. But the only thing I would like to submit is that if we had known these facts, it would have been better. Even now, in the reply, if the hon. Minister throws some light on the performance of these two units, it would be fit and proper. Secondly, I would like to point out another aspect.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. VENGAL RAO) : Sir, I would like to say that in the Statement, all these facts have been given.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : You can tell it when you reply.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : I am speaking only after going through it. I am not making my submission without reading the Statement. What I am saying is that if these aspects had been highlighted already about the units performance etc. we would have known about them. In fact, everybody is supporting the Bill. By that, we would have better known about the performance of these two units.

Secondly, as far as the rights of employees are concerned, I would like to state—I also share the feelings of my learned colle-

[Shri Shantaram Naik]

ague when he expressed about this—that whenever undertakings are taken over, as it is, the mechanism of recruitment, promotion, transfer of any unit or Government administration for instance, is not always fool-proof. When one unit is taken over by the other, obviously the first casualty is the employees. We have to admit this aspect. In such circumstances, when the unit was first taken over by the Central Government and for the purpose of administration when it was given to the Gujarat Government and the Mazagon Dock, what was the problem? Now, how the problems regarding employees, transfers, promotions, salaries and allowances would be solved? I would like to know about that aspect. Also, I would like to know whether there were any problems at that time when these units were taken over in 1973? After that, when these are now going to be permanently handed over to them, how these issues are proposed to be settled? In case if these units do not solve the issues of the employees to their satisfaction whether his Ministry is going to intervene in this matter and see to it that employees are satisfied within the set up of the administration. I would like to know about this aspect because this is a very important aspect. It is not like just transferring of assets and entering into some deed or things of that nature. Here, we have to look after the interests of the employees whenever a unit is taken over or transferred. So, I would personally request the hon. Minister to have a follow-up action after these units are permanently transferred.

Thirdly, as far as the manufacturing aspects are concerned, these units also manufacture barges, trawlers etc. In this manner, these items go into the market for sale. Specially, I am speaking in terms of my experience of Goa. The barge trade there is suffering a lot because of the downfall in the export of mineral ore. In such circumstances, what action are you going to take as far as giving of subsidy to the barge-owners or the other persons involved in the trade is concerned? Otherwise, they will manufacture and throw in the market, and as far as those units are concerned, they will not be viable. These aspects are also to be looked into.

Why not establish mini-steel units—it does not concern this Ministry; still I am making this point—so that you get steel for the manufacture of these items at a cheaper rate? Because today the costs of steel and other things are increasing. Again you will say that the workers cannot get their provident fund, etc., because the cost is increasing. Therefore, all these aspects like the manufacturing process have also to be looked into. You will now be giving the entire responsibility to the two States. Unless this follow-up action is taken on your side, the interests of the two units will not be taken care of. After you have handed over these two units to the respective States, kindly take the follow-up action so that those units become viable.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara): Sir I welcome this Bill, of course; but I would like to point out one thing. There should not be a further Amendment Bill saying that the service conditions of the workers will be regulated by some other Bill or something like that. We know what happened in the case of Bharat Petroleum. When Burmah Shell was taken over like this and handed over to Bharat Petroleum in the last Session of Parliament, another Bill was brought in to see that they were not paid what they were paid elsewhere. I would like to say that the service conditions and the privileges of the workers should be maintained, and what they are entitled to should be discussed with the Unions working there and an agreement should be reached with them. No doubt, the Mazagon Dock and the Gujarat Government will have better control over these units than the Central Government operating from here and, therefore, the units are being entrusted to them. But I have a fear about one thing. If it is under the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act, which was applied for taking over this company at the time of take-over there is a provision in the Industries (Development and Regulations) Act which says that the management is interim and afterward it will have to be returned to the original party. I want to get a clarification from the hon. Minister—I hope he will give it at the time of reply—whether subsequently, after the Mazagon Dock and the Gujarat

Government have worked on these, the original owners of this company will have any claim over these units or by this Central enactment the first management from whom you took over will have lost every right, every privilege and every interest on those units. I could not see those provision in the present Bill. If that aspect has not been thought over or if there is any legal problem, that may also be considered and necessary steps may be taken in that regard.

When I am participating in this debate, I want to point out another aspect, that is, what is happening throughout the country in certain units of the private sector where they make the factories sick and the workers are thrown out of job. There are two major problems in my State; the hon. Minister may be aware of these. One is the Mavoor Rayon factory, a Birla concern. It is now closed for a long period. Earlier when the mill was taken over, the Congress was in power along with the left Parties; it was taken over by the State Government, but the High Court struck down the take-over enactment which was enacted by the State Legislature and the factory was given back to the Birlas. The Birlas have again closed down the factory. Now the factory is not working in Mavoor and it has been remaining closed for a long period. Now, in view of the experience gained that the State Government will not have the power to take over such industries which are mismanaged by the management for one or the other reason, the production channel which is available there should be taken over by the Central Government at the appropriate time, and for the purpose of management, if it is possible, it should be entrusted to the State Government. I do remember, Mr. Sidharta Shankar Ray, the present Governor of Punjab, himself argued for the Birlas in the Kerala High Court, and the take-over Bill which was got passed by the Government of Mr. Anthony, the KPCC President now and who was the Chief Minister at that time, was struck down. Still now the same problem they are facing and about three to four thousand workers in the city of Calicut are affected by the closure of that factory.

Another instance is also there from my State. There is this Dalmia which has pur-

chased Punallur Paper Mills which is also now closed down for two years. When we enquired into these things we found that these factories are closed down because of non-availability of raw materials or something like that. But ultimately the State's economy or the economy of that locality is very seriously affected. What I would like to bring to your notice is that there are problems not only in Dalmia and others but also in Bihar, Modinagar etc. You see that such factories are taken over by the Central Government and entrusted to the proper management in proper way to the local people when time arises. Of course, this is a good step which you are taking. But please see that the legal lacunae are overcome without difficulty and such measures are taken on a permanent basis to facilitate the workers to get the benefit of the production channel.

[Translation]

DR. G.S. RAJHANS (Jhanjharpur) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, there is not much to say about the Bill. The Government of Gujarat is willing to take over one unit as the same is working smoothly. The matter to which I want to refer is quite important. The other unit is working under the Defence Ministry and according to this Bill that is going to be transferred to the Defence Ministry. I am of the opinion that when a particular unit is transferred, the workers should be free to enjoy the same rights and wages which they enjoyed while working under the previous management. However, I would like to draw your attention towards an important issue. The recent police revolt in Gujarat has awakened the whole country. A blast occurred in the Jabalpur Ordinance Factory. One of its reasons was the perpetual rivalry among the trade unions. The time has come for us to give a serious thought to this question, whether trade union and militant unionism should be allowed in the ordinance factory and the police establishment when the country is passing through a crucial period. The Government ought to give and not take the rights from the most sensitive units as defence units. But precautionary measures must be taken against militant trade unionism, we must give a

[Dr. G.S. Rajhans]

serious thought to this aspect because our country is surrounded by a number of hostile neighbours. There can be sabotage within the country also. All the workers are quite faithful. Among them 99.9% can never indulge in any sabotage while 0.1% can be suspected of indulging in these activities. In the light of these facts the Government should take precautionary measures against the militant trade unionism. Otherwise the Government is satisfied and both the units can work properly. Thus it is nothing more than a formality and I fully support it.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Sir, the Alcock Ashdown Company, as its name goes, is quite a well-known and prestigious company. In the old days, it was considered to be one of the foremost companies involved in the construction of light craft, river craft, sea craft and also for ship-building and repairing.

I would like to know that when the two units in Bombay and Bhavnagar were acquired by the Central Government in 1973, what was the condition of these units and what is their condition now. Were they taken over at that time because they were, what nowadays we call sick, sick units and were financially in a very bad condition for which, probably the earlier management was responsible? Therefore, the choice was between taking over the management or these units being closed down. Was that the position?

Now after fifteen years, this Bill has been brought. During these fifteen years the Mazagaon Dock in one case and the Industries Commissioner of the Government of Gujarat in the other have been looking after these two units.

I would like to know what is the position of these two units now because if they were really sick at that time, then how is it, as you stated here in the Statement of Objects and Reasons, that prior to the acquisition—even prior to the acquisition—both Mazagaon Dock and the Government of Gujarat had expressed their keen interest in ultimately owning the respective units in

the public interest. That means, even if they were financially unstable at the time of take over, they were considered to be capable of being rehabilitated and brought into a position where they could function efficiently and competently. Otherwise there was no reason why Mazagaon Dock and the Government of Gujarat even sixteen years ago should have been so keen on becoming the ultimate owners of these two units. So, I take it now that these two units are functioning satisfactorily.

As far as Mazagaon Dock is concerned, it is one of the prestigious units of the Defence Undertakings under the Ministry of Defence and it has a very good record and all that. I have no doubt that they will be able to manage and run this Bombay unit quite satisfactorily.

About the Gujarat Government, Department of Industry's running the Bhavnagar unit, I am not so sure. I apprehend that a time may come when the Gujarat Government through its Department may plead all sorts of difficulties and problems in running this unit and we may be up against another crisis in future.

The point which has been raised by other friends here is the one which is giving us some cause for anxiety because there will be two categories of employees—those who were already working before 1973, before the take over, and those who may have been subsequently recruited or who will be recruited now after the handing over of these two units to the new concerns. Will they be treated on par or will they be treated separately? The reference which Mr. Thomas made just now about what happened in the case of employees of the Bharat Petroleum is very important. The Bill came only in the last session. We found that the Government made it clear that the pre-nationalisation employees who were there already at the time of nationalisation would be protected. Anyway, their number is declining every day because they are either going out of service of retiring. Their number is decreasing. They said that they will be protected. But the new employees who are recruited subsequently to that, after the nationalisation will have to have

completely new service conditions and all that and their service conditions will be determined by the Government, not necessarily through any negotiations and settlement with the employees. The Government has the power to just administratively decide on their working conditions, emoluments and all that. It is creating some problems now. I want to know in this case whether the intention is to make a similar distinction between the employees of Alcock Ashdown Co. who were already working prior to the take over in 1973 and those who are new recruits subsequently; new means those who joined after 1973 and those who may be now recruited newly. There is nothing said clearly in this Bill about that question.

In fact, it says here that as far as Bhavnagar unit is concerned, they will continue to enjoy rights and privileges as to pension, gratuity and such other matters and shall continue to do so unless and until their employment under the State Government is duly terminated, until their remuneration and other conditions of service are duly altered by the State Government. That means the State Government in this case has got the power to completely alter their service conditions, their emoluments and all that just by means of some administrative decision.

So it seems to me that these employees may not be protected adequately at all. In the case of Mazagon Dock Ltd. It being itself a big unit employing 15000 workers incorporating this unit of erstwhile Alcock Ashdown Co. Ltd. in Bombay which employs only 600 to 700 people in this big Mazagon Dock Ltd. well they will be able to look after themselves because they are quite well-organised and established and they can see to it that nothing is done without proper negotiation. But in the case of Bhavnagar unit I have grave doubts and I would like the hon. Minister to clarify the same.

Finally I would like to say that this question of taking over the management and administration of a unit and then later on deciding whether to nationalise it or to hand it over to somebody else or sell it out to some private party is very confusing. I do not think there is some clear-cut policy. I

understand that this kind of advice is being given to the Government by some prominent economists that, as far as Government is concerned it should withdraw from some of their present industrial activity by selling, auctioning or amalgamation or something like that.

I have a particular case in mind which is also known to the Minister because he has been giving some assurances. It is regarding Bombay Chembur unit of Union Carbide—the same company responsible for the Bhopal disaster. They have a unit in Bombay at Chembur.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : I have not given any assurance.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : Copies of your letters are with me in which you have said the question of take-over is under consideration.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : It is not an assurance. The Act is under consideration.

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : That is not a negative reply that you have given. Now this unit is making a huge profit. There is huge stock of raw-material with them. Whether you are thinking of taking over or not that company is selling off the raw-material. The Union has written to you. At least you should stop the sale of the raw-material. This is an important unit which will help you develop chemicals and fibre industry in this country.

Now my point is Government has not got a clear-cut policy in regard to take-over, de-notifying, etc. As far as these companies are concerned I welcome their being taken over. You have decided to incorporate one unit with the Mazagon Dock Ltd. and the other one has been given to Gujarat Government. You must make sure that the service conditions of the officers and the employees in both these units are fully protected and this protection should not extend only to pre-1973 staff but also to those who have been working all these years after 1973 and continue to work even now. We would like to get that firm assurance from Government otherwise we support this Bill and we hope these units will be

[Shri Indrajit Gupta]

able to stand on their own feet and work satisfactorily.

SHRI VIJAY N. PATIL (Erandol) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill. I just want to mention that ship-building is not a very old industry. But all the same in our country, especially in the Mazagon Dock Limited, all workers have done a good job for building the ships. We are able to produce ships of quite a good quality required for Navy, Coast Guard and also for civil use. The Mazagon Dock is presently earning foreign exchange. Under these circumstances, the take-over of the Alcock Ashdown Company's two units—one in Bombay and the other in Bhavnagar—and merging them with the Mazagon Dock, is a welcome feature.

I would like to suggest that we have to expand our activities to develop our techniques so that we are able to compete with the ship-building industries in other countries. For example, in the case of production of off-shore equipment like platforms, pipelines, orders for which are received from the Oil and Natural Gas Commission, the Mazagon Dock is not able to compete with some of the countries which are manufacturing the equipment required for off-shore oil drilling at throwaway prices. In this direction, the Mazagon Dock has to work hard.

The number of employees working in the Mazagon Dock is quite large. I hope the interests of the employees of the Alcock Ashdown Company after the merger will be protected and they will be getting all the benefits.

In the modern days of science and technology, we are also searching the bottom of the sea for different kinds of mineral wealth. We have found nodules of various metals at the bottom of the sea. Lately, we have purchased three research vessels. Only purchase of the vessels is not enough. In future, for operational purposes, that is for taking out the nodules from the bottom, we will have to build special ships.

The manufacture of such vessels has to be planned. I would like the Minister to have a perspective planning. After five to ten

years, such type of ships will be required which will be doing the work of bringing out the sea wealth to the surface.

We are also not able to produce the deep-sea fishing trawlers in this country. We are importing them. We have got a very large sea-coast. In this direction, some work is also required to be done. With these few suggestions, I support the Bill.

12.59 hrs.

The Lok Sabha adjourned for Lunch  
till Fourteen of the Clock.

14.05 hrs

The Lok Sabha re-assembled after  
Lunch at five Minutes past Fourteen  
of the Clock.

ALCOCK ASHDOWN COMPANY  
LIMITED (ACQUISITION OF  
UNDERTAKINGS) AMENDMENT  
BILL—Contd.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

[*English*]

SHRI C. MADHAV REDDI (Adilabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I support this Bill. There are one or two points which I would like to mention in this connection.

While going through the Bill I find that there is no clause by which the Government of India will be protected against the future litigation. May be that the present units, which are under the Gujarat Government and the Mazagon Dock Limited are incurring losses or their liabilities are more than the assets, but whatever it may be, we should safeguard our position. According to this Bill, after the de jure transfer of assets of these two units, a civil suit can lie against us. We do not know that. Such a safeguard was existing in the earlier Bill, but I do not see that safeguard here in this Bill. That should be taken care of so that we may not face any difficulties in future.

These two units which were run by the Company, called Alcock Ashdown Company Ltd. were running on losses. They were making ship building and many other essen-

tial items required for the industrial development of ship building etc. for Defence and in 1971, it went into difficulties and finally, the High Court ordered that this Company should be wound up. It was at this stage the Government of India took over the assets of the Company. They have not taken over the Company itself, because the Company was under liquidation by the orders of the High Court and a receiver had been appointed. At that stage what the Government of India had done by passing an Act in 1973 was to take over the assets of these two units, formerly belonging to this Company. Now, the Company is not in existence; it has been wound up. What exists today is only the assets of the former Companies which are now being managed by the Mazagaon Dock Ltd. and the Industries Commissioner, Government of Gujarat. This is the actual position as far as the legal position is concerned.

We are very happy that we are transferring the full ownership rights to these institutions and I have no objection to that. In fact, that should have been done a long time ago, there was no need for us to wait for fifteen years when *de facto*, we had transferred those units to these institutions. Now, when we are doing it, the only safeguard that we should provide is to see that in future nobody can go to the court against the Central Government. That provision should have been there. It is a lacuna and even at this stage I would request the hon. Minister to reconsider and move such an amendment to make a provision in the Bill.

**SHRI SRIBALLAV PANIGRAHI** (Deogarh): Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill whole-heartedly. In fact, in a way it is the fulfilment of the assurance given to the Government of Gujarat as also to Mazagon Dock Ltd., an undertaking of the Government of India, Ministry of Defence. Ever since taking over of these two units of this Company by the Government of India, their managements were entrusted to the Government of Gujarat and the Mazagon Dock Ltd. for the Bhavnagar and Bombay units respectively. And since then, over the period running to about 15 years,

they have been running these two units quite well.

Sir, an Hon. Member, Shri Indrajit Gupta from the other side, while participating in the discussion wanted to know about the health, the present condition of these two units. The very fact that over the years they have been managing these units and both the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India Undertaking are evincing keen interest to take the ownership of these two units shows that the health of these two units is good enough. They are in excellent health, otherwise they would be quite enthusiastic to wash off their hands from these units. Had they not been in good health had they not been running properly, both the Government of Gujarat and the Government of India Undertaking would be quite enthusiastic to wash off their hands.

At one time this was a prestigious company. About 94 years ago, the Britishers had established this company and as in other fields here also they exploited the workers to the fullest extent possible. They repatriated some hundreds and crores of rupees from this company. When we achieved independence, they in their wisdom realised that they could not ~~only~~ <sup>only</sup> the situation any more and that for the workers to sell away the shares of this company, the workers of Mundhra. Thus Mundhra came to own the factory. But, Sir, again it is reported that the Mundhra also plundered the wealth of this company in as much as it cornered about 1.65 crores of rupees.

I would like to know from the Hon. Minister what steps have been taken over the years to realise this amount from the Mundhras. It is good on part of the Government of India to take over the company. So, I would like to know the steps taken by the Government in the matter of recovery of this amount from Mundhras.

In the Statement of Objects, it has been mentioned that they have been evincing keen interest to finally take over both the Gujarat and the Mazagon Dock units respectively. That is now going to be fulfilled. In a sense it could be said that it was taken over some 14 or 15 years ago and now it is going to be nationalised with the ownership of these

[Shri Sriballav Panigrahi]

units vested with Gujarat Government and the Mazagon Dock Ltd. and Defence Ministry and its wing.

Then, Sir, some doubts were raised that when there is litigation, the Government would again have to amend the Act. In 1973-74, such an occasion arose. After the take over also, the other party had taken recourse to litigation and there were some complications. Later on, that was overcome by bringing in suitable amendments to the Act. But I do not think, any such occasion would arise now. Even if such a problem occurs, who are the parties among whom it has to be sorted out? The parties concerned will be the Government of India, Government of Gujarat, the undertaking under the control of the Ministry of Defence and the workers. Therefore, it will not be a problem. Anyway, the hon. Minister may carefully look into this aspect also.

I would conclude by mentioning just one point. During 1973-74 also, there was a demand from certain quarters for the formation of a cooperative of the workers. The employees must be involved in the management. Since it is our professed philosophy and policy to ensure workers' participation, I would urge upon the Minister for Industries who is present, to consider this aspect. The workers are obviously working in a very cordial atmosphere and they are restoring the good health of these two units. The hon. Minister may kindly see whether the workers can be better associated with the management. This aspect should be examined. Of course, it has been provided in the Bill itself that the interest of the workers will be safeguarded. I urge upon the Government and the Minister that this has to be very much ensured.

With these words, I support the Bill, once again requesting the hon. Minister to kindly examine and accept the suggestions given by me. Thank you.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central): Sir, I am concerned about the welfare of the workers of the Alcock Ashdown Company and the Mazagon Dock. I got my recognised union in these units for the last eight years or so. Technically, the Minister may be agreeing to every thing.

would like to raise a very important point. This unit is owned by the great Mundhra family and they have ruined these two or three units. One of them is this Alcock Ashdown and the other is the Richardson and Cruddas, which happens to be a public sector unit and which is running at a loss of Rs. 15 crores. At present, the union of this unit is also with me. The Alcock Ashdown has ruined this unit and nearly 2,000 workers in Bombay were out of job for four years and there were a lot of agitations. When the Centre had taken over this unit, out of those 2,000 workers just about 800 workers were taken or it may not be even 800. As far as the remaining workers are concerned, they did not get even their terminal dues and many of them died too. Some of their litigations are still pending in the Supreme Court and the High Court. You are taking over this company and that is all right. But I would like to know from the hon. Minister as to what action is being contemplated against the great Mundhras, who are responsible for the closure of the unit. The real culprit who has retained the money and who is acting against the interests of the workers and the Government is scotfree. And it is not just one unit. There is also the Richardson and Cruddas running at a loss of Rs. 15,000 crores. All these points should be answered by the Minister in this House. That is my request. I stress this point because 1500 workers had retired or died and their dues have not yet been cleared. As regards the workers who are taken into the Mazagon Dock, their pay has been brought down to the start of the scale and not fixed at the final level. So, they are losers on this front too. Of course, the fate of about 600 to 700 workers who are employed in the Mazagon Dock is very good. It is so because they are with my union and it is not because of the efforts of the Government. They amalgamated with the 14,000 other workers there and we are looking after their interests very well. Anyway, that is not the question here. The question is that the Alcock Ashdown Branch in the Mazagon Dock is doing a very good job on the offshore platforms and the workers have been contributing a lot through their good work. Mazagon



Dock has spent about Rs. 100 crores for its development in the last five years and the unit is doing very well. Now, Sir, you are handing over this Alcock Ashdown to the Mazagon Dock, which is a Defence unit. Now again the stand of the Government is changing. During the last three years, the contracts for the off-shore platform were not given to the Mazagon Dock. The contracts were given to the Korean or Thai companies. That is why they are competing. During the last discussion on privatisation, you have allowed the foreign companies to compete with the Indian companies, particularly in regard to the putting up of platforms. With the result workers of the Mazagon Dock were kept idle. They didn't have any work. During the last three years, the losses of the Mazagon Dock went up from Rs. 18 crores to Rs. 20 crores. This is my main agony. In this connection, I had written a letter to the Defence Ministry. I had a talk with Shri Shivraj Patil. The fault mainly lies in the hands of the management. The top officials are not looking after this Dock properly. In the Mazagon Dock about 14000 workers are working. They hardly had any work to do. But still you were paying them salary. I want that the Government should fix responsibility. They should give work to the workers. Nobody is bothered even to see what they are doing. They have changed the Director of the Company. Still there is no work.

Therefore, I appeal to the Minister to look into this problem, so that it is not aggravated any further. In the last two years, over 2000 workers—who were juniors and who were working in the temporary capacity—were removed. I am fighting a battle for those workers in the Courts. Out of these 2000 workers, about 600 of them were from Alcock Ashdown Company. Still you are not looking after this unit properly. In spite of my taking up with the Government, nobody is even bothered to look after this company. I would say that because of our Union, the workers' interests are being protected.

Now, the Government is coming forward to reduce the Dearness Allowance given to the workers in the Mazagon Dock. For the

last three years, they were trying to reduce their Dearness Allowance. They want to introduce the Industrial D.A. I am fighting this case in the Courts. The High Court has given us the stay order. It is because of this stay order, we were able to protect their Dearness Allowance which they are getting, till now. I am making this charge on the Government. You see the existing wage structure of the Bharat Petroleum Company. If you continue to work against the interests of the workers one day you will definitely find that the workers will suffer. So we are taking legal actions. We are agitating for the benefit of the workers. So far, we have protected the interests of the workers.

In this Bill you have said that the interests of the workers will be protected. Their Provident Fund will be protected. Everything will be protected. I do not know why you are so allergic to the Mazagon Dock and the Alcock Ashdown Company. Here I don't think you have protected anything. It is we who have protected the interests of the workers by our legal battles. You are just giving lip sympathies, here in this House. Each and every Member talked here about the welfare of the workers but nobody is keen to do anything concrete for the workers. Already about 11,000 workers were retired. Their dues are not being paid.

Regarding the technical aspects, I can agree. The points which were raised here should be given a serious consideration by the Government. Now, I would like to ask the Government, how much money was swallowed by Mundhra. How much money was spent for taking over the company? What is the fate of the workers? May I know from you whether their dues are paid or not or this Government is going to protect the interests of these workers or not?

After the privatisation, you are giving contracts to the Iranian or Korean people. You take the case of ONGC platform. This unit is suffering. We have built shipyards for the submarines. But now you are purchasing the Sub-marines from a West German firm.

Now I want to point out to you that in Bombay about 171 textile mills are lying

[Dr. Datta Samant]

sick. Take for example Wymen Gordon, Scindia, Metal Box, etc. I don't know what the Government is going to do. Now you want to shift these units to other places. You have announced that Government is not a hospital to look after the patients. The Government is not going to take over any unit. But what about those who are responsible for creating this type of situation. In other respects, your policy is to move towards privatization. So, this is a serious aspect which I would like to raise in this House.

Another point : there is a BHEL unit near Bombay. It is manufacturing video tubes—white and colour. It is running at a profit. This Government is going to give this to the private sector. Only God can understand the attitude of this Government. You are always moving towards privatization. I do not think we will be a party to it.

So, as far as this Bill is concerned, let the hon. Minister clear all the points *e.g.* liabilities, losses, and workers interests and what Government has done for them. Only then we can support it.

SHRI CHINTAMANI JENA (Balasore) : I rise to support this amendment Bill, and I would like to speak in my mother-tongue Oriya, for which I have already informed the Secretariat, for its interpretation.

\*Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill. I would like to speak in my mother tongue Oriya about which I have already intimated.

Sir, many Honourable Members have already spoken on this Bill. They have covered almost all the points. Still, I would like to say a few things. The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited comprised two units. One was located at Bombay and other was in Bhavnagar, in the state of Gujarat. Both these units were facing severe financial crisis. The employees working in these two units were facing a lot of problems. The service conditions of those employees were not being

properly protected. At that point of time, the Government took a decision to take over these two units. The Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Bill was passed in 1973. Immediately after the acquisition of the undertaking, the Central Government, in exercise of its powers, entrusted the management and the administration of the two Units to Mazagon Dock Ltd. and the Industry Commissioner, Gujarat respectively. The Mazagon Dock Limited is a Government of India Undertaking under the Ministry of Defence and the Bhavnagar Unit is under the Department of Industry of the State Government of Gujarat. It is heartening to note that both these Units are now working very well. I take this opportunity to thank our Government for taking right decision at the right time. But some problems arose at a later stage with regard to the transfer of the assets of these two Units. Under the existing provisions of the Act, the transfer of assets of the two units would not become possible. After examining the provisions of the Act, it appeared that in the absence of the specific provisions the Central Government can not transfer the rights, title and interest vested in it to any other Government organisation. Therefore, it was felt necessary to bring forward an amending legislation. The Bill seeks to re-vest the property of the Bhavnagar and Bombay Units of the Undertakings of the Alcock Ashdown Company in the State Government of Gujarat and Mazagon Dock respectively. While speaking on this Bill, I would like to say one thing in regard to the employees working in these two Units. Sir, a few months ago, we were discussing the Bharat Petroleum take-over Bill. Bharat Petroleum Ltd. was earlier owned by Burmah Shell. There were some employees working in that company before the take-over. Their service conditions were not regulated properly. They did not get the same benefit and privileges enjoyed by the employees recruited after the take over. In some cases the newly recruited employees did not get the same scale drawn by the employees working in that Company prior to take-over. However, this problem might have been sorted out now.

\*Translation of the speech originally delivered in Oriya.

Sir, the policy of our Government is to safeguard the interest of the employees and workers at any cost. I am glad that the present Bill seeks to safeguard the interest of the existing employees of Bhavnagar unit. But it is generally seen that some State Governments do not pay proper attention to safeguard the interest of the employees. The Bill is now going to be passed. At this stage, I would like to ask one question to the Honourable Minister. I hope, he will tell us if the amendments made in the Bill can help the employees. As I had said earlier, the policy of our Government is always to safeguard the interest of the workers. I hope the Government will see to it that the employees working in these units are allowed to continue in service. So also the transfer of the provident fund and other funds to the State Government should be restored and regulated.

Another thing I would like to say with regard to the workers. As you know, our Government is laying emphasis on workers participation in management. In the case of the present two Units, the workers should be allowed to participate in the management. I thank the Ministry of Defence as well as the Government of Gujarat for running these two units quite satisfactorily. After the passing of the Bill, it should also be seen that they perform quite well. Though this is a small amendment Bill, it will go a long way in safeguarding the interest of the workers. I think the Honourable Minister for bringing such Bill. I once again support the Bill wholeheartedly and conclude my speech.

**SHRI HARISH RAWAT (Almora):**  
Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I welcome this Bill, which has been brought to observe a technical formality. Through this Bill, the Government intends to transfer technically the ownership of those units to Mazagaon Dock Ltd. and the Government of Gujarat which are already being managed by them. I would like to congratulate the hon. Minister for his efforts to safeguard the interests of the employees through this Bill. It has been ensured that the employees presently working in these units are not retrenched by the management of Mazagaon Dock Ltd. or by

the Government of Gujarat. The benefits of provident funds etc. are also protected. In 1973, when the Central Government had taken over these units, these units were being managed by some private party which had liabilities towards its employees but since then nothing has been done to recover the amount of liability from that private party and give it to the employees. Whatever action you had taken in this regard, is now under litigation. Nothing was done to safeguard the interests of the employees. I would like to request the hon. Minister to see that no complications are created in this regard and whenever we take over the sick units, we should take care that the people responsible for the sickness of these units should not be left scot free. There should be a provision in the Act to make the recoveries of the liabilities from the previous owners binding on them at the time of the taking over of the units, otherwise such tendencies will continue to increase and we will also continue to take over the sick units.

I would like to make one more request to the hon. Minister. Two units have been taken over. It has been stated that the sick units of the public sector will be handed over to the private sector, but my submission is that instead of this exercise, we may form an employees' co-operative and may revive the sick units again, after writing off the old dues. That will develop a healthy-trend and a participatory culture among the workers to make them feel more responsible. Besides this, we will also be cleared of the charge being levelled against us that we are handing over sick public sector units to the private sector and closing down the sick units of the private sector, which is increasing unemployment. Hence, I would urge upon the Government to give a chance to the workers of sick units, if they are willing to form a co-operatives and thus revive their sick units. With these words I support the Bill.

[English]

**THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF INDUSTRIAL DEVELOPMENT IN THE MINISTRY OF INDUSTRY (SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM):**

[Shri M. Arunachalam]

Sir, I am grateful to the hon. Members for their interest in debate on the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Amendment Bill and the suggestions given by them. Most of the members, including my learned friend Mr. Indrajit Gupta were asking about the performance of the unit. Coming to the performance of the unit, the Alcock Ashdown Company was making profits till 1965 and it started declining from 1969 onwards and came to a closure in January 1971. After it was taken over, the unit has made steady progress with financial assistance from the Government of Gujarat and technical and marketing assistance from MDL. (*Interruptions*)

DR. DATTA SAMANT : What have you done to Mundhra ? You have taken over it.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : We are not concerned with it.

THE MINISTER OF INDUSTRY (SHRI J. YENGAL RAO) : We had taken over and Rs. 1 crores was paid as compensation and it is over. Now the question about payment of arrears to employees is before the court.

SHRI M. ARUNACHALAM : Coming to the profits made, the Company started making profits in 1982-83 when it made profits to the tune of Rs. 0.44 lakhs, in 1983-84 Rs. 6.06 lakhs, and in 1984-85 Rs. 28.20 lakhs. The unit has a sizeable plan of expansion, for construction of large size vessels etc. Looking to the long term future transfer of this undertaking to the Government of Gujarat will prove to be profitable.

Coming to the labour side, for safeguarding the interests of the employees—most of the members have raised this point—I would like to clarify that by virtue of the new Section 8C(1), every employee of the Bhavnagar unit shall become an employee of the State Government and shall hold office or service under that State Government with the same rights and privileges as to pension gratuity and other matters as would have been admissible to him if there had been no such vesting. The State Government, therefore, can-

not terminate the services or alter the terms and conditions of the employees without giving them hearing or without observing the principles of natural justice. Therefore, there is no scope for the apprehension that the State Government will exercise its power under Section 8C(1) arbitrarily.

Section 8C(3) provides that claims regarding any arrears of salary or wages are enforceable against the Central Government and not against the State Government. This also protects the interests of the employees.

Coming to the point raised by my learned friend, Shri Madhav Reddi, regarding the safeguarding of the interests of the Central Government in future for vesting of liabilities and assets, they shall be deemed to be the rights and liabilities of the State Government and Mazagon Dock Limited by virtue of Section 8A and 8B.

Further, according to 8E, all contracts, agreements, bonds, etc. shall be enforceable against the State Government from the date of vesting, and not against the Central Government. Therefore, there is no need for any further safeguards. I, therefore, request that the Bill may be passed with the amendments.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The question is :

“That the Bill further to amend the Alcock Ashdown Company Limited (Acquisition of Undertakings) Act, 1973, be taken into consideration.”

The motion was adopted.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We will now take up Clause by Clause consideration of the Bill. Clause 2.

The question is :

“That Clause 2 stand part of the Bill.”

The motion was adopted.

Clause 2 was added to the Bill.

Clause 3 (Insertions of new sections  
8A, 8B, 8C, 8D, 8E and 8F.)

*Amendment made :*

Page 4, line 8,—

for "1987" substitute "1988" (3)

(*Shri J. Vengal Rao*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-  
tion is :

"That Clause 3, as amended, stand part  
of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 3, as amended, was  
added to the Bill.

Clause 1—(Short title)

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 4,—

for "1987" substitute "1988" (2)

(*Shri J. Vengal Rao*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-  
tion is :

"That Clause 1, as amended, stand  
part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

Clause 1, as amended was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : There is an  
amendment to the Enacting Formula also.

**Enacting Formula**

*Amendment made :*

Page 1, line 1,

for "Thirty-eight" Substitute—

"Thirty-ninth" (1)

(*Shri J. Vengal Rao*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-  
tion is :

"That the Enacting Formula, as  
amended, stand part of the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The Enacting Formula, as amended,  
was added to the Bill.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The ques-  
tion is :

"That the long title stand part of  
the Bill."

The motion was adopted.

The long title was added to the Bill.

SHRI J. VENGAL RAO : Sir, I beg to  
move :

"That the Bill, as amended, be  
passed."

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : The ques-  
tion is :

"That the Bill, as amended, be  
passed."

The motion was adopted.

14.42 hrs.

**FOOD CORPORATIONS  
(AMENDMENT) BILL**

[*English*]

THE MINISTER OF STATE OF THE  
MINISTRY OF FOOD AND CIVIL  
SUPPLIES (SHRI SUKH RAM) : Sir, I beg  
to move :

"that the Bill further to amend the  
Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken  
into consideration".

Under Section 27 of the Food Corpora-  
tions Act 1964; a Food Corporation can  
take advance or borrow money from the  
Central Government or from any Scheduled  
bank or from any other bank or financial  
institution approved by the Central Govern-  
ment. The provisions of the Act do not  
permit FCI to borrow funds from other  
sources or to issue and sell bonds and  
debentures.

Clause 2 of the Food Corporations  
(Amendment) Bill 1987 proposes to amend  
Section 27 of the Food Corporations Act,  
1964 so as to enable the Food Corporation  
to raise funds by issue of bonds and debentures.

[Shri Sukh Ram]

tures and also by borrowing from Central Government and State Governments or other organisations, institutions or from public on such terms and conditions as may be approved by the Central Government.

The Bill may be taken into consideration.

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Motion moved :

“That the Bill further to amend the Food Corporations Act, 1964, be taken into consideration”.

Shri Thampan Thomas.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : Sir, of course this Bill is only for a small purpose of soliciting money by the Food Corporation of India to expend its activities. It is true. But I would like to point that the whole structure of Food Corporation of India is to be reviewed now and the purpose for which it is constituted whether it is available for the State Government.

I would like to point out one thing happened in my State, which has come to my notice, that the Food Corporation of India, carrying out the operations for the supply of food articles for the State, is not discharging its duties properly. Also the foodstuffs which were procured from other areas in the northern part of the country, where food surplus was there, and which were kept in stock for long period, are being transported to the southern side. This has been our experience. Even the food supplies made by the Food Corporation or the stocks kept in warehouses last year in Kerala had to be auctioned. Another thing is that the auctioned foodstuffs were subsequently purchased by the private parties and which were contaminated, comes back to the private shops or ration shops and again it goes for human consumption. Such things have happened. I have pointed out these things in this House also. But still the same process is continuing. In the recent days, another thing has occurred and of course, it was also known to the Central Government. I do not know why it has happened.

For my State, 1.45 lakh tonnes of rice were being supplied per month for supply through the public distribution system. That has been reduced to 1.25 lakh tonnes in the recent past. In Kerala June and July are the lean months for getting foodgrains and allotment from the Government of India has also been reduced. On enquiry it has been found that the FCI is not keeping sufficient stocks to meet this type of shortage. Now the position is that even my friend, Mr. Basheer, who is sitting here, courted arrest yesterday to protest against price rise in Kerala. Especially for rice it is happening because the Central Government is not providing rice and is cutting the quota which has been allotted. Earlier it was 1.45 lakh tonnes and now it has been reduced to 1.25 lakh tonnes. June and July are the lean months in which rice and other things are not available in the open market and naturally prices go up. Today the ordinary rice is selling between Rs. 5.50 and Rs. 7 per kg. This much price the common man cannot afford. Unless and until public distribution system is strengthened and sufficient quantity of rice is provided for that area, the prices will not come down. FCI is the agency which is supposed to do all these things. It has been found that FCI is not in a position to procure these things, stock them and supply in time to the States which are affected very badly. So one of the important functions assigned to FCI is not being carried out properly.

There are complaints against FCI for not making proper supply of all these things to the military. It has been found that FCI is mostly using private agencies and also other organisations for this purpose. Because of using private agencies and other people for the purpose of procuring things and supplying them directly to the parties, that has created a big problem. I understand that there are some CBI enquiries pending against FCI officials. Now, the Government of India has permitted FCI to raise resources through debentures, bank borrowings and other forms in order to expand their activities. But I would like to appeal to the Minister that sufficient safeguards should be made for the money which is being procured from the public for this purpose

and also the functions for which FCI is intended to work, should be properly streamlined.

SHRI N. TOMBI SINGH. (Inner Manipur) : I rise to support this Bill. This is a very small Bill with a very limited purpose. The FCI is doing good work all over the country and then this Bill will be providing additional resources for that purpose.

In fact, in certain areas, particularly north-east where communication facilities are very poor, people believe in hoarding foodgrains. With particular reference to my State, Manipur, people still continue the tradition of hoarding foodgrains at the time of harvest. When procurement season starts, the Government support price is so low compared with the prevailing harvest price in that area, naturally foodgrains, particularly rice which is of a very good quality, the private consumers go and collect whatever is available in the market. Naturally, FCI in Manipur and other similar areas do not have any programme for procurement. For such areas there are other foodgrains. I had made repeated suggestions in the forum of this House regarding procurement of foodgrains like maize where which is grown very favourably in that area. But then there is no stocking facility. Although producing of maize is of a very high order, people only produce it as a fancy food because there is no facility for procurement and preservation. People themselves cannot stock it for their future use. This maize crop is so favourable that it can be grown in large areas if encouragement is given for that. So, I would like to reiterate my demand to the Government that facilities for procurement and stocking of maize should be provided there.

Manipur, Nagaland and, I think, Mizoram also have similar fertility and favourable areas for production of maize. The lands of the farmers and of the laymen are just going waste. They are not being used even for petty cultivation. These hill slopes, foothills and high-lying areas are also good for this kind of a crop. So, I would like to get a positive reply from the hon.

Minister, when he makes his reply to this debate, whether the Government will be ready with a proposal to give more working capital and more money for investment after the diversification of resources for borrowings. This is my one particular suggestion.

The other suggestion that I would like to make in respect of the North-East is that at present Shillong is the regional headquarters of the FCI. Shillong is quite out of the way for all the North-Eastern States. For Nagaland, Tripura, Manipur and Mizoram, Shillong is not a very favourable centre. Shillong continues to be an important centre because it has been the capital of Assam before the separation of Meghalaya, Mizoram and Nagaland from Assam. Now Assam has got its own capital. We do not object to having a regional centre at Shillong, but we have been suggesting that State like Tripura, Nagaland and Manipur should have their own regional centres. Now they are working at the district level. What I would suggest to the Government is that even with limited power, with the limited staff, at least the official status of the officers working in Agartala, Imphal and other State capitals in the North-East, should be raised to the level of the regional staff. This I have been suggesting off and on, but so far we have not got any positive or favourable response from the Government. It is not merely a question of giving advantages to them, it is a question of giving status because when every small State unit has to go for guidance and assistance to another State Capital which is far away, which is quite out of the way, it is very inconvenient for them. So, my suggestion is that in spite of the limited work, limited functions, the State capitals should have their own regional headquarters. This is my suggestion.

I hope the hon. Minister will react favourable to these demands of the small States. With these suggestions, I conclude.

[Translation]

SHRI JANAK RAJ GUPTA (Jammu) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I rise to support this Bill. Undoubtedly our hon. Minister Shri Sukhrum has taken a right step. During the last two-three years, Food

[Shri Janak Raj Gupta]

Corporation of India has done excellent work. Wherever the people were in need of foodgrains, they immediately supplied it to them. Even in the drought hit areas, they didn't let my problem arise. At this stage I would like to draw the attention of the hon. Minister to one or two problems of my state Jammu. Although the hon. Minister is fully acquainted with my state, because like his own state, Jammu-Kashmir is also a backward state having an extensive hill area and facing almost the some difficulties and problems. To get their foodgrains, the people of that area have to walk 10-15 kilometres to reach any town or district. It is right that Government have constructed its godowns at many places and other facilities have also been provided there, but in my state, there are also inaccessible and remote hill areas like Laddakh, Leh, Kargil and Kirhtwar. Leh is the constituency of our hon. Minister for Parliamentary Affairs. In that area, the roads remain open only for 3-4 months in a year and for other 6-8 months, they are totally blocked. During that period, there are no means of transport available to supply foodgrains and other eatables to the people residing in that area. Hence my first submission to the hon. Minister is that instead of wheat, wheatflour may be supplied to our area, because there is no grinding or flour mill or any other such arrangement in this area to grind the wheat. Thus the people shall have not to face any difficulty.

There are quite inadequate storage facilities in my State. A sufficient quantity of foodgrains should be kept stored there, so that it can be used in the winter season or in the event of any natural calamities.

In my State, there are many remote areas like Padar, Kishtwar, Poonch, Rajouri etc. where the residents have to face many difficulties. I would like to bring to your notice that recently a large number of people were rendered homeless due to floods in Paragneal area of my constituency Jammu. These people had to be evacuated from that place by helicopters, and today, some of them are putting up in a school

building and some are on roads. I urge upon the Government to upon fair price shops there as early as possible, so that the people can get some benefit of them and can buy the essential commodities from these shops.

I am grateful to the hon. Minister, for it is in his notice and he has also helped us to a great extent. Recently a labour conference was held there under the aegis of Food Corporation of India, in which the hon. Minister, Shri Azad and myself was present there. In that conference, many demands were made and one of these demands, was that the contractor system should be done away with and instead, the mate system should be adopted in the Food Corporation, so that the labourers working there may get full benefits of their toil. On the other hand, the Food Corporation has made many improvements in our State. They have built up many godowns and have stored wheat and rice etc., but the existing storage capacity needs to be raised further. You should also make procurements there and keep the reserve of such quantity and quality of foodgrains there so that the people may get it easily at the time of their requirement. With these words, I support this Bill which has been introduced in the House.

15.00 hrs.

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya):  
Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, I support the Bill introduced by the hon. Minister regarding F.C.I. The F.C.I. is the department which makes the timely supply of all the essential commodities to the people of this country. This country faced a tremendous drought and in those horrible times it was the Food Corporation of India which had made everything available to the people at the proper time and as per their requirements. Thus they made a significant contribution in this regard and for that I thank the F.C.I.

[English]

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Mr. Swarup Ram, you can continue tomorrow.



16.01 hrs.

(Interruptions)

[English]

DISCUSSION UNDER RULE 193

Situation arising out of the recent publication of certain documents in a national daily in regard to the alleged payment of commission in connection with the Bofors contract

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : We shall now take up Discussion under Rule 193. Mr. Narayan Choubey may raise the discussion.

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY (Puri) : Sir, I have a point of order today.

[Translation]

SHRI RAMSWAROOP RAM (Gaya) : There are many other very important questions before the country. For how long will you continue with this Bofors. Now please finish it. It has no substance.

15.02 hrs

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Why are you speaking without my permission ?

[English]

Why are you doing it without my permission ? Nothing goes on record. Mr. Mohanty, what is your point of order ?

(Interruptions)

SHRI BRAJAMOHAN MOHANTY : Sir, I invite your kind attention to clause (ii) of Rule 194, which has been recently amended on 30th April 1987 wherein it has been provided; "It is not exceeding two hours, or before the end of the sitting." Either you should start the discussion at 4 O' clock or at 6 O' clock. So, I would welcome the exuberance of Mr. Choubey.

MR. SPEAKER : No point in this point of order. Overruled.

SHRI SHANKAR LAL (Pali) : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : What is your point of order.

[Translation]

SHRI SHANKAR LAL : Mr. Speaker, Sir, I want to draw your attention to sub-clause 4 of rule 352. It has been mentioned in it :—

[English]

"reflect on any determination of the House except on a motion for rescinding it."

[Translation]

Keeping this in view, I submit.....

[English]

MR. SPEAKER : Overruled. No point of order. Please take your seat. Overruled. Nothing doing.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is a maiden point of order, Sir, (Interruptions).

MR. SPEAKER : Maiden remains a maiden ! Now, Mr. Narayan Choubey.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY (Midnapore) : Sir, salvos have again been fired and the guns have again boomed, but now these guns are from the reporters of the famous paper, *The Hindu*, and these guns have boomed to demolish the castles of the Hindujas, the Bofors, the Government of India and last but not the least, the Joint Parliamentary Committee chaired by Shri Shankaranand, who was again been inducted in the Central Cabinet as recognition of his service—the cover up. (Interruptions). Sir, the *Hindu* document has revealed many important facts. (Interruptions). Yes, the document published in the *Hindu* (Interruptions).

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur) :

Mr. Speaker, Sir, to Shri Choubey, I want to say this only :—

“Lag Raha Hai Dilruba Ki  
Ladkharati Chal Se, Phir Mara Chuha  
Nikalenge, Phate Rumal se.”

MR. SPEAKER : Please tell me, from when has he become your beloved ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, it is not a ‘Chuha’ (rat).

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur) : All rats have gone in bye-election.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is not a rat, A man saw a pig on the way, All the Brahmins went away from there, Some one told that the elephant had become shorter ; some one told that the rat had grown larger. I wish you may become wiser.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE (Bolpur) : Will they become wiser ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is wish.

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Bairagi, do not tease him, otherwise he will say ‘Punar mushiko Bhay’ (you may again become rat)

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Bofors made the payments of commissions. It is clearly established. The payments ranged from 0.96% to 6% depending on the items involved for winning the contract of March 24, 1986, i.e. this gun contract.

Another thing is, the winding up costs story carried out by Bofors and accepted by Joint Parliamentary Committee, the Government of India and the Attorney General as reasonable and legally sustainable, is proved to be wrong. These things have been sustained and proved quite elaborately. It has been proved that Svenska Incorporated registered in Panama and Win Chadha's Anatronc General, registered in India are the same, directly linked to cover the same transactions, services and obligations and worked for the same beneficiaries. That

has been completely proved. In other words, Win Chadha served as a conduit of largest category of Bofors payments totalling more than 188.4 million SEK for gun deal, into secret Swiss account.

AN HON. MEMBER : It is hearsay.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : It is not hearsay. It is in the documents which are not to be relished by you, since you belong to the Party which tries to cover up anything.

Svenska-Anatronc nexus violated Indian laws, made big breach of faith and constituted a massive fraud on the Indian people and decision-making process relevant even to our Defence sector. I beg to submit such is the manoeuvre of this Government that even the Defence of this country is not safe in their hands. It has been proved beyond doubt that there has been link between Pitco Sangam Limited of Hindujas, on a ‘care of’ basis. It has been proved that Pitco accounts became Moresco-Moineao resulting in payment of 81 million SEK to three highly secret Swiss bank accounts, namely, Lotus, Tulip and Mont Blanc. Who is this Lotus ?

It has been further proved, *the Hindu* documents established that Bofors spoke lies before the Government of India, the Joint Parliamentary Committee, before the Swedish National Audit Bureau and to the peoples of India and Sweden, when it said that no commissions were paid to any Indian recipient. They spoke blatant lies and the Government of India accepted it that it has no knowledge of Indian involvement, no payments of Bofors-India gun deal were made after December, 1986 and that the payments represented only winding up costs settled through termination negotiations for settlement of pre-existing contractual obligations of Bofors. Yes, you see, how wrong and cock and bull story is this statement, that these payments had nothing to do with Bofors-India gun contract. It is totally a blatant lie spoken by the AB Bofors Limited and the Government of India accepted it and the Government of India accepted it. Documents further suggest but for revelation in the media namely Lwiss Radio 4% of the

total contract value of SEK 8,400 million would have exceeded SEK 319.4 million and that Bofors was well in the process of making payment into secret Swiss bank accounts. All these have been proved to the hilt.

It is further proved that Bofors violated the condition precedent to the conclusion of the gun contract with India that no agent or middleman should be involved in the deal and that no commission should be paid to them. The winding up story is absolutely wrong and has no legs to stand in any court of law not to mention any public forum of common sense.

Bofors concocted the winding up story to explain away SEK 319.4 million relating to March 24, 1986, gun deal. But payment of 6% of contract value continued to Sveneska in 1987 an pre-gun military transaction between Bofors and Government of India.

Bofors claimed that no gun related payments were made after December, 1986. But Hindu documents prove 0.96% commission continued to be paid at least up to March 30, 1987.

How this Bofors story started? This Bofors story shook the entire country. You know the whole story and I will be very brief that on 16th April, 87 Swiss radio reported elaborately that Bofors had paid bribes to important Indian leaders for winning contract to export guns to India. The news came in the press. What was the Government's reaction? What did the Government say? May I quote what was the Government's reaction?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI  
SANTOSH MOHAN DEV) : Cock and bull  
story of the *Hindu*. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You made such a mess on defence matters that you have been changed. Don't talk of defence matters.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : After the defence scandal, you are inundated by Allahabad scandal.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Government said the report was baseless, false, mischievous and meant for destabilising the country. Anything about the corruption on the part of Government, if it comes to the press and which shakes the morale of the people, is described by the Government as destabilising. It seems as if that if the Congress Government is destabilised, the country itself becomes destabilised!

You know the story of the Mahabharata. It is stated in the Mahabharata, "Tasmin tuste jagat tuste, Rajiv tuste Bharat tuste" "If Lord Krishana becomes happy, the world becomes happy." It so happened that while the Pandavas were living in the jungles, Duryodhana wanted to punish them and sent Rishi Durvasa with 10,000 disciples to the house of Pandavas to have some food and the story goes that Draupadi could feed any number of people before she herself had taken her food. But she cannot feed anybody if she took any food already. Now when these 10,000 disciples came, Draupadi was having sunbath after taking her meals. The 10,000 disciples said "We want some food." Draupadi become afraid. Draupadi called Lord Krishna. Lord Krishna came and asked : "What has happened to you?" Draupadi told : "*Durvasha Rishi* will just give me *Abishap*. We will all die." Lord Krishna said : "Don't worry. I am there. Have you saved any one single grain in your pot?" To this question, Draupadi said : "Yes, there is one." Lord Krishna said : "Give it to me." He took it in his mouth and then said : "triptoh." I am *Tript*. My belly is full. The people's belly is full. The belly of dogs, cats, cows and buffaloes etc. is all full.

"Tasmin tuste, Jagat tustah"

Rajiv tuste, Bharat tustah"

SHRI TARUN KANTI GHOSH  
(Barasat) : Please don't make fun of Lord Krishna. That is not right. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, he has not read Mahabharata. This is not an allegation...(*Interruptions*) Do you think this as an allegation?...(*Interruptions*) I am sorry.

SHRI ANANDA GOPAL MUKHOPADHYAY (Asansol) : Sir, we have got noth-

[Shri Ananda Gopal Mukhopadhyay]

ing to say. We are hearing Mahabharatha from Shri Narayan Choubey.

"Tavat Shobhata Murkhah,  
Javat Kinchit Navashoh"

SHRI SATYAGOPAL MISRA  
(Tamluk) : Please tell it to your Prime Minister.

[Translation]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI : Perhaps you might be knowing that Lord Krishna is an incarnation of 'Narayana'.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Then worship me.

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : What did this Swedish Audit Bureau Report say ? It says : "An agreement exists between M/s. ABI Bofors ..and...concerning the settlement of commission...that considerable amount have been paid subsequently to, among others, M/s. ABI Bofors' previous agents in India". This is in this report. Only then did the Government of India say that there should be some inquiry. Before that they said that there was no question of inquiry. They said that everything was baseless and wrong and whatever was stated in the Press, whatever was stated in the Swedish Radio and whatever come out in the world Press was wrong. They maintained this stand till the Swedish National Audit Bureau made a report. Then the Government searched here and there and thought that a Joint Parliamentary Committee should be formed and is should inquire into the allegations. They wanted that inquiry be made. But the terms and conditions were such that the Opposition stayed away. First of all, they did not want to do anything. Then they said that inquiry should be made. The point is that the inquiry should prove that they are not guilty. The terms and conditions were so manoeuvred that the Opposition stayed away from the Committee.

MR. SPEAKER : Choubey-ji, I think we reached this stage after quite a lot of discussions. I think we better proceed further. You may make some more points.

We have already said so many things regarding that.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Then, the JPC was set up. The Committee conducted several meetings. The JPC went from place to place. The JPC was chaired by our hon. Minister Shir Shankaranand. They finally came to the conclusion and said : "There is no evidence to show that any middleman was involved in the process of the acquisition of the Bofors gun." This is the conclusion. They further said : "There is also no evidence to substantiate the allegation of commissions or bribes having been paid to anyone. Therefore, the question of payments to any Indian or Indian Company, whether resident in India or not, does not arise especially as no evidence to the contrary is forthcoming from any quarter". So, the conclusion is very broad. These are the conclusions. I do not want to take up your time. This is the conclusion they brought out in this book. Here is the *Moorshika*. (Interruptions) Here is the rat.

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : He was right all along... This is what you had in your handkerchief. That is what you say. (Interruptions)

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He was right regarding this. How does it stand now ? First of all, there was total denial. Then the Swedish Audit Bureau report came. Then the JPC was set up. Then came JPC's total denial. Now reports have come in the *Hindu* giving all the details. I thank the Reporters of the *Hindu*. If two or three Reporters of the *Hindu* could publish such documents, could go into such documents, could unearth so many things, I fail to understand why the Government of India agencies, with so many officers, so many facilities, have failed to bring out the truth; I do not know why...

AN HON. MEMBER : They were bribed.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I do not know whether they were bribed or not. Perhaps, they were requested not to uncover the truth; perhaps, they were prevailed upon not to uncover the truth. I do not think, the Indian officers are so inefficient that they

cannot tackle this problem. Now we find this game :

"Murgi Kair Karaye Kair Karaye anda pare na"

Again the CBI has been asked to inquire, and I am told that the CBI Chief, who is supposed to make the inquiry, has been given one year's extension. The CBI too has come to the conclusion, "Yes; the Chadha Company has taken the commission". It has come in the press on 26th June or so. They have come to this conclusion. So, the Government has been caught. They may deny it, but they have been caught.

[Translation]

I have not eaten the butter...*(Interruptions)*...tell what is it. Please think over what is said in this 'Bhajan' that 'I have not eaten butter, I have not eaten butter, I have not eaten butter.' He has not accepted till now. I have not eaten, I have not eaten, I have not eaten...*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Choubeyji, Lord Krishna had accepted at last that he had eaten the butter...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : They will also accept...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They have accepted...*(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : You may deny, but we say that you have taken the butter. On your mouth and on your lips, we find white spots. You are caught. You cannot escape. I again warn you, you are behaving like the flies in the spider's net.

[Translation]

More you try to hide, more you will be trapped in it. That is why you are being trapped despite your every effort to wriggle out of it. One after another disclosures are being made and more is likely to come out. Please do not be upset. *(Interruptions)*

I would like to say...*(Interruptions)*

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

[English]

If you move more, you cannot wriggle out of it. I again tell you, we want to uncover the Bofors story. The Bofors story is a story more thrilling and more exciting than any espionage novel. It is a story how our ruling class can cheat the Indian people; it is a story how they cheat the country; it is a story how they can cheat the country even at the cost of defence. The story has to be unravelled, the story has to be uncovered. So, we request you again : kindly appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee...

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK (Panaji) : You will boycott it.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : We will no more boycott it. Do not worry about that.

[Translation]

Make a genuine committee...you should make a Parliamentary committee, not...\*\**(Interruptions)*

[English]

SHRI K. S. RAO (Machilipatnam) : He is denigrating the Member of the JPC by calling them...\*\*...He must withdraw that word.

SHRI SHANTARAM NAIK : Sir, he is casting aspersions on the Members of the JPC. It was a body constituted by the House. Kindly pull him up, Sir. What he is talking is atrocious. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : That Committee should be chaired by a member of the Opposition Group. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : If 'Joker' is not unparliamentary, how is...\*\*...unparliamentary ?

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : If that is unparliamentary, I withdraw that word and I say...\*\*...If...\*\*is...unparliamentary, I substitute it by the word...\*\*...

MR. SPEAKAR : Sum up.

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : I urge upon the Government, please accept it. Allow this Parliament to unravel the

[Shri Narayan Choubey]

truth. Let the entire country know the whole truth of Bofors story for the future of this country so that the people of this country can know how a ruling class having no loyalty to the people can behave. They must learn this for future so that they can be in the Government which will be loyal to the people, loyal to the country, loyal to the defence of this country. Or you can keep your jambo jet ready. (*Interruptions*) For all the people jambo jet ready to fly to some other country as this leader from Philippines Mr. Marcos had to do.

So, I urge upon you and through you to this august body to accept our proposal to again appoint a Joint Parliamentary Committee which should go into details after the truth has come out in 'The Hindu' and that should be chaired by an opposition leader so that we can unravel and uncover the whole story for the benefit of the country and the people of this country. With these words, I conclude.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Allahabad): May I say, what Choubeyji has said, the whole story is known only to one person who is absent here.

[*Translation*]

SHRI BALKAVI BAIRAGI (Mandsaur): Raja Saheb, you know everything (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY: Jombo jet may be stationed but after getting down from jambo jet, you return that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER: Prof. Dandavate to speak.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE (Rajapur): Is there no speaker on the other side?

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER: They will speak later.

[*English*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE: Mr.

Speaker, Sir, before I come to the various documents, I would like to refer to very important lapses in this House which are closely related to the subject under consideration. The documents that are published by 'The Hindu' on the 22nd and 23rd June, 1988 and subsequent documents—about 70 have been published and also the one which was published earlier on 21st April—you will find that these documents had created a grave situation in this House also.

Sir, I wish to draw your attention to the fact that on the 4th of July, 1988, I submitted to you a notice of privilege against the Prime Minister, against the Defence Minister, against Mr. Win Chadha and I ought to have included some others in the VIP list. But these are two Members and one Mr. Win Chadha against whom I had given a privilege notice. I am deliberately starting with this because they are closely related to the subject under consideration and discussion today.

I wish to draw your attention to the fact that on 20th of April, 1987, the Defence Minister Shri K.C. Pant made a written statement in this House and he assured the House that as far as this Bofors transactions are concerned, there have been no involvement of a middleman and there have been no payment of commission at all. When the debate went on, the Prime Minister intervened, not in the debate but some question was posed and I do not want to repeat that. But in my notice, from the Lok Sabha records, I have quoted what exactly was said by the Prime Minister Shri Rajiv Gandhi. He again repeated that there was no question of a middleman and there was no question of any commission or bribe being paid. Sir, at a later stage, Joint Parliamentary Committee was set up to enquire into the Bofors. When the Committee investigated all the matters and report was completed, and as the irony would have it, Sir, almost at the same time when the Report was being presented to this House, we had before us the first important despatch from the Hindu. If I remember right, it was on 22nd April 1988 when there was in the banner headlines 'Bofors-Pitco payments linked to Hinduja's—documentary evidence' and the documents were published in Hindu.

When Mr. Chadha was called before the Committee—I don't want to go into the fact as to how he came here, whether he imposed any conditions, whether some concessions were given to him, whether an assurance was given to him that certain arrest will not take place, whether it was assured that he will have a safe exit from the country—he was asked to appear before the Committee. In fact, the tragedy of the situation is that the very main persons who were supposed to be guilty number one and two, though they were supposed to be the culprits, they were asked to stand in the Witness Box and they were given VIP treatment. They made certain statements.

In that very Report that has been submitted over here, we have been told as to what exactly was stated by them. It is stated in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report on Bofors in Para 7.159 :

“During his examination Shri Chadha further affirmed as under :”

That is what the Report says :

“He was never a middleman or an agent of Bofors in so far as he never performed any functions of a broker or a commission agent and was not engaged in any selling activities.”

(JPC Report, Page 162)

We had to rely on the Report. Categorically he had denied that he has acted as anybody's agent and received commission. As far as Mr. Win Chadha is concerned, the Prime Minister is concerned and the Defence Minister is concerned, two of them are on record in this House and the third one is on record in the Joint Parliamentary Committee which is a miniature of Parliament because all the rights and privileges of the Parliament are enjoyed by the Committee that has been set up by you from this very House. Therefore, in all the three cases when these important documents appeared in Hindu, if you accept the authenticity of these documents, in that case very clearly the Prime Minister, the Defence Minister and Mr. Win Chadha had misguided the House deliberately, committed contempt of the House and committed the breach of privilege of the House. That is

my contention. This House, through this debate, must take a serious note of the breach of Privileges committed by the Prime Minister of the country, the Defence Minister of the country and Mr. Win Chadha. Of course, I do not want to put Mr. Win Chadha on the pedestal of the Defence Minister and the Prime Minister; but unfortunately by their profession they are linked up together. I mean, profession of breach of privilege. I do not refer to any other profession. I am referring to the breach of privilege. Therefore, this is the most important aspect that has to be taken note of.

The question arises and I am sure that when you inquire into the matter to decide whether these is a *prima facie* case, I know that your first argument and premise will be whether these documents of Hindu are reliable and authentic. If they are proved to be reliable and authentic, then these Members have committed a breach of privilege. I think that is perfect logic.

Now I will argue as to why I contend that there is an authenticity to these documents. There are two or three aspects. In the past, whenever any of us from the Opposition side quoted any document that was embarrassing to the Ruling Party and the Government, there was a professional heckler in this House who always said CIA agent, CIA agent. He always said that. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He has been already elevated.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is almost professional; otherwise he could not do that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I am not referring to him. He has always said that.

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : Mr. Madhu, I would like you to withdraw that word about an Hon. Member of this House who is not present here. (Interruptions)

AN HON. MEMBER : He has not named anybody.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, the unknown need not be indentified. I am not referring to anyone in particular. Shouts were there. If it would have been one I could know.

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : It does not behove a person like you to mention like that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It behoved him to call us CIA agents. At that time I did not find any kind of indignation in you to stand up and say 'Do not call members of the Opposition as CIA agents?' You can call them anything else, I am always surprised by your selective sense of conscience.

Now, Sir, the question is what is the authenticity and I have two points to put forward here to establish indirectly the authenticity of these documents. First, in the past whenever documents were quoted or allegations were made it was said they were fabricated or we are somebody's agents but this time strangely enough when these documents were published not only members of the ruling party did not say that these are machinations of some agents or CIA agents but they said that we are appointing CBI inquiry to find out whether there is a *prima facie* case in the documents that have been published and probably investigations come later on. But the first thing that CBI would have decided whether it is worthwhile going into the material in these documents. If they were to find out at the very outset that the documents are fabricated and they have been engineered in that case straightaway they would have reported to the Government we need not proceed with the investigation. Because there is no *prima facie* case and these documents are fabricated and they would have been thrown to the dust-bin of history. I would like to know from the hon. Defence Minister because we have heard that CBI authorities had told him already that straightaway you cannot reject these documents. There is a *prima facie* evidence. There is substance in the documents. They do not appear to be fabricated otherwise straightaway they would have said no investigation is needed because they appear to be fabricated documents.

Second, in some of the documents that have been published in 'The Hindu' a reference has been made to win Chadha and it has been stated that there are certain evidences against Win Chadha having acted as an agent and certain payments having been made in certain bank accounts. All those documents are there.

You may recollect when Win Chadha came here to appear before the Joint Parliamentary Committee at that time when his work was over he was expected to return back to United States. At that time there were no restrictions. When he came he got the royal treatment and when he was to go away he would have got the similar treatment. There were certain rumours that he was likely to be arrested or his passport is likely to be confiscated but nothing of that type happened. But when the report appeared in 'The Hindu' in that case Government warned Win Chadha that he cannot leave the country at all. Now I could not be told by the Government that I cannot leave the country. None of my colleagues here can be told that they cannot leave the country. Initially they did not tell Win Chadha that he must not leave the country but only when these documents were published in 'The Hindu' in which indictment of Win Chadha was made and there was a stir in the public that this man seems to be having some skeletons in his cupboard, when Government also felt there seemed to be some skeletons in the cupboard of Win Chadha under those circumstances they told him that he cannot leave the country. On analysis of this indirect evidence Government did take cognizance of the documents which were printed in 'The Hindu' in which there was clear indictment that was made. I am sorry for the pronunciation. There is a touch of Maharashtra in that. I am very sorry that such indictments were made. And as a result of that, he was told not to leave the country. I have got all the documents and I need not go through all the documents. Actually, the type of those documents is also so small, it is very difficult to read them. Of course, for that I have brought the magnifying glass. Even then, it was worthwhile undertaking that exercise.

Sir, as far as all these documents are concerned, to my mind, four aspects have



been completely established. Despite the denials by the Joint Parliamentary Committee, despite the denials by Mr. Win Chadha and others, number one, it is established on the basis of the authenticity of the documents that secret agreements did exist and they are available here. I need not lay them on the table of the House because they are laid on every table in every house in the country. It has been clearly established that commissions are paid. Number three, it has been established that Win Chadha is linked up with Svenska payments. And it had been clearly established that all the story of winding-up charges is only a cooked up and a cover-up story. All the documents are there. Some manipulation of the dates is there. I will just make it explicitly clear that there is nothing like the winding-up charges. Some of the documents, which are there, have made these things explicitly clear. Without quoting all the documents, only I will give the reference. There are important extracts from JPC's report on Bofors which clearly conflict with whatever has appeared in *the Hindu*.

I am quoting from the Joint Parliamentary Committee's report :

- (1) "Bofors had not used any middle man, representative or agent to represent the company with the Indian authorities in order to win the Howitzer contract and negotiations took place directly between the Ministry of Defence and Bofors."

(JPC report page 167)

- (2) "Bofors had never paid or conspired to pay any bribes in connection with the Howitzer contract."

(JPC report page 167)

- (3) "There is no evidence to show that any part of the winding-up costs was paid to any Indian other resident in India or abroad."

(JPC report page 191)

There are non-resident Indians and there are non-Indian residents. There is reference to both. And

- (4) "7.159. During his examination, Shri Chadha further affirmed as under :—

He was never a middleman or an agent of Bofors in so far as he never performed any functions of a broker or a commission agent and was not engaged in any selling activities."

(JPC report page 162)

Now I will only make a reference to the important documents. I do not want to read them. I see that you are impatient. We are also impatient to expose all corruption. Number one, reference to document giving evidence of Commission, if you look at *'Frontline'*—they have just put all together (page 24)—you will get that.

Number two, a wonderful table of concordance : Svenska and Win Chadha's Anatomic (page 25). I have given that. A number of coincidences are given here.

Sir, I shall refer only to the page numbers and all that. Those who have no time, they can refer to the library. Those details have been given here. The third is a very important reference. The internal document of the Swedish Central Bank giving a monthly statement of transactions involving foreign exchange :

"According to the transaction listed 5th, on January 10, 1984 a commission payment (coded '62' of SEK 174, 522) was made to "Pitco Co. Sangham Ltd."

This is from Page 29 of *Front Line*—A communication from A.E. Services and another document, regarding a single payment by Bofors of SEK 50.46 millions as commission to A.E. Services. The commissions have been firmly linked to payments made by the Government of India to Bofors in 1986-87 against invoiced deliveries or as advances. You can find this on Page 32. These documents leave on doubt that payment of commission had taken place to the front companies. In this connection, I would like to know an answer to a specific question. A.E. Services is, at least, an important institution in this entire House of

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate] Corruption. There seems to be many transactions. Just now, that is not the matter under discussion but it is reliably learnt that as far as the contract of the Westland helicopters are concerned, it is the A.E. Services which have given the contract. The percentage has been fixed up and all the documents to which I made a cursory reference have been published in Hindu, as of Chitra Subramaniam who has worked out all the details as to what are the details of the contract, what is the amount involved, what is the percentage fixed, what is the amount said and what are the signatures, etc. are given here. Therefore, all these details having been given, it is clear that as far as these details are concerned, clear cut payment of commission has taken place and bribes had taken place. Now, therefore, I would link it up with that and I would like to know from the Defence Minister that as far as the A.E. Services are concerned, is it a fact that they were given the contract about Westland helicopters and what was the percentage of commission that was actually kept? Next, comes Government's failure to investigate.

SHRI K. C. PANT : It is not relevant to this debate.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I think if little irrelevance is there, relevant part will become dominant.

SHRI K. C. PANT : Your speech will not be complete without something irrelevant.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In that case, I will be waiting for your speech.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : You should use his magnifying glass to find out his relevance.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I would like to know the replies from the hon. Minister to specific queries. I would expect sharp and pointed answers. In spite of the information regarding from companies with their account numbers, commissions paid and the amounts of contracts, no successful enquiry could be made into these front companies. I have gone through the report. They say that some of them were

managed only by women. But that does not stop the mischief. I do not want to make any general allegation against women. I have to go home.

MR. SPEAKER : I was worrying about it.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : So, protect me in that case. Bofors and Win Chadha who were in the docks as culprits were put in the witness box by JPC and their contention was relied upon. Why is it that you rely upon this and especially when these details have come out? No further information was sought from Sweden after issuing of the report of the National Audit Bureau. After the National Audit Bureau had submitted its report, certain names were dropped out or omitted on the basis of commercial confidentiality and because of their commitment to the banks. A news had appeared and a complaint had been made in that country that after all these documents had come up and so many names had been revealed, how was it that the Government of India did not make any reference to Sweden saying: "When you submitted the National Audit Bureau Report, you had already omitted certain names, but now so many names are clear, we would like to know from you whether they are identical with the names which were in the report"? A Committee in Sweden is enquiring into the Bofors issue, that is called the Constitutional Committee. It is a Committee of the Parliament of Sweden. There has been a pressure from Members of both the sides, the Members of the ruling party as well as from the opposition parties—that is the beauty of Swedish experiment—and they are insisting: "Do not try to cover up anyone, let the Constitutional Committee go ahead with thorough investigations". Why is it that, we are not it all trying to seek any help from the Constitutional Committee which had already completed a lot of its work? Let the Government tell the House whether one of the front companies mentioned in the documents was the company to which, as I said earlier, Westland Helicopter contract was given and let us know exactly what was the percentage that was given to them.

Now, I come to a very vital aspect of

this entire problem. I hang my head in shame when I read in the newspapers that the Switzerland Government comes out with a statement that "we had unilaterally offered to the Government of India assistance in the investigation of Bofors and other episodes, we do not understand why they are not accepting our offer, why they are not getting our help." They do not know that all helps are not necessarily good helps, some of them are embarrassing. They are, however, feeling that way and therefore, a statement comes from the Switzerland Government that "we had unilaterally offered to the Government of India that we are prepared to assist you in the investigation of these details." I do not know why you are not prepared to accept help. As far as all other spheres are concerned, we have liberalised our imports. As far as this technical assistance for moral purposes is concerned, we will not be opposed to the liberalization of import of all the information from Switzerland. Full information should be sought regarding bank accounts and the issues clinched.

I can very well see, Sir, that you are impatient because others to have to speak; other speakers will be impatient; I am not referring to you.

Recently, one event has taken place and with that I will close my observations. Here, we may try to have hair-splitting and some may try to run away with some technicalities and have cover up operations to cover up frauds. You can indulge in such technicalities on the floor of the House, but as far as people are concerned, they are always straight-forward. Recently, 18 by-elections took place in this country. Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh who has become the centre of this issue of Bofors and has been campaigning on the issue of Bofors...*(Interrupts)*. I know it will be embarrassing for you...*(Interrupts)*. During these by-elections, I campaigned along with him and the only issue that became the major issue in the elections, specially at Allahabad, was the question of corruption at high places. We said that the Prime Minister himself should squarely take the responsibility of the fraud of the Bofors issue and all the malpractices that have taken place. We said in the public meetings that whosoever may be the candi-

date of the Congress Party, the fight at Allahabad constituency was the fight between Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh and the Prime Minister of the country, who is responsible for all this. And it was a referendum; the Allahabad election was a referendum on Bofors, a referendum on corruption. The referendum is clear. Peoples' opinion and verdict is clear. Now, all that this Government should do after this referendum is let them quit the Government, face the electorate, hold a mid-term poll and then vindicate their position.

**SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL** (Chandigarh): Mr. Speaker, Sir, I heard with attention the opening speaker Shri Choubey and also my esteemed colleague, Prof. Madhu Dandavate.

With regard to Shri Choubey, I would like to have said a number of things but one thing on which I take serious objection and I want the House to share the anguish and grief with me is when he said, "The earlier or the only Joint Parliamentary Committee which was constituted for going into this whole matter consisted of...\*\*..." If our friend still says it is correct, they should hang their heads in shame for calling me and my other hon. colleagues as...\*\*...I expect them to create better traditions in this House and the traditions they now want to create are to abuse each other.

At one stage Prof. Madhu Dandavate was saying, "The Joint Parliamentary Committee is a mini-Parliament." And at the same time whatever derogatory remarks are in their armoury, they are trying to use. I say, I feel greatly hurt. My experience of these committees emboldens me to say that when we sit in such committees, each one of us including the Opposition Members and ourselves, sits there cutting across the party lines.

**AN HON. MEMBER** : Not necessarily always.

**SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL** : I know the calibre which you people are now bringing in this House. I am very sorry to say so. But I do want to say that the credibility of the Parliament lies in the hands of the Members of Parliament themselves

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and if they want to tell the world outside that the Members of the Parliament are not doing their duties properly, whom are they denegrating? They are denegrating the Parliament. As I say, I have a sense of grief, a sense of sadness about it and I must share it with the House; otherwise I will not be true to myself.

16.00 hrs.

Now, what did the Joint Parliamentary Committee do; what efforts did they make; how was it appointed; what was the purpose of it and whether anything better could be achieved by the Parliamentary Committee? In order to judge as to where lies the truth; how the matter came to the House; how the House appointed a Committee which then went into the matter, some broad facts have been established. Those broad facts are not being challenged by anybody. When the earlier debate took place, those facts could not be challenged. Some people did try to challenge but those facts just could not be challenged. Now, the matter has again been brought before the House, only because some fresh developments have taken place. Otherwise, one thing is obvious. Earlier, the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee was discussed threadbare in both the Houses.

I may bring to the notice of the House how the whole situation developed which led to the appointment of a Joint Parliamentary Committee. May I bring one fact to the notice of the House which was taken note of by the Joint Parliamentary Committee itself? The officers of the Defence Services as well as the Defence Ministry stated before the Parliamentary Committee that in the Defence deals there always used to be agents. It was a recognised practice. May I bring it to the notice of the Members? I have every hope that all members have read the report. It was stated both by the Defence Secretary as well as the Deputy Commander-in-Chief of the Forces that it was a known fact. The Ministry of Defence always used to ask them about the commission to be paid and the agent to be appointed, so that they would know ultimately...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Sir, I am on a point of order,

MR. SPEAKER : Which rule has been infringed ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He is referring to the proceedings of the Joint Parliamentary... Committee *(Interruptions)*

MR. SPEAKER : No please. Overruled. No rule has been infringed and hence there is no point of order.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you loss temper ?

[*English*]

Please sit down. Why are you insisting on it unnecessarily? No infringement of any rule taken place. Please sit down.

*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you doing like this to each other? There is a good discussion going on. Mr. Jaipalji, let it continue. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : What I have been bringing to the notice of the House is what has already been written in the report of the Joint Parliamentary Committee.

In November 1984, when the new Government came, the Prime Minister said, "Hence forward, Defence deals will not have any middlemen. Defence deals will not be struck through agents. There will be only direct deals." When that situation arose, there were already four firms in the field. It was told to everybody that no middlemen or agents would be needed because the Government wanted only direct deals. It was also made clear to those firms that if they had kept any commission to be paid to any middleman or agent, they might reduce that commission from their offers because the Government would not like to have any commission agent. With that end in view, when the firms were told so, they did reduce their offers. Each firm did it. Then, the

Prime Minister was so insistent upon it that he talked about this matter with his counterpart in Sweden also. The late Prime Minister of Sweden then assured the Prime Minister that I have asked Bofors, "Bofors said, we have no middlemen." Then ultimately the whole thing proceeded. The Contract came into being. Now due to subsequent developments, which everybody knows, it came to the notice of the public that some amount has been paid. That amount was sometime Rs. 30 crores or Rs. 40 crores. Later on, the figure was round about Rs. 64 crores. Now the question arose, what is all this? The Bofors people's explanation is that before this situation came, we had our Consultants. We are running our business all the world over and we thought the Government might even take them as middlemen. So we tried to terminate their contracts. Only three courses were open—either they could straightaway go in for litigation, telling them here we terminate the Contracts, the actual litigation will come or they could terminate their Contracts by mutual agreement or they could go to arbitration. So they thought that if everybody agrees, then we settle, we will pay you so much, whether we pay it today or we pay it in installments but this will be your charges for the services rendered till today or for some services which you thought you could have rendered and got more profits out of it. But then this is the lumpsum which we will pay. That amount they say was paid. The whole controversy is, are those bribes, are those pay offs, are those Commissions or are they winding up charges.

Now Sir, speaking for myself, I am not enamoured of one English phrase or the other. But if that is the situation that there were earlier contracts existing and those contracts were terminated because of the insistence of the Government of India and payments were made, now has any illegality been committed or those payments were made for bribes or those payments were made as Commission as I again say I am not enamoured of any word. They may be commission. They may be winding up charges. They may be termination charges. They may be compensation. But anyway, the amount has been paid.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : That comes to money only.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : We were at that stage. In order to find that out, the Joint Parliamentary Committee, then asked the Bofors to produce the original Contracts and produce the Termination Contracts. Well, they said, we claim commercial secrecy and said our contracts are with the third people and we are not going to disclose and it is guaranteed through all international laws, that commercial secrecy has to be maintained. We were stuck up at that situation. We called the Attorney General. The Attorney General said, "Sorry that is the correct position in law. You cannot compel them." If you cannot compel them, you cannot find out whether these termination charges in fact were compensation or whatever it was. Then what is to be done. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : You said they have violated the laws...

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Jaipalji, why are you interrupting him? Your other members will also speak, they will raise this point. Please do not do like this. Please do not interrupt.

[*English*]

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA : that is the winding up charge. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Choubey, you have been given sufficient time. I have allowed you all that. Don't interrupt now.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Jaipal Reddy, please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Do not interrupt.

[*English*]

Order please; let me handle it. Don't interrupt.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Even in the report it is written like that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : That is what he also has said. Does not matter; it is all right.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : No argument, Mr. Singh, I will give you time to argue your own case. I will allow you. I will allow time and you can explain your point of view. I will allow you. No problem; you are going to speak. There is no problem.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please order...

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI G. G. SWELL (Shillong) : Repartees are part of the parliamentary debate. Without them, there is no debate at all.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I am submitting broad facts...(*Interruptions*) I am submitting broad facts, and from those facts any inference can be drawn. Who stops anybody from drawing inferences? The broad facts are as stated by the Bofors. Whether Bofors have said it rightly or wrongly, is to be determined. We were faced with that situation. We were trying to determine it. Bofors said : 'Yes; Rs. 64 crores we have paid.' But they say : 'We have paid it because earlier, consultancy contracts were there, because those contracts had to be cancelled, because cancellation costs had to be paid. 'Whether you call them winding up charges, whether you call them consultancy charges or termination costs, whether you call them compensation or commission paid, I do not know. (*Interruption*) I have a right to make my submissions...(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : There are many names of God. It makes no difference whether you call Him Allah or 'Ram' or 'Khuda' or 'Bhagvan'. Anybody can pronounce any name. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Listen, you are

disturbing the debate. Debate is going on very smoothly, you are disturbing it without any reason. Tomorrow you will tell that everything has been disturbed. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I still maintain; I do not know why the House should get so excited. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now stop your discussion. Give opportunity to others. (*Interruptions*)

[*English*]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : We had the patience to listen to Professor Sahib, and to Choubey Sahib although Mr. Choubey today was only telling stories, probably fiction. Probably this is what he wanted to say, that this also is a fiction, as there are lots of fiction and stories moving about (*Interruptions*) But I do not bother.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Carry on with the cover-up story.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : What I was saying was this; I am again saying so. All right; if some topic is very touchy and they do not want to hear me on that matter, I will switch on to the other topic.

Sir, what is the situation which has prompted our friends to come to this House for the second debate? In fact, that is the question which has arisen. And one thing which again I have been noting very clearly is this. They have started by saying : 'This has been proved, this has been abundantly proved, this has been proved beyond a shadow of doubt, this has been proved by the evidence or regarding which indirect evidence is there, this is an authentic document...' So, they have started by saying that everything has been proved.

Proved where? Proved by the *Front line*. And when my hon. friend Prof. Madhu Dandavate was reading *Front line* I thought he was reading some Supreme Court judgement. He said, *Front line* has

said this, *Front line* has compared it; *Front line* has done this; *Front line* has come to this conclusion. Wonderful. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Your Lordship, I cannot read your judgement in your presence.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Our whole grievance from the very beginning was this. Jurisprudence is being tried to be changed by our hon. friends today in all seriousness, and I am more serious than them. I want to ask them : are you really changing the jurisprudence because the jurisprudence you want to bring about now is this. Allegation levelled is allegation proved. This is your jurisprudence. (2) Allegation levelled need not be proved by the person who has levelled the allegation. The other person must prove his innocence. The third thing which you want to prove is this. Allegation levelled is said to be proved by any evidence on earth; whether the evidence is legal, illegal, hearsay, unproved. (*Interruptions*). I thought we were wedded to rule of law (*Interruptions*) If, according to you this is a matter of laughter, I can only pity you. But I am telling you that it is not a matter to be taken non-seriously. We only come to know the majesty of law, we only come to know the accepted jurisprudence in all free countries of the world, when we are facing some personal problems and difficulties. Only then we say, will you condemn me without proper evidence; will you come to a decision against me on the basis of hearsay evidence? Then we cry hoarse. But, otherwise, we feel everything is established because some news has appeared in the paper. Good enough. Finished. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI AMAR ROYPRADHAN (Cooch Behar) : Will you take action against the paper? (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : What is happening to them? Please order.

[*Translation*]

Pradhanji, what is happening to you? You raised good points, he is also raising good points.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : I listened to your speech. We enjoyed it.

[*English*]

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : What I was submitting was that the accepted norm of coming to a conclusion on any matter is to go by the established norms of society. I could understand my friends saying that some news has appeared and on the basis of that news they say a second Joint Parliamentary Committee should be appointed. Let us examine the merit of this argument. If I remember, a number of friends on the opposite side, said, what is the use of having a parliamentary probe because legal impediments which we cannot surmount will face us. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI INDRAJIT GUPTA (Basirhat) : Who said this?

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : Number of friends have said so.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS (Mavelikara) : The disagreement was on the terms of reference, not on the constitution.

SHRI S. JAPAL REDDY : Nobody said that.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Anyway, on law you are the authority.

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I must say, I must again repeat, that any Parliamentary Committee has to move in accordance with the rules framed by the House, the rules framed by the Speaker. Now, those rules framed had to go to what length? Any Parliamentary Committee which may be appointed will again work under the same limitations. Now, question arises, before the stage comes, as the stage came earlier, and at that time also when the House appointed the Committee our hon. friends thought that it was no use to be in the Committee—reasons they may be giving any—but unfortunately they refused to join in the Committee. Ultimately now they feel there has to be a committee—of what type—one member of the Opposition has to be

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the Chairman of that Committee. Agreed. (Interruptions) Agreed. On what basis ?

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can put Shri Amal Datta. He is free now.

- SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : My submission is—kindly bear with me for a few minutes more—as soon as this news appeared in *The Hindu* and *Hindu* tried to publish some documents, what was the attitude of the Government ?

The attitude of the Government was, let somebody go into this, and which was that somebody ? Those 'somebody' are whose services are always utilised. They are the highest investigating agencies of the State. Their services were utilised even by the JPC. The JPC itself just could not go and ask people here, there and everywhere. It is the investigating agencies who go into the matter; and go into a number of matters, not one matter as Professor Sahib says, whether it is an authentic document or not. So many other things have also been probed and my friend says the CBI in his opinion, indirectly has agreed that these are genuine documents.

PROF. N.G. RANGA (Guntur) : No !

SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL : I am nobody to anticipate anything. I am not anticipating anything. I am only saying : Let somebody go into it, and that somebody has to be a responsible agency. That somebody has to be, whose conclusions we can *prima facie* accept and that somebody has to go to foreign lands, to foreign countries, take the help of the other countries to whatever extent they can give the help and then go into all these matters because according to me, as I say, the situation has not arisen when we can come to even a tentative or a *prima facie* decision. Otherwise, till today, one situation stands. For winning the contract, the question arises, the terms of reference were, for winning the contract was some bribe paid ? For winning the contract was somebody employed ? For winning the contract were some underhand means employed ?

On that, may I again submit to the House, that the JPC's report on all these

matters stands till today and it cannot be controverted. It just cannot be controverted. I will draw the attention of my hon. friends to two particular things.

Sir, suspicion can be raised and it was raised. There was one factor which tried to influence the judgement of a number of people.

That factor was all through in the shortlisting, Swedish gun was at number two and it was placed at number one. So, then suspicion could arise. Sir, on that matter, you read the just statement of the Commander-in-chief, Gen. Sunderji. He said : "Two prominent things happened and if I had not changed the priority, it would have been absolutely wrong on my part because our perception changed when we came to know that a radar, which we thought, will not come into the neighbouring country for fifteen years; that was supplied by the Americans to Pakistan". Sir, what that radar could do ? When the first burst is fired, the radar would trace and locate the gun within a few seconds so that the counterburst could destroy the gun. So, this the perception had to be changed. If in spite of this factor having come to the knowledge of the Army authorities they had not changed the priority, then according to me, they have failed in their duties. So, this factor was dispelled.

Now, the second question arises. "Was there some hanky-panky in the price itself ? Sir, a rigorous exercise has been made in this case as it is done in all the cases. It went to the Negotiating Committee; Defence Ministry, Cabinet Sub-Committee; the Finance Minister, the Defence Minister and to the Prime Minister and it was examined at every stage. All responsible people have accepted that the best possible bargain has been struck in the sense that because of two situations—elimination of the agent and generation of keen competition—the prices were reduced by more than two hundred crores of rupees; and that matter went to the then Finance Minister also, who happens to be my neighbour now. He said, 'Yes, good'. The Secretary Expenditure...(Interruptions)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, I have a right to reply him.



**SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL :**  
Yes, you have a right to reply. The Defence Secretary, who Expenditure Secretary—all these people have come and stated, and nobody can run away from the situation that they discharged their duties honestly, including the then Finance Minister. Now, later on the Finance Minister says : "I have been misled, I was not supposed to know this, that and another." It is for him to say.

I assume, this transaction was done in all honesty ; this transaction resulted in getting the best weapon for the country at the most competitive price. So, the question of some extraneous consideration getting in, according to me, did not arise. Gen. Sunderji stated on oath that nobody tried to influence his decision at any stage. Sir, if nobody tried to influence his decision at any stage, best possible has been purchase; and the price has been reduced. Now later on, if some consultancy agreements have been terminated and some compensation has been paid to them, which they term it as 'winding up charges', I would certainly like to know how anything else can be of any relevance for the purpose for which we are debating here. My submission to this House...(Interruptions).

I have not advanced any political argument. But unfortunately, too much of politics is involved in this. They are not concerned with actually what is the truth. They are concerned with to keep the issue alive somehow on one pretext or the other so that they can go on beating their drum and assail. Otherwise, I cannot repeat the pains which the Joint Parliamentary Committee took, the document which the Joint Parliamentary Committee has produced. I can, with all humility, say that nothing better could be done because the confidential commerciality we cannot pierce through, the bank secrecy we cannot pierce through. Then there is no other way. Sweden did their best. It is mentioned in the Joint Parliamentary Committee Report also. The Public Prosecutor was appointed. The Public Prosecutor went into all the documents. The Public Prosecutor then came to the conclusion that nothing hanky panky had been discovered and no bribe had been paid.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA**  
(Bankura) : He never said that.

**SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL :**  
He said so.

**SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY :** He said that he did not get cooperation.

**SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA :** He said that he did not get any cooperation from the Government of India.

**SHRI JAGAN NATH KAUSHAL :**  
Sorry, you have not seen the document. He has published the document.

Therefore, my submission to the whole House is this. The pivotal question whether any amount has been paid for winning the contract which was the main term of reference referred to the Committee, on that matter no difference can arise because those amounts which were in lieu of the earlier contract or the consultancy contract, have nothing to do for winning the contract. This contract was given on its own merits and the best possible weapon has been bought for the country at the most competitive rates and there was no hanky panky in that.

**SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE**  
(Bolpur) : My esteemed colleague, Mr. Kaushal, said that there should not be politics in this debate and that we are trying to inject politics into this discussion.

If and when politicians try to make money out of defence deals against the interest of the country, I am afraid, politics cannot be divorced from this discussion.

16.33 hrs.

[SHRI N. VENKATA RATNAM  
in the Chair]

I think the House and indeed the nation owe a debt of gratitude to 'The Hindu', to Mr. Ram and Chitra Subramaniam for their patriotic act in trying to protect the country's interest from the hands of corrupt politicians and financial marauders by exposing some sordid... details... of defence purchases in relation to the Bofors gun deal. To suppress it, gigantic cover up operations have been made in the past and

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

are still being made. But the people of this country are still not satisfied that any really honest attempt or comprehensive attempt has been made by the Government to find out the truth. That is why, we find such defensive postures on the part of the Government and the treasury benches. This House, I am sorry to say, because of its present composition, has not been able to play its due role to go to the root of the matter and unearth the details of what I call a monumental scandal. And the new disclosures have not only thrown considerable light on the happenings which have been attempted to be suppressed but have thoroughly proved that the opposition was fully justified in rejecting the JPC report lock, stock and barrel. It is not significant, as Mr. Choubey has said, in one of the journals it has been pointed out that JPC, representing the House and a miniature parliament as it were, and the great and mighty Indian Government, with all its investigative agencies and diplomatic agencies, could not find out these relevant materials which a newspaper and a journalist in Geneva could find out, could unearth. Then, was there any serious attempt made either by the Governmental agencies or by the JPC if such documents could be found and traced by the newspapers? Therefore, the doubt remains in public mind that no sincere and genuine attempt was made either by the Government or by the JPC. I do not consider myself that the Government's failure was only because of its inefficiency or incompetence. Its failure has been a studied failure because of machinations, because it cannot afford to reach the end of the tunnel to see the light because that will be the end of their own road.

The latest series of disclosures—whatever my friends on the other side may like to say or think have today substantially destroyed the credibility of this Government and its leader, the Prime Minister. We cannot forget the instantaneous reaction of this Government at the highest level, when the first news item came on the Swedish Radio, that whatever allegation had been

made of payment, etc., was all false, baseless and mischievous. Our hon. Prime Minister immediately said that no payment was involved. He reiterated that. Now, when payment was proved, he said, no Indian was involved. And when it was proved that Indians were involved, he said, no politician is involved. And now when politicians will be found to be involved, he says: "I have already said I am not involved and my family is not involved." This is the reaction of the leader of the Government. He is changing his stand from time to time on the basis of the disclosures. When he came, we were waiting with a considerable interest, curiosity to hear the leader, the Prime Minister of the country, that he will make some substantial contribution to the Bofors debate. He only said, Sir, you may recall that "neither me nor my family is involved in this matter or has taken any money." Who do we believe? Because of the shift in the stand of the Prime Minister himself from 'no payment' to 'no Indian', then 'no politician' and 'no Nehru' or 'no Gandhi', is there any doubt in the people's mind? Do you think that they cannot come to their own conclusions? Who is interested in suppressing the truth? Who can at all be interested? Not the Opposition...*(Interruptions)*.

AN HON. MEMBER : Not K.K. Tewary also.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He is a smallest fry there. What are you talking?

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF EXTERNAL AFFAIRS (PROF. K.K. TEWARY) : I am a small fry but not a big ..\*\*... *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I withdraw that. Although I know that...\*\* word should go, but I withdraw.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Lier means one who lies on the ground... *(Interruptions)*

PROF. K.K. TEWARY : Sir, I do not say that the word...\*\* should go on record

but I want all what he is saying to go on record, and those descriptions that he is giving, will reveal what type of a man he is.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am a very bad man.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : I need not add anything to that. He is self-revealed and self-condemned.

MR. CHAIRMAN : That word does not go into the record, as it is unparliamentary.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Therefore, Sir, the belief that those who are interested in suppressing the truth can only be in the Government and, therefore, in spite of the repeated demands for a meaningful and proper and acceptable enquiry, attempts have been made on the part of the Government to a sort of having an enquiry in a truncated form or unsatisfactory form bringing out the terms of reference which are not meaningful and today the JPC report—whatever my hon. friend Shri Kaushal may feel or think, for whom I have the highest regard—stands totally unacceptable because of the further disclosures on which he has not said one word except giving his view on the question of evidence or acceptability of the evidence. Not a word has been said by him on the merits.

Sir, that is why the people realise and understand that the facts will be in only when this Government will be out.

PROF. K. K. TEWARY : Shri Chandreshwami will support you. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, therefore, we feel that in the national interest, it has become incumbent for the people in this country to get rid of this Government which is today the embodiment of corruption and inefficiency and sooner it is done the better for the future. Sir, I had expected my esteemed colleague Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal will generally at least comment upon the nature of the disclosures which have been made. Now what do the disclosures show? Prof. Madhu Dandavate has said that really there is no denial and we have found in the newspapers which has not been controverted that the CBI in proceeding on

the basis of the report and that is why action has been taken against Shri Win Chadha. Otherwise action could not have been taken.

Sir, today the latest disclosures establish certain important aspects of the matter, if I may say so almost conclusively which the Government and the JPC had studiously avoided even to look for. Sir, the first finding today one cannot escape, is that the payments which were admittedly made were not winding up charges as Bofors claim and the JPC surprisingly accepted but were commissions worked out on certain percentage basis. But today we hear with some shock when a distinguished Member of the JPC says there today on the floor of the House, there is nothing more special charm in a word. Sir, what did he say? He is a party to this. On page 175, para 7.101, it has stated and I quote here :

“As such, the Committee in the absence of any further reliable information or proof are of the view that while full details of the reasons for payments and names of recipients are not known, no direct evidence of documentary proof is available to sustain the allegation that the payments made by Bofors are of the nature of bribes or commissions paid to middlemen.”

They say that there were no bribes or commission. Today we hear here that it may be commission and there is a definite finding that these are the winding up charges on the termination of the contracts and because termination of contracts had to be brought about, because the present Prime Minister was so keen that there should not be any middlemen in the defence transaction. Now, today if the documents have proved to show that they could not be winding up charges and they were percentage payments by way of commissions paid regularly from time to time as and when deliveries had been made and payments had been received by Bofors from India, how can you describe this as winding up charges? And these documents are not explained, not a single explanation has come. Then what can they do except what they purport to be showing payments of commission from time to time? No

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

winding up charges will be paid on the percentage basis.

Sir, the second important disclosure is that Indians had acted as recipients for themselves and more likely as conduits for others. And this is necessary to find out who these others are. Today it is not the position that no Indians are involved as the JPC said in its report.

Thirdly, Bofors has said that all payments on which strong reliance has been placed by JPC—please look at page 125, Mr. Kaushal. Bofors had said that all payments had been made by way of winding up charges in 1986, but the *Hindu* document proves that these payments continued till March 1987 which totally demolishes the findings of the JPC. Not one word has been spoken.

Sir, the fourth very important thing is that anti-dated agreements had been brought into existence to create false records which has been proved by Bofors' agreement with Svenska in January 1986, which refers to an Indian contract being signed in March 1986. The document of January 1986 refers specifically to a document, agreement of March 1986. Can there be a more tell-tale evidence of fraud? And Mr. Kaushal says, "Nothing, why should you look at them?"

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Jurisprudence !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Did they get all the documents proved by calling witnesses before Judges ?

Sir, the fifth very important thing is that these documents prove the closest nexus and connection between the Hinduja and Bofors, and that G.P. Hinduja had been in close touch with Ardbo and Ekblom who ran Bofors when the contract was entered into on the 24th of March. There was a meeting between G.P. Hinduja and Ardbo on 30th January 1987 which was followed by what has been described as "Thank you note" of 5th of February 1987 and which are mentioned in Ardbo's diary now.

Sir, another very important aspect has

come out—the diary entries of Ardbo refer to H, refer to Q and refer to G. H and Q obviously refer to, as many periodicals have also said, Hinduja and Quotrachi respectively. Now, who is this G, the remaining person? Is the Government not making any attempt to discover, Sir, the identity of G? The people are bound to draw their own conclusion, I am not saying anything. But a significant entry in Ardbo's diary is as follows :

"He does not care if Arun Nehru is hurt. He does not mind even if Q is hurt. But G must be saved at all costs." (*Interruptions*).

Another entry suggests, Sir, that there was a meeting later on with G. Sir, I do not know, I want to know who is this G. Anywhere let us find out if it was Goenka. People want to know who is this G. (*Interruptions*). Do you know, Mr. Swell ?

SHRI G. G. SWELL : I am G !

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
How much did you make out of this ?  
(*Interruptions*).

Sir, there is another important aspect relating to JPC's finding. JPC has accepted—Mr. Kaushal, you are a party, you have accepted the Bofors case that after the Prime Minister wanted that there should be no middlemen, Bofors had to enter into termination agreements and as a result of that, Bofors had to agree to pay 0.75% more to Svenska for terminating their contract. That could only be in 1985, not prior to that. But documents have come—now they are available—which show that this rate of 5.75, which according to JPC's findings on Bofors evidence, was raised to 5.75 only after Mr. Prime Minister's intervention, that this rate was agreed in September, 1984—5.75%, when Mr. Rajiv Gandhi had not even dreamt to be the Prime Minister of this country. Then, how do you explain this? What is the reaction of the hon. and distinguished Members of the JPC who today spoke and tried to support the JPC findings. It is proved from the new disclosures. That is my unhappiness. I know him. I have got the great privilege of knowing him. I request him sometimes to become only Jagannath Kaushal.

Another very important aspect which has come out from this disclosure is the closest link between Anatronics Corporation and Svenska. Now how it is proved. It is by the remarkable similarities in the agreement between Bofors and Anatronics and Bofors and Svenska. It is very interesting to note, in one of the agreements with Svenska, the Bofors says, if there is any failure by Anatronics in carrying out the obligations, we shall not pay any commission or any amount to Svenska. Now for Anatronics failure, how can Svenska be penalised unless Anatronics and Svenska are synonymous. There is no answer from Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal, although findings are there in the JPC report about it.

Therefore, when Svenska receives 36 crores, 1.20 crores are given over a period of one year to Anatronics Corporation, that is, Wm Chadha. But 36 crores given to his Benamdar, Svenska when we do not find them having rendered any service. JPC itself has found that no services were rendered by Svenska within this country. What sort of services were rendered by Svenska, nobody knows. Then, if Svenska had not acted as a middlemen, if they had not rendered any useful service, why were they paid 36 crores? Therefore, in the name of Svenska, Chadha had received this money.

Sir, the simple question is, for whom did he receive the money? Therefore, in the admitted, disclosed name of Chadha's business of Anatronics, this is 1.20 crores. But in the cover-up name of Svenska, it is 36 crores, with no positive evidence, no objective material to show any services having been rendered.

Take another very important thing which has come out from this disclosure. That percentage payments which were made by Bofors range from 0.96% to 6% depending on the items delivered. While 0.96% or 2.24% and other percentage payments were exclusively relating to the contract of 24th March, 1986—it is a very serious matter—these are against delivery it made—but 6% secret payments were made for different contracts prior to the Howitzer deal. That shows Bofors and Indian Government were having dealing in respect

of Defence matters where secret commissions were being paid. Sir, such payments are very serious and establish what has been pointed out in certain spheres, an element of additionality the defence pay-off scandal. There have been several documents of 1982 which show transactions in 1982 with Swiss bank linking Pitco, followed by subsequent payments in Swiss accounts of Moresco and Moineau and this Pitco association with Sangam, one after another document, has been produced.

Who is saying what? Our grievance with the JPC was that they should have waited. When those April documents came out, we had requested them, we had requested Mr. Shankaranand "Don't try to hustle through. Please look into those documents and thereafter submit your report." No, No. They were totally ignored and they forthwith hastened to submit the report and those April documents were not taken note of. Now, they are supplemented by June documents and nothing is said by the Government.

The other thing which has come out is payments have been made to the coded accounts in the Swiss bank in the name of Lotus, Tulip and Mont Blanc. I do not know. I want to know. How do I know unless there is a proper inquiry and an inquiry by an agency which is acceptable to us?

The position is, today we have to consider and see what is the Government going to do and what is the Government's attitude.

Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal said "Well, the Opposition feels that whatever is alleged must be true." When documents have been must produced, I am entitled to act *prima facie*, on that. You are in the Government. You can say 'Yes' or 'No'. You can set up an agency about that. You do not say anything. Can you say these documents are not relevant because I do not like them and, therefore, everybody will keep his eyes shut? Is this the attitude the Government can take? Are we expected that we shall ignore these documents when it is being said they are authenticated by the Swedish authorities and they are not being disputed by the CBI even here?

[Shri Somnath Chatterjee]

17.00 hrs.

Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal thought that Prof. Madhu Dandavate was reading Frontline as the Supreme Court Judgment. Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal said this. This dig I did not expect from Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal but at least I can assure my hon. friends there, that today the people of this country are reading Frontline as Supreme Court Judgment and they want to decide as the Supreme Court of the people of this country. They will decide unless the Government behaves and behaves responsibly.

They have referred the matter to CBI which is nothing but an attempt to stall a meaningful inquiry. I would like to ask the hon. Defence Minister "Why don't you ask the Chief Public Prosecutor of Sweden to look into that again?" I demand that you do that. Prof. Madhu Dandavate has referred to it.

I want you to read out a news item which I do not find has been controverted by anybody here. It says :—

"Switzerland is willing to provide assistance to Sweden for the latter's investigation into the Bofors-India howitzer deal payoff accounts "but the Swedes have to decide whether or not they want this assistance," said Mr. Jorg Kirstler, spokesman, Swiss Federal Department of Police and Justice."

This news item said further that :—

"They sought help on the India and Singapore case—as far as Singapore was concerned, they gave us sufficient information and we were able to give them what they needed."

The Government of Singapore—

"Mr. Kirstler said. He wondered why the Swedes did not follow the leads provided by Switzerland for getting behind the Bofors-India accounts."

Mr. Lars Ringberg, the Chief Public Prosecutor there, did not give up inquiry on his own. He was an unhappy man. Why did he not come to a finding that there was nothing wrong?

What did he say? He had stated :

"Through the inquiry, it has emerged that AB Bofors during 1986 disbursed about SEK 319 million to three foreign companies with accounts with different banks in Switzerland.

Admissions of the disbursements in question have been made and also explanations and motives for them given. It has not been possible, however, to obtain details of which persons received payments.

A judicial inquiry similar to our preliminary inquiry concerning possible bribery offences has not been commenced in India.

Thus, neither written nor oral evidence has been obtained through the inquiry undertaken with regard to whom payments were made and the reasons for them."

He has said that in view of this no evidence is being produced and no inquiry has been started.

I further quote :

"In view of this, and since it cannot be expected that information of decisive importance for the matter of prosecution could be obtained by continuing the inquiry, the preliminary inquiry is withdrawn."

Now, it is known and nobody has denied that Mr Ringberg wanted to meet someone from our Indian Government when there was a visit there.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Kaushal, we had read the report...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE !  
But he was rebuffed. Nobody even bothered to see him—not even a Member from the Indian Embassy or Indian Delegation that had gone there. Now, in the absence of this, the position is that the Swedish Public Prosecutor was forced to give up the preli-

minary inquiry because of lack of cooperation, because of lack of assistance, because of lack of any judicial inquiry or police inquiry in this country, the matter could not be pursued further. Therefore, I demand that he should at least be requested to go into this. Let us ask them, apart from this, even if they are not agreeable to go through another JPC, to do it. What about the CBI Inquiry? The CBI inquiry will not, certainly, satisfy our demand or the people's demand. I tell you why. What has happened to that Ajitabh Bachchan's inquiry? The charge against him is that he is supposed to have acquired a property in a foreign country' without the Reserve Bank of India's permission. It requires two questions to be asked from him whether he has got a property and if he has got a property, whether he got Reserve Bank of India's permission and where did get the money from? How long has it taken to come to an end of this inquiry? How long will the CBI take to inquire into this matter. We have seen the CBI's performance when they were utilised by JPC and asked to investigate the matter. With all their resources, they could not find any details about the three front companies about which Mr. Shiv Shankar gave a theory that they were the front companies of the Directors of Bofors to which atleast the JPC has not subscribed.

Sir, Mr. Arun Singh has said: "This is breach of faith. They should be asked to remit back the money". What action is being taken? On the other hand, the ex-Minister of State of Defence at the appropriate time said that there was a breach of faith and the money should be refunded. Now, another Minister stands up—the present Minister—and says. He has to keep his job in mind". He says that no case has been made out asking for refund of money. What sort of tamasha is going on with the people of this country and the people's money of this country. Therefore, we submit that very serious, very important and very relevant documents have come out and the Government should not ignore them. If they ignore the documents, the people will be more convinced that the Government does not what the truth to come out. If the Government to try adoptdilatory tactics like asking the CBI to go on an indefinite inquiry, then people will also be convinced

that there are skeletons in the cupboard which they want to keep concealed. In the name of the people of India, we demand that there should be a proper investigation. Let the Public Prosecutor of Sweden go into it. If necessary, another appropriate Committee should be formed with proper terms of reference.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Mr. Chairman, Sir, honestly speaking, I have failed to understand why the learned Members of the Opposition have given top priority to this issue of Bofors. This is not the first time that we are discussing Bofors. We have discussed Bofors at length last time also in the Budget Session. But still these friends have given the top-most priority to this question and relegated the other problems of the people to the background. My charge against the Opposition, first of all, is that when there are vital problems concerning the day-to-day life of our people, of our nation, they are not bothered about them and they want to give the top-most priority to this question of Bofors. I have very high respect for the press. The press in India has played a very important role and also a very responsible role. Certainly, what appears in the press has to be taken note of. But does it mean that every time something comes out in the press, it should be allowed to dislocate the functions of the Parliament? This is the question I want to pose.

After all, what are the basic issues on this question? The first basic question was whether we were justified in selecting this particular gun for purchase. The second question was whether we paid a reasonable price. The third question was about the delivery schedule. The fourth was whether, in dealing with this firm and in the negotiations, we followed the correct procedure.

There are no two opinions in this country today that we have selected the best gun available in the competitive market. Apart from the views of Gen. Sunderji who was in service at that time—some might say that he expressed that opinion because he was in service then—we have the opinion of experts like Field Marshal Manekshaw and Gen. Arora who have given a high certificate to this gun; they have said very clearly that it is the best available gun in today's world.

[Shri Bipin Pal Das]

that we have purchased. So, one question is settled that we have purchased the best available gun for our country to serve our interest.

The second question is whether we paid a reasonable price or an excessive price. In the last Session I discussed this question exhaustively. I do not want to repeat all the arguments. It has been published that the Price Negotiating Committee, very skilfully, managed to bring down the price of the Bofors gun to the minimum. Two systems were under examination : the Bofors system and the French system. Ultimately we could succeed, and we succeeded, in bringing down the price of the Bofors gun below the floor price of the French system. On this question also we were not losers; we were gainers.

So far as the procedure is concerned, there are records to show that, while negotiating this deal, we followed the correct, standard procedure. We did not budge an inch.

So far as the delivery schedule is concerned, it has been proved and shown that the delivery schedule of the Bofors system was much better than the delivery schedule proposed by the French system. If these things are correct, if we have purchased the best gun available in the market, if we have paid the reasonable price for this gun, if we have followed the procedure correctly, if their delivery schedule was much better than the French system, if all these things are satisfactory, then the question arises why should any firm pay bribes to anybody to get this contract fulfilled. Now, a firm will engage somebody, pay bribes to somebody to get their commodities sold if the commodity is of inferior quality. They want to get it sold by bribing somebody or they want to sell the commodity at a higher price by bribing somebody. If the quality of the gun is all right, it was not of inferior quality, if the price settled was reasonable, where is the question of bribing anybody to get this deal complete? Where is the question? This is the basic question that occurs to me as a citizen, as a Member of Parliament and to any citizen in this country.

They are talking of bribes. Had there been bribes paid to anybody, the question is why did they pay bribe? For what purpose? If I have a firm and my commodities are of inferior quality, if I want to get it sold to Mr. V.P. Singh, I would bribe my friend here and influence him to buy my commodity because I know, my commodities are of inferior quality. He won't accept it otherwise. So, I engaged another friend to sell through bribes. Or I engage somebody through bribes to get a higher price. There are other comparable things, comparable commodities. But these have not happened. This is the basic question I would ask from my learned Members of the opposition. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Allahabad) : Sometimes one does not bribe; he only gives a gift.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : Mr. V. P. Singh, I haven't yet come to you. If you provoke me, I would say that in concluding this deal of Bofors, Mr. V.P. Singh as the Finance Minister was kept in the picture all through. And the Prime Minister okayed this deal only after Mr. V.P. Singh and Mr. Arun Singh recommened this deal. Only after he signed it, the Prime Minister okayed it. Mind you. Therefore, no use blaming anybody. All are there. I am not blaming him. But my basic question is since the quality of the gun was very good, since the price was reasonable, the delivery schedule was all right, why should they bribe anybody? Why this question of bribing comes at all. This is my basic question. And, therefore, we shall oppose this whole matter from this point of view.

Now 'The Hindu' has published some papers. I don't call them documents unless it is established that they are really valid documents. Document has a meaning. Now, Mr. Chatterjee has gone away. He was very eloquent in charging the Government that the Government has done nothing after the publication of these papers. Everybody knows that immediately after these papers were published, the Government took the first action, the prompt action. They asked for investigation. Now, why the Government felt compelled to go for investigation? Mr. Chatterjee has pointed out the discrepancy



regarding the dates. Mr. Chatterjee has also pointed out the similarity of identity between the Sevenska and the companies of Mr. Chadha. Because of these facts it struck the Government that there must be something wrong somewhere and that there is something at least to be inquired into. That is why the Government has asked for a thorough investigation.

Now they have said that they have no faith in the CBI. It is a very strange kind of argument. If CBI's findings do not support them, they will not have faith in the CBI; if the High Court or the Supreme Court goes against them, they will not have faith in the judiciary; if the Speaker gives a ruling against them, no faith in the Speaker. Anybody saying something with whom they cannot agree, they will have no faith.

I want Mr. Chatterjee or other Members of the Opposition to tell me what is the agency available in the hands of the Government through which the Government can carry on this investigation. What is the agency? Good or bad, CBI is our agency. If CBI goes wrong somewhere, we will find fault, we will catch hold of them. But we have no other agencies. If there were other agencies, we could have made use of those agencies for a thorough investigation. But there is no other way. Please tell us what is the way out.

They have suggested another Joint Parliamentary Committee. I will come to that. It is therefore absolutely wrong to say that the Government has not taken note of the publication of these papers in the Hindu. The Government is seized of the matter and that is why they have gone for a thorough investigation.

Now they have asked for another JPC. One JPC's work is over. That JPC went into all matters available and they have come to certain conclusions at that point of time. Yes, there were certain matters available at that time coming from Sweden or somewhere on the basis of which that JPC could function. I want to know from the Members of the Opposition on what basis the new JPC will work. Where will they start? Start from where? They cannot obviously start from some publication of some papers in the newspapers. No.

They must have something substantial, something concrete before them, so that they can start functioning. This is why we say, let the investigation be complete, let them come forward with some concrete evidence, concrete materials and then further action will be possible, whatever action the Government takes or the Parliament takes. But before that, until the report of the investigation agency comes before us, I don't think there is any point in appointing another Joint Parliamentary Committee.

Please note Sir, of all those sections of the Press claimed to have some materials at their disposal last time, nobody came forward to the last JPC to place their materials before the JPC for consideration. No Member of the Press appeared before the JPC or wrote to the JPC that this is the material, please examine them. Nobody did that. What is the guarantee that the Press will come forward if another JPC is formed? There is no guarantee. So we cannot rely upon other sources of investigation, other sources of information. We have to rely upon our own sources of information provided by the investigating agencies of the Government or by the Swedish Government, perhaps.

Last time the Swedish Government gave some material and therefore the JPC was formed. This time we have to depend on our own investigating agencies. There is no other way. Therefore, the demand for appointment of another JPC is premature.

It is very unfortunate that last time the Opposition boycotted JPC—not the whole Opposition, but a major part. It was they who demanded a joint parliamentary committee. It was they who demanded an inquiry by Parliament. After making the demand on some pretext or the other with regard to terms of reference or Chairmanship they just avoided joining the JPC. Why? It was because they knew very well that if they joined the JPC and cooperated with the investigation ultimately nothing would be found out. Once they boycotted the JPC. Now they are demanding it and demanding it with a condition. It is very strange. We follow certain procedures. We have got the rules as to who will be the Chairman of the Committee. Ultimately it depends upon

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the Speaker. In all the Parliamentary committees the Chairman is chosen by the Speaker. Is it proper to get over all the rules, procedures and practices and dictate to the Speaker that he must choose such and such member as the Chairman? What is the basis for it? After all the fact of the situation prevailing in this House must be accepted. The fact is that Congress party has an overwhelming majority. You may try to get majority in the next elections, but at the moment we are in the majority. By overriding the claims of this majority how can you make such a demand? It is very strange. If I may say so it is a kind of dishonour shown to the Speaker by asking to have JPC with a member of the Opposition as the Chairman. This kind of thing is not heard of in this Parliament and I am very sorry that they have done this. Therefore, I say there is no need of a second JPC unless new facts come up and the report of the investigating agency comes before us with incontrovertible evidence. Only then the question of another JPC may arise. Therefore, I would appeal to my friends in the Opposition to wait for the result of this investigation.

Finally I would like to make a very important point and say that the recent disclosures by *'The Hindu'* have raised some suspicions about some Indians being involved. Agreed. But until now nobody has even tried to link up any politician or any bureaucrat with this deal in the so-called bribe. You may call it winding up charges or commission but ultimately in common terms it means bribe. Nobody until now has linked up any politician or any bureaucrat in the case of so-called alleged bribe having taken place in this deal. (*Interruptions*)

No Indian politician or bureaucrat has so far been linked up with the allegations made in connection with the Bofors deal. If there is no political involvement where is the case of the Opposition? If there is no political involvement in this what is your case? If you want to say 'X', 'Y' or 'Z' is corrupt then there are so many corrupt people in the society. Since there is no political link-up alleged or established by

anybody, where is your case? What is the need of the JPC?

Therefore, I again appeal to the learned Members of the Opposition that they have to wait for the finding of the investigating agency engaged by the Government. And once those reports come with incontrovertible evidences, then we shall see what to do.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO (Vijayawada): Mr. Chairman, Sir, first of all, I congratulate *the Hindu*, one of the oldest national newspapers and its staff, in particular, its reporter from Geneva, to have brought out very valuable information regarding this issue which has received the attention of millions of people throughout the country. This is the biggest scandal that has surfaced. When the efforts of the Government, the intelligence agencies and the Joint Parliamentary Committee, appointed by the highest law-making body—the Parliament—could not come to the truth, at least, *the Hindu* paper through its revelations has brought out very important facts concerning this issue. You know that the Joint Parliamentary Committee did not take the evidence of very important personalities that are connected with this issue—in particular, Mr. Ardbo, the managing director, who was the person instrumental while the negotiations were going on between Bofors and the Government of India. Also, Mr. Ringberg who has done a lot of investigation work regarding the transactions that have taken place between Bofors and our Ministry of Defence. The present publication in *the Hindu* paper has clearly shattered the myth hitherto that is being claimed by Bofors that no middleman are involved and commissions are not paid. The documents published in *the Hindu* have made it crystal clear that commissions are paid. The Bofors company representatives have stated in categorical terms. They gave evidence before our Joint Parliamentary Committee. I would quote only one sentence from page 121:

“No payments based on the agreements have been made after December 1986.”

Now we have found that payments were continued to be paid up to the end of March 1987, that is, just a few days before

the news came out in the Swedish Radio on 16th April, 1987.

17.30 hrs.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

Is it not a deliberate attempt on the part of the Bofors to mislead our Government and the highest Committee that was appointed by the Parliament, that is, the Joint Parliamentary Committee? It is very clear that it is not winding up costs but it is commissions. I will not go into the details because there are matters of facts and as my colleague, Prof. Dandavate told every House does have it. It is clearly stated that .96 per cent commission due to you on materials supplied to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence according to the invoices' and 'commission due to you according to the contract number so and so dated the 24th March 1986. That is in the agreement in which the Bofors Company and our Ministry of Defence have entered into agreement. It is very clear that Bofors have lied to the nation to the Government and to the Joint Parliamentary Committee. It has paid commissions and it has also said in another line that it did not employ any middlemen. It did not make use of services of any other agency. They have dealt directly between themselves and the Government of India. They have entered into an agreement with A.E. Services on the 15th November 1985. I will read one or two points from that agreement. 'This agreement between the Bofors and A.E. Services shall provide services for the company in connection with the specific project mentioned hereunder, that is, the purchase of howitzer guns.' The subject of the agreement is the appointment by the company of the consultant as its consultant in connection with the execution of the consultancy services related to the possible award to the company of a contract herein called, the contract for provision of 155 mm guns, materials and services to the Ministry of Defence of the Government of India. Any consideration of the appointment made by the company consultant undertakes to perform in the best interest of the company and to provide the company with such advisory consultancy and support services that are necessary to enable the company to

be awarded the contract. I will repeat the words 'to enable the company to be awarded the contract'. What does it mean? Has not Bofors made use of the services of the A.E. Services in winning this contract from the Government of India? Is it for that service rendered by A.E. Services, the Bofors have paid nearly 50 millions of SEK? So, it is very clear that Bofors have lied before the Joint Parliamentary Committee. Now, the point arises that this A.E. Services must have influenced the officials in high positions or the politicians or officials at high pedestals who have the power to clinch the issue, to influence the administration to purchase the guns from a particular country, France, Sweden or whatever it may be. It is for that purpose that AE Services entered into an agreement and we have to think that because Bofors have given 50 million SEK to AE Services, it must have influenced some officials or the politicians. I ask the Government whether this will not attract Sections 161, 162 and 163 of the Indian Penal Code. My suggestion is that let the Government examine and take necessary steps in this direction. This is the biggest fraud on the country. Unfortunately, right from the beginning, when the disclosure came in the Swedish radio, the Government had taken a very long time to take action for reasons best known to it and allowed Bofors to come up with the story of winding up costs. From one of these documents, it is very clear that after the agreement between Bofors and our Ministry of Defence had taken place on 24th March, 1986 there was a secret agreement between Bofors and Svenska which was signed on January 2 and January 13, 1987. This Svenska organisation must be in the know of things that this contract was going to be awarded to Bofors. This Svenska Company played a very important role in clinching the deal. We have to understand from this document that they knew that the contract was going to be given to Bofors and that the Bofors Company had agreed to pay 3 per cent commission. That was the understanding in the month of January when they had already come to know that the Government of India had taken a decision informally to give this contract to Bofors. Later thinking that this would be a hundred per cent secret document, they have put it on paper also that Bofors have agreed to pay a com-

[Shri V. Sobhanadreeswarā Rao]

mission of 3.2 per cent of the ex-works value of orders of ordnances received during the time of validity of this agreement. This is how things have gone. Our Government's inaction has given an opportunity to Bofors to like this. Pressure must be applied on Bofors to come out with the truth in the light of these documents. Bofors has not contradicted that these documents are false, they are not true, that Bofors have not entered into an agreement with such and such company.

In view of this factual position, the Government of India should demand from Bofors to pay back Rs. 64 crores paid to Svenska, Moineca, Moresco, Pitoo and AE Services. This is because they have given a solemn assurance to our Government that it will not give commissions to anybody in respect of our agreement and I have just now read that commissions ranging from .96 per cent to 2.24 per cent and 4 per cent have been given. And it is mentioned clearly that these commissions are paid in respect of the material that is supplied to the Government of India in connection with the 155 mm Howitzer gun. Now, this amount which is paid by the Bofors to those companies contravene the assurance given to our Government. The Government should ask the Bofors to pay Rs. 64 crores to our Government.

The International Monetary Fund study report is quite alarming. It has stated :

"We have come to know that the deposits of Indians in Swiss Banks have increased from 788 Million Swiss Franks in 1979 to 1247 million Swiss Franks in 1982. And now by 1984 it has increased to 1987 million Swiss Franks".

Sir, this only show the extent to which our Indian capital is deposited in the Swiss Banks which is clearly against the interest of our country. If this money is made available for the development of this country, like for the construction of irrigational projects or for setting up of industries, constructing roads or giving drinking water facilities to the villagers, the country would have developed much better.

Then I would like to know why the Government is taking so much time in signing a Memorandum of Understanding with the Swiss Government which will enable us to know about the deposits ? Through these documents we have come to know the Account No 99921 TU in Swiss Bank at Geneva and another Account No. 18051-53 at Bank of Zurich. Now, these account numbers are known. I would like to ask the Government, since these documents were published in the Hindu Paper, what steps the Government has taken to know as to who are the persons that are connected with these account numbers. How much money is there in these accounts; who is the actual person or has he appointed somebody else ? What steps the Government has made to know all these things ?

So, Sir, previously I made a suggestion, I respect again and demand the Government to appoint a Parliamentary Committee with the Opposition Member as its Chairman. The Hon. Member, Shri Bipin Pal Das, who proceeded me, just now has said that the Speaker has got the power. We are not questioning his power. It is only a convention. You are 400 Members and we are not even hundred in number. Why are you giving the Chairmanship of Public Accounts Committee to a person from the Opposition side even though we are just 20 or 40 people ? It is because the ruling party has the power to spend the money. Through the Chairmanship of Public Accounts Committee you are giving an opportunity to the Opposition to scrutifise, to find out whether the money is spent in a proper way, as per the Budget sanction or approval, and to properly judge and find the fault. That is why the Opposition Member is given the opportunity to be the Chairman of the Public Accounts Committee. Now, this matter is very serious. Never before, the credentials, the integrity and the honesty of the Prime Minister of this country was questioned. This is the first time that this happened. There are very serious apprehensions and suspicions that the Prime Minister and some of the persons who are very closely connected to him are involved in this deal.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : It is childish to say such things...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please let him speak. Sit down.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : I would like to put a question through you to Shri Bipin Pal Das. He says that if the quality of the gun is good and the price reasonable, where is the reason for paying bribes. I agree with him entirely. But he may please explain as to why the Bofors Company has paid commissions to them.

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : It is their business. The money is not in our coffers...  
(Interruptions)

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Let him explain why the commission was paid according to the contract dated 24th March 1986. Why did they pay this commission and to whom? Please explain. When the JPC was appointed, there was a CBI inquiry conducted. I would not like to go into the details but I would just like to quote one sentence from the report, with regard to the Svenska Company in Panama which was managed by a lady called Mr. Marcela Rozas de Perez. The report says :

"During the last 2 years, she has not received her retainer fees and service charges, etc. from the principals and therefore, she has discontinued the payment to the Post Office for the Post Box. She did not know anything more about the functioning of the company and its activities."

Therefore, we ask who are the persons behind these companies which are going in the name of Svenska, Moresco, A and E Services and Moineac. Who are the real people behind these organisations? What services are rendered by them to the Bofors in getting this contract? And there any services rendered by them? Or, are they used to supply or to carry money to some other persons who happen to occupy the highest positions in this country? Are they working as conduits? All these aspects should clearly and specifically be inquired into. Truth must come out.

Now, my submission here is that the responsibility mainly rests on the Prime

Minister of this country. He must take all the necessary steps so that the truth comes out. Otherwise, Bofors should be blacklisted. They should be warned that their contract would be terminated without any hesitation. They had told blatant lies before the JPC. What obligation do we have to continue their contract when they breached the terms of the agreement and our good faith? If the Prime Minister does not take the necessary steps in this direction, people will certainly be forced to believe that the Prime Minister of this country is very much connected with this deal and in these kickbacks. Therefore, it is the responsibility of the Prime Minister to remove such suspicions. Here I may clarify that we are not against Shri Rajiv Gandhi as an individual. We are concerned with the institution of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister's institution has great power and respect in this country and every where in the world and it should be preserved. The Prime Minister is elected by the people of this country and therefore, he must come forward and accept our suggestion to appoint a Parliamentary Committee headed by a member from the Opposition to find out the truth.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE  
MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY  
AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN  
THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE  
(SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : May I  
propose that this House be extended upto  
7.00 P.M.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I think it is the consensus of the House to extend the time upto 7.00 P.M.:

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : The House is extended upto 7.00 P.M. Shri V.P. Singh.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH (Allahabad) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, the mover of this Motion Shri Choubeyji while addressing the Chair said, "Sir, perhaps, you know the whole story." The Chair knew the whole story. We would not be arguing our case. Perhaps the one person who knows the whole story is not present in the House. He is absent.

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

Sir, may I quote him ? I quote :

"I would request them to please come out with some evidence because then we can show you how the Swedish Radio has showed the nation and everyone that we mean business and we shall chase if right down to the end and take action. We are awaiting information from the press and well from the Opposition. If you have it, you please give us, we will take action."

These are the words of the Prime Minister and none else in the House.

Sir, he has been true to his words when he said that, "We mean business and we shall chase it right down to the end and take action." Did he ever bring forward any information ? Did he go right down and take action ? It was the *Indian Express* which came out with an information. After that only the action was taken. When I asked for an inquiry into Shri Ajitabh Bachchan's wealth—I have got the letter in my drawer signed below Rajiv Gandhi, "Inquiry is being made."—we were not told the result of that action. But the result of my letter, was that, immediately within twenty-four hours action was taken and that is, I was expelled from the Party. This is the highest body in the country, I mean the Parliament...\*\*...So, action is taken; and these are some of the examples of the action that has been taken when you come up with the information.

Yet, he said : the Government is serious—and the Prime Minister has given his word : "We are awaiting information from the Press." From the Press—and this is from *The Hindu*. It is from the Press. It is his word in this House; and that is at stake. What is painful is this. It is not the loss of money. It is not a few crores that we are aggrieved about.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Singh, your reference regarding the Chairman of the Rajya Sabha will not go on record. That is the practice.

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : It is a fact. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May be it is a fact; but you cannot refer.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Your ruling will prevail, Sir.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Someone at the other place...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But it is registered throughout the country. What I was mentioning is that this is a promise, viz. "We are awaiting information from the Press and, well, from the Opposition. If you have it, you please give us, we will take action." *The Hindu* has come forth, and has come with very concrete evidence; and if it were so, if this is the assurance, I ask this Government to investigate account No. 99921 TU of Svenska Incorporated in the Societe de Banque Suisse located at 2, Rue de La Confederation, CH-1211, Geneva.

It is a specific demand. Will the Government accede to it ? It is a promise, an assurance. I also refer to payments made to the code name 'Lotus'. These were made into the Societe de Banque Suisse, 2, Rue de La Confederation; and a payment was made also on 22nd December 1986, of SEK 2,550,879. These specific things I am asking for, on the basis of the assurance of the Prime Minister, I want an assurance from this Government that the assurance of the Prime Minister in this House will be fulfilled. There is this specific information in the Press and everywhere. As a Member of Parliament, I ask for it, and I demand and I want a straight forward answer.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF YOUTH AFFAIRS AND SPORTS AND WOMEN AND CHILD DEVELOPMENTS IN THE MINISTRY OF HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT (SHRIMATI MARGARET ALVA) : You were a party to that in 1986.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I will come to that also. You will get a full answer.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : The sporting lady will accept it. (*Interruptions*)

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\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair,

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Then the theory came, that there was a foreien hand, that there is a destabilization attempt. At that time, I remember that the Congress party was asked to go to the district, tehsil and block levels and counter this destabilization attempt by this foreign radio, viz. the Swedish Radio. We have now come here. One-and-a-half years perhaps have elapsed. The country has not been destabilized. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF COAL IN THE MINISTRY OF ENERGY (SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF) : Sir, one minute. Just wait. *(Interruptions)* Why are you shouting ? Just wait. I would like my friend to yield to me only for a minute. I request my friend Mr. Vishwanath Pratap Singh to yield to me for one minute. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Mr. Sharief, take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

18.00 hrs.

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : Why are you behaving like this ? I am only asking my old friend Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh to yield, Why are you making a fuss out of it ? *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMEN-TARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : He is doing a mischief. He was in the government a very long time. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If he is not yielding, what can I do ?

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : If somebody else is speaking, I am not bothered. When he is speaking (V.P. Singh), then I am bothered because he was a responsible person in the government. He is playing in your hands. What was your attitude when you were on this side ? What is wrong in asking him to yield for a minute ? Why should he not yield for a minute ? I am not interrupting him. I am only putting a simple question to him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : We will question you.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI C. K. JAFFAR SHARIEF : I know him better than you. We know each other well. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : You also come here ; that is better for you. We will welcome you. *(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STEEL AND MINES (SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR) : I want to seek one simple kind of information from him. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G.G. SWELL : All Ministers have become hecklers. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M.L. FOTEDAR : I am not a heckler like him. I am on a point of information. If Mr. Singh yields for a minute, I have only one point for information from him. It is very serious thing. *(Interruptions)* Whatever he is saying is nothing but untruth. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Are you yielding ?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : No. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI G. G. SWELL : Mr. Fotedar should first get elected to the Lok Sabha. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : If Mr. Vishwanath yields, I have only one point of information.

SHRI G.G. SWELL : Let him fight the election and come to Lok Sabha. He is not a member of the Lok Sabha.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : He is not a member of this House. He is a Minister. He is not elected. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please be seated. May I request all the hon. Members to be seated ? Since he says it is his maiden

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

speech, as a Lok Sabha member, let us allow him to speak. That is all.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI M. L. FOTEDAR : We should allow him to speak. That is what I am saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please, order, order. Because we are adjourning at 7 O'Clock, and after him Shri Vasant Sathe has also to speak, please try to be brief. Do not waste time.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is his maiden speech ! Let him speak.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : For a maiden speech also there is a limit. A time limit is there.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I have been on that side and I have always received questions from this side. Now, I am receiving questions from that side. They are looking ahead, Sir.  
(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We will put a number of questions from the Opposition. Do not worry.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : To be more specific, the Government has been looking up like a child as to where to get the information. We have been hunting here, we have been hunting there. It is just like some times, the Station Officers, we call them 'Thanedars', they do. If he does not know what to report.

[*Translation*]

They have raided this and that place but could not find anything. Final report is being prepared. And now this is the final report.

[*English*]

SHRIMATI MARGARAT ALVA :  
Playing to the gallery !

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now, to be more specific, if we are still looking for information, and truly so, then I would request the Government,—not request, demand of it—to write to (1) Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken in Karlskoga, (2) the Riksbanken, the Swedish Central Bank, (3) the Swedish National Audit Bureau and (4) the Swiss Government. Well, as the Swiss authorities say, that, (*Interruptions*) "we have not received any enquiries from the Indian Government" and we are telling the whole world, that we have made the fullest enquiries, we have made all efforts and I remember one speech in the Parliamentary party of the Congress when the Prime Minister said, "We will leave no stone unturned. You name the stone". I am naming the stone. Let it be upturned and find out. And what is still more, now, something in sorrow in grief, in one Parliament Question—subject to correction of memory, I wish I had the answer right here, a question was asked, whether the Government of India has written to the Swiss Government enquiring about any economic offenders.

The answer was 'no'. Then *suo motu* without the questioner asking, says "Enforcement Directorate is investigating about Ajitabh Bachchan". The questioner is not asking. *Suo motu* in the answer it comes. I want to know, because time has elapsed, specifically whether the Government of India has written to the Swiss Government regarding any economic offences or any economic offender including those which are covered by the new documents of 'The Hindu', and if not, why not ? It is the simplest—from Government to Government. There is nothing to hide. You should write to the Government concerned. Why the Government has not been approached straightaway on this issue ? If I get the information, I will be happy.

Then, Sir I am quoting further the speech of the Prime Minister in the Lok Sabha.

"Let me reiterate, we are waiting for information from the Swedish Government. The minute we get information, we will take action and will show you that we have taken action."



Sir, the minute has become a year and it was no mean information that was given by the Swedish Government. The Swedish Government in its note said :

“According to National Audit Bureau Investigation, the agreement exists on the settlement of commission subsequently to the Howitzer deal and information exists that considerable sums have been disbursed referring to this contract.”

Here is the Prime Minister's assurance in the House. Here is the information from the Swedish Government and this is J.P.C. Report. I am not quoting anything from the newspaper. In the JPC Report itself, the Defence Secretary, under his pen and signature, has written in the aforesaid context. I quote :

“M/s. Bofors have not only gone against our explicit wishes but also have violated the solemn assurance given to us by your company.”

Now, this is the Defence Secretary of India writes. He has, on record, said that this assurance has been broken. Today we are being taken round and round. This House, which is the guardian of the national interest just wants to know. It is not indicting anyone. It is not harassing anyone. It just wants to know further. It is really concerned that national interests are being jeopardised. The Government is resisting it. Why? Who is going to be harassed? None, except the culprit. If the culprit is to be harassed by an inquiry, why do you feel harassed? Admit the JPC as per demand and let it be known to people the credibility of the Government will be established, and resisting it, the judgement of the people will not be changed whatever you may be able to pass here by your majority. It is there, you have to cater to, not four hundred here. One hundred and sixty crores eyes are looking and watching at you. Majority will not help you. This is what precisely it is. It is in your hand. The credibility of the House that is precisely... (Interruptions). Now, at the same time, I am quoting none else than the JPC and the Prime Minister, your leader... (Interruptions). On April 21th, Rajiv Gandhi told the Army Commanders in

Delhi that the negotiations for the Howitzers had been meticulously handled and Sweden had confirmed that there had been no middlemen.... This is justice from above. When I quoted Rajiv Gandhi that there is no middlemen, lights went off. Darkness befell this House. This is the darkness which is spelt out.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE DEPARTMENT OF DEFENCE PRODUCTION AND SUPPLIES IN THE MINISTRY OF DEFENCE (SHRI CHINTAMANI PANIGRAHI) : This is not an election meeting.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Panigrahi, that is the final place where we all have to go. Remember that. Do not belittle the election meetings. (Interruptions)

What the Prime Minister tells the whole country is that no money has been paid into Swiss banks. And here we have whole record, tonfull of record of payments to Swiss bank. Now only one thing. (Interruptions)

[Translation]

One who becomes shameless cannot put others in dock. (Interruptions) Let the time come...you will be put in dock.

[English]

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : They are bad losers.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : If you come to the documents which have been published in “The Hindu” and we just see them—Commissions—according to contract number so and so. Then again heading is Commission—“Unless otherwise, specifically agreed, the consultants, are entitled to commission as follows : ... Bofors will pay a commission of 3.2 per cent of the ‘x’ work value orders for ordnance received during the time of the validity...” All through it is commission. Only one thing is that when it is written ‘commission’, the Government and the Prime Minister read ‘winding up charges’. I do not know how. In our lower classes we used to read from the textbooks and if we

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

make mistakes, the teacher used to make us stand on the stool. I think, this Government needs to be... (*Interruptions*). Wherever it is commission, it reads 'winding up charges'. And what is this winding up charges—this new connotation? It is nothing new. In ordinary practice, even when a bribe of Rs. 5 is given, no one says, take the bribe.

[*Translation*]

It is then said that it is for chewing 'pan' (betel leaves), it is for the sweets for children. These are winding-up charges... (*Interruptions*)

Listen, this winding-up charge is not theirs. This winding-up charge is for that company which is sitting here.

[*English*]

Sir, not only this, it is a question of great concern and of shame that the document that has been pushed for a cover up, in spite of the best cover up also leaves some trace for discovery. This document purported to be signed in January itself, speaks of: "On the contract for sales related to Bofors 135 MM Field Howitzer System, including the supply contract and the licence agreement, both signed on March 24, 1986, Bofors will pay a commission of three per cent." Now, a document signed in January, talks about how exact a date—24th March, 1986!

[*Translation*]

Of course I have heard about foresight but I have not heard about sight with such accuracy. So, in spite of the best cover up, there are slips and this is showing the slips.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : This is precision in correction.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Then, of course, six per cent is also mentioned. And while the Bofors—Kaushal Ji is not here—made the JPC to believe that the payments were completed in 1986 itself, here is a document which *Hindu* has brought out, of payments up to

as late as March 30, 1987. And when it comes to 'Lotus', extra precaution is taken. I do not know why 'Lotus' is taken extra precaution.

AN HON. MEMBER : 'G' is there.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Then we can say 'Lotus Ji'... (*Interruptions*). Here the document shows that instructions were also given. Not only were the names and even account numbers of the recipients withheld, but special instructions were also given to the banks concerned : "If it is possible, do not write who the sender is". That is also there. And if still there is doubt that it relates to anything else, on page 27, it is mentioned : "The commission due to you on material supplied to the Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Defence". This is what the document says... (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It has been reported in 'Hindu'. Hindu and Express are two different publications.

[*English*]

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Now, with all this coming up, what is being done by the Government? A CBI inquiry is being conducted to find out the authenticity of this! Why can't they go direct to the information that is already there on record? Is there any evidence? I want to ask the Government one specific information that what inquiry is being made directly of the information in the documents themselves? Or is it that only the authenticity of it is being examined?

Sir, I was here, What has been done to Indian Express? What was done to me when I asked question about Ajitabh Bachchan? What was that what I referred to when you said : "Don't mention from the other House"? But already I have mentioned that. May be this may be a cover up also to bully 'The Hindu' and I think while paying a tribute to The Hindu and the lady Ms. Chitra Subramaniam and Shri N. Ram this is also to express that these methods of inquiry should not be turned

into bullying for giving this sensitive information and similar service which they are rendering to country.

Now, coming to JPC Report itself, they may not say there is a foreign hand, everything becomes foreign hand. Now, these companies to which payments have been made, what service they have rendered. This is the JPC report. And when the investigating agency went, as mentioned by Shri Kaushal, they reported the functions of this Company, that is, Pitco-Moresco-Moineco. I also want to know whether the Chairman of Bofors supplied the name as Pitco and later on to the Government whether any change was there as also to the JPC regarding the name, Pitco-Moresco-Moineco or anything else. Now, for that company, the JPC report says :

“According to investigating Agencies, the functioning of these companies seems to be mysterious and it appears to be only a front organisation run for persons not residing in Switzerland.”

Now, again the JPC report says :

“It was further declared that the only advice given to the Company prior to 8th March 1986 related to the manner and timing of negotiations and the content of the projected contract and that neither A.A.S. nor any other associated companies had done any work in India prior to 8th March, 1986.”

So, they are not payment for private services and they have done no work. Bofors are not a charitable institution. It is a commercial company. It will not give you a cup of tea unless something we give. How is it that such huge amounts which had been paid to the company who had rendered no service is total inexplicable in commercial terms and makes no commercial sense ? There can be only two reasons. Either people behind these companies have clout to have the decisions made in Delhi or the decision-makers of Delhi nominated these companies as recipients. I can draw no other conclusions from what JPC has said.

Further, Sir, a point was being made

about the winding up charges. The contracts had been terminated in pursuance of the wishes of the Indian Prime Minister. In any winding up, cost is involved which was quite natural. Now, it is very clear that this was terminated. The contracts were terminated on the wishes of the Prime Minister. This is the finding of the JPC and it was winding up cost and they did not mention about the commission. So, I need not have their reply. May I ask the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister in how many contracts have they requested for the termination of the contract which has resulted in winding up charges ? Why such special favour and attention by the Prime Minister and the Defence Minister in the howitzer deal only ? What was the need to remove the middlemen ? (*Interruptions*) No. Perhaps it might be the concern that there may be no sharing of the commission. (*Interruptions*). No you will get it begfull.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Try to wind up. You have taken half-an-hour.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Sir, winding up charges for me ! (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Otherwise you will wind up, that is the problem.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Further, the JPC said : “Payments in Swedish banks have shown as commission.” This is what the JPC said. They said this on page 173, paragraph 7.187 (ix). (*Interruptions*).

One thing Sir, which is of serious concern is, out of 1700 contracts, half of it is ammunition and spares and here it is on record, and that is the testimony of the Expert Committee Report :

“Though the gun had been developed to fire long range ammunition, it could not perform at long range as the ammunition was not ready.”

About the ammunition, Sir, DCOAS has told the JPC that in case of Swedish gun, this was a major draw back, that is, regarding

[Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh]

ammunition, firstly they did not have all the ammunition, secondly, computers gun control equipment and so on are from various other firms, not from Sweden alone. So, I want to know from the Government one thing. When the contract was signed, Bofors did not have the know-how on ammunition. It made a promise that in long range ammunition it will obtain the technical know-how. Whether that technical know-how the Bofors has got...*(Interruptions)* Please be within limits.

Sir, the point is whether this technical know-how has been obtained by Bofors because our requirement as reported in the press is 80 per cent of the long range ammunition and if this technical know-how has not been acquired by Bofors, how do we stand now? And that would be a part of condition about the transfer of technical know-how and also about protection. So, this is the question with which I am just really concerned.

Now the point was made about jurisprudence and Kaushalji said...

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE :  
Rule of law.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Rule of law—Majesty of law. I say, 'Majesty of in-law'. Perhaps it would be better term!

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : That is in ammunition contract?

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : But it is also jurisprudence, Sir, that the witness and the judge cannot be the same.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE :  
Culprit.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : Yes, Dandavateji knows it also, 'culprit'. It is also jurisprudence that when fresh things come, then it is jurisprudence *de novo*, that is, *de novo* inquiry but so far as the behaviour is concerned, it reminds me of a boy who came and told his mother, "Mother, I made a bet that 2 plus 2 is 5."

The mother said, "You will lose the bet". He asked, "Why?" She said, "2+2=4". Then the boy thought for some time and said, "No, mother. I will not lose the bet". The mother said, "Why"? He said, "Let everybody say, 2+2=4. I will not admit it; nor will I lose it." The same way they do.

They say, they do not admit it and therefore they do not lose it.

But I would like to ask the Defence Minister one thing.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Wind up, Sir.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : While there may be some compulsion which we can examine or argue separately, I am not bringing in that argument of whether Howitzer deal should be cancelled or not cancelled. Without any commitment to this point, now that the Defence Secretary himself has said, this company has gone back from the assurance, will it harm, if other supplies are blacklisted right, forthwith. No Defence security is involved and if the Government is honest about its action, let it say straight-forward that for future supplies, nothing from Bofors is going to come. I am not going to debate this issue or jeopardise the security of the country on the Howitzer deal but what about other deals. If it could say, let it say straight so. Even the ex-Minister of State for Defence, Shri Arun Singh asked for that the money be refunded. In fact, I also wrote one year back and come in the Press the same demand. But it was not the refund of money, where can the trust of the people be refunded? There is no refund of that and the honour of the country. And this is precisely what I want to say today that here we sit, not on Party lines; it is in the national interest that we are debating today. I would request my friends on that side, not to sit as Congress MPS only but to sit as patriots, for lives have been laid down for the country...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order. *(Interruptions)*

(*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN (Lalganj) : You, the Bofors agents, keep quiet. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR (Katihar) : You are traitors. Why don't you say clearly. All this does not behove you.

[*English*]

SHRI K.S. RAO : He suspects our patriotism. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : All that I want to say to my friends is, we have fought together and we are always friends. I have all honour to my friends. I just want to say...(*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : Stop this drama. Sit down and keep quiet. (*Interruptions*) we have been listening to you for more than an hour.

SHRI RAM DHAN : Don't you feel ashamed of while talking about the party... (*Interruptions*).

SHRI TARIQ ANWAR : You cannot become Gandhi by posing like Gandhi in photograph. Keep quiet. (*Interruptions*).

SHRI RAM DHAN : You had not born at that time (*Interruptions*). You speak first and then do not allow us to speak. What is your moral ?

[*English*]

SHRI M. RAGHUMA REDDY : Sir, what is going on ? (*Interruptions*).

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER ; Please order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : All that I want to say is, for this country and for this land, people have laid down their lives. Just let us only listen to our inner voice and act on this issue by our

inner voice and, I am sure, if my friends on the other side also listen to it, we will have only one opinion, that is to pursue this to the end and appoint a JPC and find out (*Interruptions*).

THE MINISTER OF ENERGY (SHRI VASANT SATHE) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, today we listened to one more (*Interruptions*).

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : There was a personal reference to me that the ex-Finance Minister has seen the file. May I say one word ? When the Finance Minister sees a file, so far as choices are concerned, it is the Administrative Ministry that determines the technical choice. For us, the Austrian gun was the cheapest, from the finance side. But we could not go in for the Austrian gun because the Defence Ministry in its technical competence thought that Bofors gun was better and in the file it is not written that "Rs. 200 crores commission is to be paid out of this; the Finance Minister may kindly sanction it." That is not how the file comes. Underhand deals are done. Underhand deals are not recorded on the file. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF HOME AFFAIRS (SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV) : When I was the Tourism Minister, the Finance Minister used to say what type of liquor we should buy and he could not say what type of guns we should buy. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This debate that was raised today and the final speech which was made by our good friend. (*Interruptions*).

[*Translation*]

SHRI HARISH RAWAT : Satheji you call every wrong person as your friend... (*Interruption*).

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Shri Vishwanath Pratap Singh proves one more point, what the entire strategy of the Opposition in this country is today. I have always felt that the Opposition has one-point programme and that is somehow

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

(*Interruption*.) to denigrate the Congress and its leader. They know full well that as for as...(*Interruptions*). They know full well the simple strategy. The whole country knows about it. Let us not beat about the bush. Both Prof. Madhu Dandavate, and my good friend Mr. Somnath Chatterjee—shall I not call him my good friend?...(*Interruptions*).

Sir, all these gentlemen agree that the only purpose of all this exercise is to see how Congress can be removed from power... (*Interruptions*) I say there is nothing wrong. It is absolutely fair...(*Interruption*.) It is your right. I say it is the right of the Opposition to except this and to do this. Then, don't cover it up. The objective is simple. Here is the Leader, the young Leader of the Congress. (*Interruptions*)

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Where is he ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He need not be here. You need not have him physically here...(*Interruptions*) You are scared of him over in his absence. You are so obsessed...(*Interruptions*) The Opposition is so obsessed...

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He is available to all the Parliaments of the World excepting the Indian Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is available to all of us. He is available to this country. He is not available to you because you don't deserve him. (*Interruptions*)

Where is my good friend Prof. Swell ? He said that Parliamentary debates consist of repartees and so have some sense of humour. (*Interruption*.) The essence of the matter is, the Opposition feels right from the first day.... (*Interruptions*) They knew that this young Leader has something.

[*Translation*]

There will be some more ideas. Please listen.

[*English*]

(*Interruptions*) I have faced much more

rowdies than you Mr. Narayan Choubey... (*Interruptions*) Sir, knowing fully well that this is the only way they can try to damage the young Leader, they thought that they can have a strategy of denigrating assassinating him in terms of character. This campaign of character assassination was launched by the Opposition particularly when they found a friend from within.. (*Interruption*.) I want to come to our friend. The greatest tragedy is that a person who was trusted so much...this is what is our weakness, if at all there is any weakness. The young Leader trusted the person, trusted so much. He was made the second-man—No. 2—, the Finance Minister, the Defence Minister. At the AICC Session he was given the first chance to pilot the political and economic resolution. Such importance was given. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please order.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, here is the person who was trusted so much. (*Interruptions*) Now, we are reminded of Mir Jafars; we are reminded of Jai Chands..., These are the people. Sir, there is a saying in Sanskrit.

“Ankam Aaruheya hi hatwa kim nam Pourusham” (*Interruption*.)

I will explain it to you simply...(*Interruptions*) That has been discussed. I am talking of the spirit in which Shri V. P. Singh ended and said that we must keep our national interest in mind. Let us talk of national interest.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : You were in PSP. You crossed the floor to Congress. Where was your loyalty then ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Where does the national interest lie ? National interest lies in this. Let us see what the person who was the Finance Minister then has said on this very case. Let us consider that. (*Interruptions*.)

Let me now refer to the JPC Report on this very case ; this is from page 83, para 6.20 :

"...The then Secretary, Expenditure, stated :

'...We had held several meetings and crucial recommendations were made by the Committee. One was short-listing of firms and another was recommendations made during October-November, 1985 and March, 1986. These were put up to the Minister. In fact, in the Finance Ministry, apart from myself, the decisions were seen by the Finance Secretary, because he is concerned with the credit aspect also, apart from the fact that he is the senior Secretary in the Ministry and also by the Finance Minister and the Defence Minister ..."

And he has the check to say, "I did not know ; I was only dealing with the financial aspect ; the technical aspect was not known to me". (*Interruptions*)

Let me complete it :

"... So far as these contracts are concerned where the powers of the Secretary were very restricted, approval of the Minister in the administrative Ministry and the Finance Minister was taken."

This is not enough. I would quote further from page 100. Mr. V. P. Singh also quoted from the JPC Report. Now, let us see page 100, para 6.61 :

"In reply to a question whether the final recommendation of the Negotiating Committee selecting the Bofors gun keeping in view the technical, contractual and financial aspects, was specifically brought to the notice of the then Finance Minister, the then Secretary (Expenditure) affirmed that after the Negotiating Committee had finished its deliberations, a note was put up by the Defence Ministry as the administrative Ministry on which the approval of the Finance Secretary and the then Finance Minister and the State Ministers ....."

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Let him refer to the disclosures made by the Hindu.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : It was only one sheet of paper. That is all. Let him lay that on the Table of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This statement which has been quoted now gives a lie to what Mr. V. P. Singh has stated....

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : I want that sheet of paper to be placed on the Table of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : ...that he was not aware of the technicalities and the quality of the gun....

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : On a point of order, Sir.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is the point of order ?

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The Minister, Mr. Vasant Sathe, referred to the note that was seen by the then Finance Minister, Shri V. P. Singh, and Shri V. P. Singh now says that the file be laid on the Table of the House. What objection can the Government have to placing it on the Table of the House ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order in this.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The note that was given to the Finance Minister then should be laid on the Table of the House.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO (Parvathipuram) : That paper should be laid on the Table of the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : There is no point of order in this.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY (Mahbubnagar) : How do you dispose of the demand of Mr. V.P. Singh ?

(*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING

(SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, you have already ruled out his Point of Order. He is quoting JPC which they have been quoting. Why are they afraid of this? Truth has come out round their neck, round the neck of Mr. V.P. Singh. Why are they afraid of it? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order?

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Under Rule 368...(*Interruptions*) He has quoted from a paper. Rule 368 says :

"If a Minister quotes in the House a despatch or other State paper which has not been presented to the House, he shall lay the relevant paper on the Table."

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Your ruling cannot be just "no, no." (*Interruptions*.)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : If you permit me, I want to say one word. Even Mr. Somnath Chatterjee's eminence cannot help Mr. V.P. Singh. I wanted to congratulate Mr. V.P. Singh for his exercise in tit-bits and falsehood. He is quoting only the JPC. Even your brilliant advocacy of a wrong thing cannot save, cannot help him. You know, he is quoting from JPC. Mr. V.P. Singh cannot run away from this (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No, no. That is not.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : You are afraid of the truth. He is quoting only what is contained in the JPC Report.

(*Interruptions*.)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not quoted the original document. He is only quoting JPC Committee Report.

(*Interruptions*.)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have not read the report. You were asking for it and I read the report. I am quoting the report. Who is perverse now? Why are you shouting? Now take it. I am giving it back to you. Now take it. You all read from the report. Nobody objected. I am reading from the Report then why are you objecting now? (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This shows that you are so nervous and you are so afraid of truth that you have lost the case at the very face. (*Interruptions*) You have no guts to hear your own admission. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, the time is over.

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF STATE IN THE PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE (SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT) : Sir, we will sit till Mr. Vasant Sathe completes his speech. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have not yet adjourned the House. I don't know why are the Opposition Members standing like this. If you want to extend the time of the House, I am ready to extend. If you want to adjourn, I am ready to adjourn. It is for you to decide...(*Interruptions*).. First let the Parliamentary Affairs Minister say what she wants to say.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir I am on a point of order. We do not want to obstruct the proceedings; but I am on a point of order. Rule No. 368 is very clear and that rule is formulated for a very simple



reason that if a Member quotes any document even from a Report, in order that it should not be quoted out of context, anybody can demand that the whole note be laid on the table of the House. Shri V.P. Singh has demanded it. The whole note should be made available to the House. *(Interruption.)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is not quoting from the document. He is only quoting from the Report.

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He has quoted a Government document. *(Interruption.)*

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Sir we will extend the sitting of the House till the Hon. Minister Mr. Vasant Sathe completes his speech.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Upto what time ?

SHRIMATI SHEILA DIKSHIT : Till his speech is finished; say upto 8 O'clock.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Shall we extend the sitting of the House upto 8 O'clock ?

*(Interruption.)*

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K. C. PANT) : Sir, may I say one word ?

AN HON. MEMBER : Are you giving the ruling ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am accepting the ruling of the Chair. *(Interruption.)* May I say one word ? I was only going to appeal to the friends opposite that we have had a useful debate. Now we are coming to the fag end of the debate. You are in the Chair. You have to give the ruling and all of us have to accept it. *(Interruption.)*

SOME HON. MEMBERS : Are you giving the ruling ?

SHRI K. C. PANT : I am not giving the ruling. The Chair will have to give the ruling. We will have to listen to him. I am only requesting you to listen to his ruling and then we can get the sense of the House and continue for as long as the House wants

to sit. It is in this context that I am making the suggestion.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, what is your ruling on my point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have listened to your point of order. He has quoted the Report and the Report has already been accepted by the House. He is quoting from the Report.

I hope it is agreed to that the House will sit upto 2000 hrs. So the time of the sitting of the House is extended by one hour upto 2000 hours.

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, I am on a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : Sir, though the Minister has read from the Report yet what he has read is not the finding of the Report put this Report contains Government document. Now when he quotes that he will have to authenticate that document and lay it on the Table of the House. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY (Katwa) : What is your ruling on the point of order ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. I have ruled it out. If there is any new point you can discuss.

*(Interruption.)*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He was not reading from the JPC report. He was... *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am not reading any other document except the JPC report. *(Interruption.)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : What is the harm in producing that document ? *(Interruption.)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : If V.P. Singh can quote from the JPC report why not Vasant Sathe ? *(Interruptions)*

[Shri Vasant Sathe]

I want to call the bluff on Bofors once for all and through the month of Mr. V.P. Singh himself and nobody else. Kindly read this. V.P. Singh's contention was...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Order. Order. Do not waste the time of the House. Allow him to speak.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is your ruling ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given my ruling. Do not discuss about it. It has been ruled out.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, this is most anti-national and anti-patriotic and you cannot cast aspersions on the quality of the gun which has been accepted by the Army. Any person who casts an aspersion on the quality of this gun is a...\*\*...to the country. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Army officers have criticised the gun. *(Interruptions)*

AN. HON. MEMBER : He is the only patriot. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : I am on a point of order, Sir. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : What is your ruling, Sir ?

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have given my ruling.

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : No, you have not given.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have already given.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is a threatening remark : Whoever criticises the gun is a...\*\*...to the country. *(Interruptions)* Many Army officers have criticised. Does it mean that they are...\*\*...to the country ? *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S JAIPAL REDDY : Mr. Vasant Sathe made certain remarks regarding the quality of the gun. There can be more than one honest view and the Minister's remark that anybody who questions the quality of the gun is a...\*\*...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

*(Interruptions)*

AN. HON. MEMBER : You are demoralising the Army. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Whoever tries to demoralise the Army of this country, what would you call him ? You tell me. *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1962 when the preparedness of the Army was criticised in Parliament by Acharya Kriplani. Nobody challenged it. Everybody has a right to criticise. *(Interruption)* All are patriots. They cannot be called...\*\*...

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : In February 1985, the Army Headquarters said that the French gun was better. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : May I request the Members to sit ? If you shout, how can I run the House ? Let him speak. You have already made your point.

*(Interruption.)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it. Please take your seat.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : In 1962, Shri Mahavir Tyagi criticised the war equipment. He was not branded as a \*\*Pandit Nehru respected him. No. Minister branded him as a \*\**(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He interruptions please. Please sit down. Do you want me to continue the proceedings or adjourn the House ? Do not obstruct the proceedings. Mr Vasant Sathe, you may please continue.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have told you that if there is something unparliamentary, I will expunge it. What is the problem now ? What more do you want ?

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I will go through the record. If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I cannot direct him.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : He said that whosoever criticised the defence equipment like the gun was a \*\*to the country. In that case, will you brand Shri Mahavir Tyagi and Acharya Kriplani as \*\**(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have explained to you. If it is unparliamentary, I will expunge it. I will go through the record.

PROF MADHU DANDAVATE : After examining the record, if you find that he has alleged that those who criticised the equipment are \*\*will you assure us that those remarks will be withdrawn or expunged ? Otherwise, Acharya Kriplani and Shri Mahavir Tyagi would be called \*\**(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I have explained to you already.

(Interruptions)

THE MINISTER OF PARLIAMENTARY AFFAIRS AND MINISTER OF INFORMATION AND BROADCASTING (SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT) : They are obstructing the proceedings of the House and defying the Chair, because they know that their case is weak. *(Interruptions)*. Why are they afraid ? He was only reading from the report of the JPC. *(Interruptions)*.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I did not call anybody a\*\*

MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : On a point of order, Sir. Shri Vasant Sathe has alleged that the commanders of the Indian Army who recommended the French or the Austrian gun are \*\*Except those commanders who recommended the Bofors gun all others are \*\*Kindly read Rule 353 of the Rules of Procedure and Conduct of Business :

"No allegation of a defamatory or incrimatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless the member has given previous intimation to the Speaker..."

He has made serious allegations...  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is putting words in my mouth. I never said anything about the commanders. Do not say\*\*

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : He has made serious allegations.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Never *(Interruptions)* I have never mentioned anybody by name. I have never mentioned any commander.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Page 42 of the JPC's Report refers to commanders.

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : Sir, I am on a point of order. I refer to Rule 363 *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Let me quote Rule 353. Order please.

(Interruptions)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please listen to me.

SHRI SONTOSH MOHAN DEV : He never said that the commander is a \*\*It is wrong. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seats. Listen to Rule No. 353. It says :

[Mr. Deputy Speaker]

"No allegation of a defamatory or incriminatory nature shall be made by a member against any person unless he member has given previous intimation to the Speaker and also to the Minister concerned so that the Minister may be able to make an investigation into the matter for the purpose of a reply."

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI RAM. DHAN : He called the Commander a\*\*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Do not put into my mouth words which I did not utter...*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has never mentioned any person by name. It is a general statement. Even then, if it is derogatory, unparliamentary or defamatory, I will go through the records and I will expunge them. I assure you ..*(Interruptions)*

*(Interruptions)\**

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No please. I cannot allow this to go on. There is no allegation about any person.

SHRI RAM DHAN : He has called the commander a\*\* *(Interruptions)*  
[Translation]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : One must have the courage to face the truth.

*(Interruptions)*

[English]

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : I request him to withdraw those words with grace. I do not think the meant what he said. It is bad for the Parliament to keep such words on record. I request Shri Sathe to withdraw those remarks.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will repeat it hundred times. I will do so for your benefit. I repeat what I said for your benefit.

SHRI RAM DHAN : Thousand times, we will not allow you to speak.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I will repeat it so that you may be educated. Anyone who criticises and thereby memorialises the Army of this country is a \*\**(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir, during the debacle in the 1962 war Acharya Kripalani and Congress Member Mahavir Tyagi had severely criticised our war equipment and lack of preparedness in this very House but they were not criticised even by Pandit Nehru as...\*\*But Mr. Vasant Sathe wants to criticise critics of Bofors gum as\*\*  
*(Interruptions)*

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS (Tezpur) : Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : What is your point of order ?

SHRI BIPIN PAL DAS : My point of order is under Rule No. 349, Sub-Clause (ii) it is mentioned that "Whilst the House is sitting, a member shall not interrupt any member while speaking by disorderly expression or noises or in any other disorderly manner."

Here you are obstructing the business of the House. Let Mr. Sathe continue and conclude his speech. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I am telling you, I will go through the record. If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot insist me like this.

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : He cannot insult the Members of the House.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I have not said anything against any single Member of this House. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it. How can I insist on him ? It is up to him.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : You cannot

\*Not recorded.

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

command me. What do you want? You please tell me what do you want.

*(Interruptions)*

THE MINISTER OF STATE IN THE MINISTRY OF COMMERCE (SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI) : We have not interrupted any speaker. Why are you interrupting him? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : In the British days in this very House. Vitthalbhai Patel had warned the Home Member in the British days from the Chair to withdraw his arrogant remarks or to withdraw from the House. These are the traditions of this House to be preserved. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I think the best thing for him is to refer the behaviour of Prithviraj Chauhan.

Sir Prof. Dandavate going back to history should refer to Jai Chand's action in regard to Prithviraj Chanhan inviting Mohammad Gori...

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request all the Members not to cast aspersions on any particular Member.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : He is casting aspersion...*(Interruptions)*

SHRI P. R. DAS MUNSI : I rise on a point of order, Sir. I want your ruling. If any parliamentarian in this House, without quoting any Member's name, generally and publicly says in this House that demoralizing the Army will constitute an act of a\*\* is that an aspersion? Sir, I want a ruling: is it an aspersion? Please give a ruling. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Already I have given my ruling on this.

*(Interruptions)*

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : Sir, in view of your observation, the Minister may withdraw the term he used. Nobody can

question the patriotism of any Member. We expect the hon. Minister to withdraw what he has said.

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : We never expected Mr. Sathe to become Prof. K.K. Tewary.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I did not utter one word to say that the hon. Members of the Opposition are \*\*I have never said that. Why are you so upset? *(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : There are so many scientists, technologists, politicians, Members of Parliament or even Army officers who may differ about the quality of the gun. But on that ground, nobody has ever termed them as \*\*I do not think the Minister has also done that. But inadvertently he has used a term; that is likely to be misunderstood. We have no misunderstanding about Mr. Sathe. But the words which he has used are likely to hurt everyone; and in the best traditions of Parliament, he should withdraw them. *(Interruptions)*

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : The 13-Member Mayadas Committee took a different view. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not alleged anything against any one individual, personally.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : It is likely to hurt the feelings. Therefore, we wanted him to withdraw the remarks. Now he has said that he has not meant it against any Member. It is good. We felt that he was using it against Mr. V.P. Singh. Therefore, we demanded that he should withdraw it. Now he has said that he did not mean it. *(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not said it.

*(Interruptions)*

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Take your seats.

*(Interruptions)*

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Sir,

[Prof. Madhu Dandavate]

when a Member used an abusive word, that Member was sent out of the House for the whole day by the hon. Speaker. Do not forget it. We do not demand it, and we do not feel that Mr. Sathe means that. But what he has said is bound to hurt the Members of Parliament. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not accused anyone.

SHRI THAMPAN THOMAS : I felt it. (*Interruptions*)

THE MINISTER OF DEFENCE (SHRI K.C. PANT) : I would only like to say this. I think all of us, on both the sides of the House, should be sensitive to the feeling of each other. There is no doubt about that. But I would like my friends to put their hands on their hearts and say whether they have not cast aspersions on us. (*Interruptions*) Listen to me. (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Mr. Pant, have you ever used these words? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI K. C. PANT : I did not interrupt you. Give me a second; I will finish in a very short time. You know I never speak for long. Some of you had named Ministers. Some of you had named the Prime Minister, and you have cast aspersions, baseless, irresponsible aspersions (*Interruptions*) Now if you say that we should not cast individual aspersions, I can understand it. My colleague Mr. Sathe has not cast individual aspersions on any individual.

He has made a general remark, but the point I am making is now that you are protesting so much about it. Please appreciate that members on both sides have sentiments. We can also get hurt when members from the opposite side make irresponsible statements. Please ask your people to be more careful. You were listening to his speech. What he had said may be pleasant or unpleasant. But my point is that you have made your point. It has gone on record. What he said had gone on record. The Chair has said that he will go through the records and if there is anything objection

able he will get it expunged. So, let him continue his speech.

SHRI VISHWANATH PRATAP SINGH : You kindly see on page 61 and page 62 of this Report. It is dated 24th August, 1984. I reads as follows :

‘Of the remaining two gun systems, our gradings are that the French meets our requirements most of all and the Swedish is the second best.’

Are they...\*\* ? (*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Do you justify the terminology he has used? I am sure you will never use those words. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : When people can go to the extent of saying so many things...(*Interruptions*) I never said that.

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : You called me a *mafia*. Then the Speaker told you to withdraw. (*Interruptions*) This is the arrogance.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You remember what you were. I never said so. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please don't waste the time of the House. I am not allowing you. I have already listened to you.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : We are sorry for the Minister if he does not realise that people are hurt when you call them...\*\*...We will never allow people to call others...\*\*...(*Interruptions*) We may differ. But you must understand the sentiments of the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI V. KISHORE CHANDRA S. DEO : What have you to say about the Maya Das Committee ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : While speak-

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

ing I referred to Shri Somnath Chatterjee speech. (*Interruptions*) He straightway made an allegation and innuendo that the leader of this country, the Prime Minister, is guilty of having taken bribe, I say there cannot be any worse aspersion than this and yet we tolerated it. We have got the guts to tolerate all this because we have faith in the people. (*Interruptions*) They do not have even faith in the people. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : I never said that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : Please take your seat.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : It is very easy to ridicule others. If you are called a...\*\*..., will you tolerate it from the Chair ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : He never said that. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI SAIFUDDIN CHOWDHARY : We never said that 'G' is a...\*\*.. How can you compare it with that ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : You can make allegations that our leader has taken bribe. I never said that any one of you is a...\*\*...( *Interruptions*) I have not said so. I have not said that any one of you is a...\*\* . I have not said so. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He is saying that he has not called anyone like that. Why are you raising this ? He is categorically telling many times that he never called any one like that. Why are you raising once again the same matter ? He never told. (*Interruptions*)

AN HON. MEMBER : He told his colleague.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He never told his colleague. If at all anything unparliamentary is there, I will expunge it afterwards. I will go through the records.

If there is anything unparliamentary, I will expunge it.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : Suppose, I say that whoever demands the withdrawal of IPKF from Sri Lanka is a...\*\*...will you allow it ? (*Interruptions*) you would not like that. That is exactly what he is saying.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : He has not mentioned it. He is not calling anyone, he is not mentioning anyone particularly. How can you say so ?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : Has he not used the word...\*\*...( *Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I never bring a gun to this House. I do not misbehave like you and then apologise. I do not do it. I say everything with all care. (*Interruptions*)

MK. DEPUTY SPEAKER : No. It is not like that.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI H.K.L. BHAGAT : No, no. What is this ? What is he doing ? This is not the way Parliament functions. (*Interruptions*) What is he saying ? (*Interruptions*)

SHRI P.R. DAS MUNSI : What is he saying ? He should withdraw the words. This should not go on record. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : All of you take your seats.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I request hon. Members to behave properly in the House. If you do not behave properly how can I conduct the House ? What is this ? I do not want any gestures here and making mockery of others. This is not the way. How can we run the House ? I am sorry. I feel very sorry, how you people are behaving like this. It is not a good thing.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPFAKER : We have to keep the dignity of the House. If everybody is making noise, then how can I run the House. What is this? This is too much ... (*Interruptions*) Why are you obstructing his speech? I have already given my ruling and explained to you. In spite of that you are going on making noise. What can I do for that? Tell me ... (*Interruptions*) Upto 8'O Clock the House will go.

(*Interruptions*)

PROF. MADHU DANDAVATE : You can do it here and now. The Speaker has done it several times and he has expunged it no the spot and sometimes asked the Members to leave the House. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : I told you that I will go through the records. If at all any unparliamentary words are there, than I will definitely expunge it. That is all I can assure you.

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI BASUDEB ACHARIA : I want to know whether you have expunged this word or not. (*Interruptions*)

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER : ...I told you I will go through the records and if it is inparliamentary, then I will expunge it...(*Interruptions*) I want to see in what context he has said it and whether it is unparliamentary or not. Simply I cannot do it. (*Interruptions*)

19.48 hrs.

[MR. SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : We had a very good debate. Now let us come to grips with the situation and we must try to utilise the time we have at our disposal. I know certain words which are not parliamentary sometimes pinch. They should not be spoken in the House. I will see that nothing goes on the record which injures the feeling of anybody. Leave it to me and now we proceed on with what we have got.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Please be calm.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, the hon. Ex Finance Minister while concluding took some time to clarify a point and he said that as a Finance Minister, he was not aware, nor was concerned about the quality of the Bofors Gun, which was to be decided by the Administrative Ministry and his job was only to approve the financial angle. The question was, his remark was, meaning thereby, that although he had reservation, he could not do anything about it. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI S. JAIPAL REDDY : He did not say that. (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : The record are there .. (*Interruptions*)

SHRI RAM DHAN : He is misleading the House. (*Interruptions*)

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : I will do. How can I do if rou go on interrupting? Your making noise like this creates more trouble.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Ram Dhan, please be seated. I will look into it. It does not look nice.

[*English*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Therefore the question is : Did the ex-Finance Minister have any doubts and did he express his doubts about the quality of the Gun? A direct question was asked to the witness, the then Secretary, Expenditure. What does he say?

"Further askad if the then Finance Minister had expressed any reservation, the witness replied :—

Absolutely no. I can say this categorically because the moment I saw the file..." (*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is from the record. There is nothing wrong about it. He can quote from the record.



(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : You have had your say.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Then see what he says. This is all from the record... (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : I will see the record. If it is out of the record, I will strike it off.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : This is from JPC Report, page 100, para 6.61. I will again quote :

“Absolutely No. I can say this categorically because the moment I saw the file, I immediately sent it to the Finance Secretary saying that the matter was very urgent. It is went to Finance Minister. If he had the slightest doubt, he would have asked the Finance Secretary or me. I was the senior officer in the Finance Department. I was the proper person to have been asked this question. Till the moment of my retirement, no question was raised.”

(Interruptions)

What greater proof can there be that the Finance Minister knew about it. (Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : Mr. Choubey, will you behave ? It is to much.

(Interruptions)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He is full party to the point of approving the quality of the gun approving its price and giving his consent as a responsible member of the Cabinet as Finance Minister ..(Interruptions)

MR. SPEAKER : This is his interpretation. It is not your interpretation.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Now he turns round today and says that he was not aware of this, he did not know of this . (Interruptions)

SHRI SOMNATH CHATTERJEE : What is the remedy of a member in whose mouth the words are put in ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : Why do you say wrong thing ?

[English]

I did not stop you quoting from the JPC.

(Interruptions)\*\*

MR. SPEAKER : He will not go on record.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : He said that the moment some one makes the charge of corruption, he is alleged to be de-stabilising the country, I would like to know from this very hon. gentleman as a Defence Minister...(Interruptions) It is relevant to the very subject. (Interruptions) All the time in his public speeches he went on criticising the forces of de-stabilisation... (Interruptions)

SHRI RAM DHAN : Is it from the document ?

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are you doing ? Please keep quiet. Mr. Ram Dhan, why are you speaking ?

SHRI RAM DHAN : I am not going to be cowed down by your threat.

MR. SPEAKER : I am also not going to be cowed down.

[English]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : First was the Fairfax. The moment Fairfax was known, a decision was taken in the Political Affairs Committee of the Cabinet to appoint an inquiry committee. What had happened in Fairfax is well-known . (Interruptions).

[Translation]

MR. SPEAKER : What are doing ? Why do not you ask Shri Jaipal to sit down. It is wrong (Interruptions)

[English]

Jaipal Ji, is that your behaviour ? All the time you are interrupting. Let him talk in his time.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, Bhurelai and Gurumurthy, with a certain newspaper of this country whose owner is well-known—it is a matter of record now...*(Interruptions)*. And, Sir, a person, as a responsible Member of the Cabinet, without informing his leader, the Prime Minister, knowing fully well that a particular...*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

SHRI RAM DHAN : Why do you dismiss Shri Bhure Lal from service.

MR. SPEAKER : Why are you Interrupting ? You are doing a wrong thing.

[*English*]

It is his time that he is taking . *(Interruptions)*

SHRI NARAYAN CHOUBEY : Sir, he is referring to Bhurelai and ..*(Interruptions)*

[*Translation*]

MR. SPEAKER : You are doing a very wrong thing. You also took names of the persons during the course of your speech who are not present here.

[*English*]

You took names of the persons who are not present in the House. I was there in the Chair. Sit down now.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Such people have become messiahs to-day. These people are raising their voice against the atrocities in the country. I would like to ask the hon. Members in the opposition in this House if they know who is Harshman, who is the ex-official of the C.I.A. If you make such people agents and entrust the enquiry to such people, could you expect country's interest to be served by such people ?  
*(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Come to the point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : I am making a reference only to those points which he raised here in the House. I am replying to those points only. He said that he was expelled from the party. He was expelled, because he said something against Ajitabh *(Interruptions)*. But the fact remains that as soon as the Cabinet set up a two-judge enquiry committee, he sensed that he is going to be implicated. He then resigned from the Cabinet. After resigning from the Cabinet our colleague tried to form an opposition alliance in the Presidential elections and did everything possible to defeat the party nominee. He was dreaming.  
*(Interruptions)*

Mr. Speaker, Sir, the man who dreams like that...

*(Interruptions)*

To-day the opposition is in active. There is no leader with the opposition.  
*(Interruptions)*

To-day he wants to become the leader of that Opposition. *(Interruptions)*

[*English*]

MR. SPEAKER : Now come to the point.

[*Translation*]

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Whatever I have said here is in reply to points our honourable colleague raised in the House. I have uttered not a single word out of the context. *(Interruptions)*. He did all these things to become the Prime Minister himself and that is what he wanted.

SHRI RAM DHAN : What is wrong in it.

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Everything\*\*  
*(Interruptions)*

We never said that the person masquerading Mahatma Gandhi by putting on Gandhian clothes and going to have ideal election campaign sitting back on a motor-

\*\*Expunged as ordered by the Chair.

cycle could take the help of Haji Mestan, a King of smugglers. (*Interruptions*) He was one who was said to be an advocate of morality? He was the person who claims to have struggled against communalism throughout his life and sought the help of the man like Shahabuddin who raised the issue of Ram Janmabhoomi, Babri Masjid and the man like Maulana Bukhari, who always pleaded Pakistan's cause, we can never say that he is against morality. Sir, the debate which is taking place today... (*Interruptions*)

20.00 hrs.

Arif was side-lined. He apprehended danger that Muslim votes could go against him if Arif campaigned for him. Hence he was prevented from going there. I, therefore, call upon these votaries of morality that by repeatedly saying\*\* you cannot do character assassination of the biggest party in the country. (*Interruption*)

MR. SPEAKER : This is an unparliamentary word. It cannot form part of the record. What are you doing? What happened to you? What you people are doing?

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Sir, the action of Shri Narain Chaudhey and my other colleagues is like taking the situation from bad to worse. It would be more appropriate to call it as "Bandhya Maithun" or a repeated futile action.

[*English*]

SHRI V. SOBHANADREESWARA RAO : Sir, I have a point of order.

MR. SPEAKER : There is no point of order.

(*Interruption*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : In conclusion, I would appeal that this should be the last occasion after which they won't refer to this because there is nothing else the Opposition can do. But they want only to denigrate the leader of this country, indulge in character assassination and they will go on *ad infinitum* doing this. But the people of this country are not interested in the bluff. Sir,

I think that this would be the last occasion when the bluff of Bofors had been called. (*Interruptions*)

AH HON. MEMBER : Sir, the time is already over.

MR. SPEAKER : There are four more Members to speak from this side. The speeches should conclude today.

(*Interruptions*)

MR. SPEAKER : Then, how will you discuss other subjects? If somebody wants to discuss on floods, somebody wants discussion on Johanbad incident, somebody wants discussion on Railway accident, where will you find time?

(*Interruptions*)

SHRI VASANT SATHE : Therefore, Sir, if national interest is supreme, I will only say one thing. There are many more important things to be discussed about the country. Let us concentrate on them instead of indulging in character assassination.

AN HON. MEMBER : Sir, the time is over.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we can extend the time of the House. Is it the pleasure of the House to extend the time of the House?

SEVERAL HON. MEMBERS : Yes.

MR. SPEAKER : I think we can sit upto 9.00 P.M.

DR. A. KALANIDHI (Madras Central) : Mr. Speaker, Sir, on behalf of the D.M.K. I thank you for having permitted me to participate in the discussion on Bofors contract. Sir, I do not want to dig much to bring out the old skeletons which are already in the decomposed stage and I do not want to wash the dirty linen in this august House.

Sir, the Members from the Ruling side have said that the JPC has given details about the Bofors deal. I can point out to them that technical reports submitted to the

[Dr. A. Kalanidhi]

JPC members do not contain 30 pages in which adverse remarks were made by the technical experts about the quality of the Bofors gun and bursting capacity. They categorically said that the SOFMA gun is much superior in quality, bursting capacity, and fuel efficiency, and the difference of Rs. 9 crores between Bofors and SOFMA is usually mopped up by the service, execution in time, supply of equipments in time and the guarantee period and the technical know-how. In spite of this, the Government has brushed aside the Expert Committee's opinion and made a contract with the Bofors, thereby gave suspicion for every one to think that a pay-back or commission has been given in this deal. The JPC member said that the CBI has given a report. I can tell him that the CBI has mentioned three Companies among which one Company was run by three ladies who, on enquiry, informed that they were not aware of any transactions and they are only simply doing the job of typing. This is the type of agency that is existing in our country. Now, once again you want to give the case to CBI to probe further, the CBI who cannot give correct information. On the contrary they are misleading the Ministry.

20.06 hrs

[MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER in the Chair]

One Member from the Treasury Benches said that it is customary for the Defence Ministry to ask for how much commission would be given to the agents who are dealing with the contract. I can tell him that one such occasion arose when Shri C. Subramaniam was the Defence Minister, who in turn, refused to accept the commission, but requested the supplier to give the Defence equipment at a lesser cost instead of giving the commission. He was also a Congress (I) Minister. Perhaps people in this Ministry also belong to the Congress (I). We can see the difference between the two sets of Congress (I) people. That is the state of affairs existing in the Congress (I) party.

On 22nd April, when the *Hindu* published the report, Prof. Madhu Dandavate warned this House and warned the Ministry that you should go in detail about this, but

you ignored his warning. Subsequently, on the 23rd and 26th June 1988, the leading Notional Daily, '*Hindu*' has published 17 documents exposing the Svenska and Anatomic Corporation and its dealings with Hindujas and Win Chadha. The Ruling Party Members sarcastically mentioned about *Hindu*. I can tell you that it is one of the reputed national dailies coming from Madras. Even to publish an obituary reference, they confirm the death with the death certificate and publish it. So, the authenticity about its publication is well-known all over the world. So, questioning the *bona fides* of *Hindu* is questioning the *bona fides* of yourself. In the Northern States the people usually address the persons with respect as 'Ji' like Gandhiji and Netaji. But here, the 'G' which has been mentioned in the document, which has been quoted by Shri Somnath Chatterjee, is a special 'G' and Mr. Vasant Sathe said that Somnath Chatterjee has cast an aspersion on our beloved Prime Minister by quoting 'G' as 'Gandhi'. We have not mentioned that 'G' represents 'Gandhi'. It is only Mr Vasant Sathe who has confirmed to this House that 'G' denotes Mr. Gandhi and we are casting aspersions on him. We do not want to cast any aspersion on our beloved Prime Minister. What we have said is, in the document note, there is a code word called "G". The people of this country particularly want to know who is this "G". Even in Ramayana, Sita submitted herself to enter into a fire to prove that she is pure, to Rama. Whereas our Prime Minister has to prove. We do not want to cast any aspersion on the Prime Minister. I do not want to accuse the Prime Minister that he is involved in this matter. But at the same time, doubt is there in the minds of the people whether the Prime Minister is involved in the matter. So, the time has now come for the Prime Minister to prove himself that he is not involved in the matter. So, he should commit himself or he should submit himself to a committee. When some enquiry was held in Sweden, the Prime Minister himself gave evidence and submitted himself for the enquiry. So also, our Prime Minister should submit himself to such a Committee. Caesar's wife should be above suspicion. So, I request the Prime Minister to submit himself before such a com-

mittee so that we can prove to the world that the Prime Minister is honest and faithful to the country and even he has not accepted the money. On the contrary, you are accusing the Oppositic Members. Whenever we find some fault, whenever we give some suggestions, you call us as traitors or CIA agents. For some time only, you can cheat the people. The late lamented leader Peraringar Anna said some time back :

“SILARAI SILANAL YEMATRALAM  
PALARIA PALANAL YEMATRALAM  
YELLORAIYUM YELLA NALUM  
YEMATRA MUDIYADHU.”

What he said is :

Only for some time you can cheat some people ;

Many a time, many people can be cheated ;

But not all people can be cheated at all times.

You should remember, the time has come now that awareness has come in the minds of the people that they want to know much about the Bofors issue. But you are contradicting everything. Ir fact, JPC has given completely contradicted version. Even it went out of the way two shield Mr. Win Chadha, Svenska who have been exposed by *the Hindu*. In spite of that, you want to protect them. After all, what is the interest for you ? I want to know what is the special interest the Ministry is having to protect the culprits. Is it not a fact that Gandhi was brought independence for this country ? Is it for the sake of protecting culprits that he had brought freedom for this country ? He should think about it. You think about the common people who are toiling and who are living with greatest difficulty day. You are not thinking about them. You want to even forego the safety of the country. You want to sell the country's safety for somebody. So, before taking a decision on the file, think of the people of this country. The peöple are looking at you. Be careful. If you are not going to rectify yourself, if you are not going to correct yourself, if you think that the Opposition people are simply making accusation, in the next electrons, the Congress will be thrown out of this country and

the Opposition will come to the Treasury Benches and you have to come this side and answer that.

With these words, I conclude.

CHOUHDARY KHURSHID AHMED (Faridabad) : Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I am grateful to you that you have given me an opportunity to speak today. This dedate has been continuing for quite a long time and most of the documents which has been printed in *the Hindu* have been placed before the House by different speakers and they have quoted them in detail. Without going into the detail, I can only dwell upon certain points which have been debated by both the sides.

The first speaker from the Treasury Benches, Mr. Jagan Nath Kaushal is an able advocate and as an able advocated always defends forcefully in the court even the weakest case, he did it in this case also. He said, we want to change the jurisprudence and we were basing all our arguments on hearsay. Though he is not here now, I have to remind my friends here that it was not the Opposition which was changing the jurisprudence. It was Mr. Jogan Nath Kaushal who was cleverly playing the points favouring them and not mentioning the aspects whice go against their case.

There is unimpeachable documentary evidence and that has been printed before the nation. That has gone to every house, not only this House but every member of the public. They have seen through those documents, what have been the transactions, what have been the pay offs, what have been the commissions paid to each and ever person in definite percentage, connected with each and every consignment of the equipment which was to be supplied be the Bofors. Such documentary when it comes, it has to be taken as a conclusive proof of fact which is always to be taken as proof of a fact in the courts of law. He was trying to hide that point and highlighting only that we were placing our reliance on only the comments of the people and the press. He argued that the opposition are reading the Frontline as if it was a judgment of the Supreme Court. We are not reading the Frontline as a judgment of the Supreme Court but quoting the

[Choudhary Khurshid Ahmed]

documents which in themselves are the patent evidence for proving the facts of the payment of commission and it was connected with the supply of the equipment under the Bofors agreement. If those payments were made, they were made into the accounts which have been quoted by my friends of Opposition. I need not name all those accounts. When such definite information comes before this House, does it not become the duty of this House to ask for another inquiry and is it not justified to look for fresh investigation into these matters? Some of my friends on the other side have said that they had to this house come with a massive mandate. Even a massive mandate cannot torpedo an investigation into a fact which is under cloud. If the doubts are not cleared, then doubts would continue to lurk in the minds of the people and if they are not cleared by a specifically appointed Committee which has to go into all those cases, then these things would point towards some particular person. I do insist that they only point towards one particular 'G'. As the saying goes, all the roads lead to Rome. Here all the suspicions lead to one 'G'. If all these suspicions lurk on and continue to lead to the same 'G', then it is in the fitness of things that 'G' should come and clear itself of all these suspicions. It is a matter of concern that a huge amount of Rs. 64 crores has gone to companies which have ostensibly rendered no services to the Bofors. Then what is the mystery of that payment to such companies? It is on record shown on the floor of the House by the presentation of documents from the Opposition. In such cases, there is no other alternative but to ask for a new Committee to inquire into the whole details of these allegations and if it is not cleared, then suspicions would always persist in our mind that somebody is trying to cover up. It is not an ordinary cover up but, it is a massive cover up. The Treasury benches came up with all sorts of insinuations against every Member of the Opposition. Every Member was cowed down by hitting at personal level. If the Treasury benches want to be believed by the nation, we must have a Committee. It should have an Opposition Member as the Chairman so that it inspires some credibility. It is very shameful that that they pointed it out many times and this

Bofors deal and discussion have taken too much of time. Who is responsible for this? Those who do not want to bring out the truth are responsible for it. Nobody else. When new documentary evidence has come, why should not we go into those new documents and clear the position if you want to give a clean picture to the whole country? If we want to do this, we will have no other alternative but to appoint a Committee headed by a Member of the Opposition as is the tradition that PAC is headed by Opposition Member. Here also accounting and money is involved. It is not that we are demanding it without any justification. We are demanding it in the right tradition that there should be an Opposition Member who should be the Chairman of a fresh Parliamentary Committee so that you can have the credibility before the nation. If you are Clean, you should be prepared to surrender yourself to a Committee of Inquiry headed by an Opposition Member. If you want to retain your image of being clean or Mr. Clean, then you must be cleared out only by a Committee which is headed by the Opposition and not by a certificate either from Bofors or from Mr. Win Chaddha or from the Swedish Public Prosecutor. You cannot take advantage of such things and if you want to tell the world that you are honest and nothing is wrong with this deal, you should not be afraid of any inquiry. Mr. Deputy-Speaker, Sir, I hope the Government would accede to our request for a fresh Parliamentary Committee to probe into this affair. That is all I want to say.

Sir, I am grateful to you for having given me this opportunity to speak.

[Translation]

SHRI C. JANGA REDDY (Hanamkonda) : Mr. Deputy Speaker, Sir, just now Shri Vasant Sathe was speaking and he said certain things about Fairfay. But nobody is prepared to say anything on the points that have appeared in "the Hindu." Earlier, they said that there was no middle man in the deal. But later it was accepted that a middle man was engaged. Thereafter, they ruled out that any commission was paid. They said that the payment whatever was made in the form of winding up charges. They said that an agreement to

this effect was signed and it was cancelled later on. These things appeared in the press and it was accepted that no commission was paid to any Indian resident. Later on it was said that no Non Indian resident while living in India was even paid any commission. We were just discussing as to who is 'lotus' and it was revealed that 'G' means Rajiv Gandhi. Shri Atal Bhehri Bajpayee comes into picture when the question of lotus is taken up... (*Interruption*) because lotus is the Election symbol of Shri Bajpayee. They cut jokes on this point and I want to make the position clear. Lotus means Rajiv. Efforts are being made to hush up this issue. This state of affair can malign not the President but the future Prime Minister of India. It has become a matter of discussion in the foreign countries that even the Prime Minister of India can be purchased. It is not only the Indian citizen but also the Prime Minister of India who can be purchased. In order to remove these misgiving, it will be in the fitness of things to set up a committee for the second time, as has been said by my hon. colleague from the Lok Dal. At least you yourself should not award the 'clean' certificate to you. Try to receive the certificate from the people, from the opposition. It will be beneficial to your health. You can face the electorate by wearing this clean certificate on your neck. You can claim that the Chairman, who belongs to opposition has awarded this 'clean' certificate to you. You can request the public to vote for you once more. You can request for vote, not on the ground of mother's demise, but on the ground that you are clean and did a good job during last five years. You can request for votes on the ground that you did not get any chance to receive commission in the Bofors' deal and were awarded a 'clean' certificate. You can make these points. But you are not prepared to receive this clean certificate. Having been a thief, you are appointing yourself as a judge. If any killing takes place in Andhra Pradesh, the charge is levelled on the naxalites. Nothing comes out from the investigation. The S.I. says the killing to be an act of naxalism and thus the case is closed. You indulge yourself in such activities in the name of extremism. It was published in detail in the Indian Express and Hindu alongwith the

photographs. People know what is clean and who is unclean. In order to make the position clear, you should set up one more J.P.C. You should find out who is clean and who is unclean, who is lotus and who is lotus's man. I had also said these points during the last session, what you are saying now. We want that you should try to get it investigated once again by setting up one more J.P.C. you should remove all sorts of doubts from the people's mind. This will help you in getting votes from the people in future.

With these words, I conclude.

[*English*]

DR. DATTA SAMANT (Bombay South Central) : Sir, I rise to make certain observation. For about six or seven times this Bofors issue has been discussed in this House. The Prime Minister who was the Defence Minister then should have been present during all these discussions here and expressed his views on the things that had happened. But, consistently, in all these discussions in this House the Prime Minister remained absent, and this is causing more suspicion in the minds of some Members. He has not attended even a single Bofors discussion in this House in the last two years. (*Interruptions*) This shows the guilty conscience. (*Interruptions*) What I say is this : if you want to clear yourself, please come and explain, and this is the common feeling of everybody here.

A lot of things, Mr. Sathé had talked about. He mentioned about the Finance Secretary having sent a note to Shri V. P. Singh. I am not going into details now. But I am asking this Government to produce all these papers before the House. I am making that demand. Let all those communications and files that passed between the Finance Secretary, Shri V.P. Singh and Shri Rajiv Gandhi be produced before this House. I do not want that there should be a hypothetical discussion. That way, a lot of things can be talked about and the things will go on for ever. If Mr V. P. Singh is guilty in that, let us not spare him. I am not going to take anybody's side. This is the highest forum of the country. It is the Government which does not want to produce any document before this House.

[Dr. Datta Samant]

Mr. Lars Ringberg of the Swedish Government has categorically said that even the Indian Government and the Indian investigators are not prepared to take him into confidence and give the details of their investigations...

SHRI H. K. L. BHAGAT : Will you quote what Mr. Ringberg has said after the investigation? He has said that he has found nothing. You quote his conclusions, what he has said.

DR. DATTA SAMANT : He has given a statement that the Indian Government has not taken him into confidence, they have not told him the details. Mr. Ringberg has said that the Committee which was appointed by this Government, when he asked them to give the details, had said that this was something secret and that it could not be given to Mr. Ringberg. I can narrate so many things. Mr. Ringberg is the Chief Public Prosecutor of that country. He says that Bofors is not prepared to show him the files, the contract between the Indian Government and Bofors. He says that the Indian Government and Bofors are the accused in his view; he says that they are making a farce of these inquiries, they are not prepared to come forward to give the details of inquiry to anybody. After going through all these things, it is my conclusion—it is not only my conclusion but the conclusion of every Indian of this country that bribes or commission had been paid by Bofors and that all these things like winding up costs or termination of the contract are patent lies. The country has been consistently misled and fooled by the Prime Minister and Defence Minister, and it is really regrettable that the Joint Parliamentary Committee has been used to camouflage all these things. These are my charges. And this is the observation which any common man of this country can make. The Bofors also has consistently misled the people. They did so because they were assured of the support of the Indian Government.

In the report published in 'The Hindu', there are certain observations about the payments made by the Bofors to these three companies which correlate with your signing of the contract and the subsequent developments. Therefore, that shows they are informed

about the payments made to Indians. If you go into all these details—it is talked in the House, I am not going to report it—you will find that Bofors has given a false evidence to the Committee that after the Indian Government toured in December 1986, no middleman should be there. But the record say that the Sevonska has made payment up to March. In all these two false companies, payments have been made and code numbers are there. Code number one shows that it is commission. But in the final payment to all this 'Lotus' etc., all these code numbers have been used but it is not shown on whose name it is there. The secrecy is kept so much that who has paid this money also has been kept secret. Evidence is there. Advocates and lawyers are saying and everybody is saying that Indian Government is avoiding and Bofors is avoiding. All these documents when they come to you for signature with code numbers and other things, is it not the duty of this Government to go into further details? They have appointed the CBI. One Mr. Katre has gone to Sweden. I do not know. He will again come and say that 'The Hindu' is at fault and you will take action against it. You don't want to find it out. You want to hide the evidence.

I will not take much of your time. Payment of six per cent, two per cent, 96 per cent, all this correlate that payment has been done. Some commissions are paid to Sevonska since 1984. I am pointing out to our Defence Minister that in the Sevonska account, payments are made since 1984. But this transaction was done in 1986. Therefore, it is high time that you enquire into it.

Regarding keeping the middlemen, it has been discussed by me. Bofors is saying, "as we have received the information in December 1986 that there should not be middlemen, that is why we have paid the termination cost." But what about Win Chadha. He is a VVIP in this country. I do not know why Shri Sathe is not here. How they have cheated us. Day before yesterday, I sent my man to the court, when Shashi Bhushan's case was there on 26th July, 1988. But the Additional Solicitor General has said : "We have issued summons. But he is not accepting it and he has not come to the court." This is a pitiable condi-



tion of your Government. Your Solicitor General says that he has issued summons. But Win Chadha is not coming to the court. And Win Chadha's advocate talks in the court: "you may issue summons. There may be FERA violations. But what are the charges against him" But the Solicitor General is not telling the charges to the court.

[*Translation*]

A very peculiar drama has taken place. I will beat you and ask you to do one thing. You start weeping and compliant to me. I shall institute an enquiry.

[*English*]

Day before yesterday when Mr. Win Chadha disobeyed your summons the Solicitor General was not prepared to say that he had done FERA violation. Mr. Win Chadha says: "what violation I have done. You tell me about my charges" But the Solicitor General has not made the charges. Therefore Shri Shashi Bhushan has not issued the warrant and he has kept the case for 2nd. This shows how the things are going to come. It is going to take time of the House. It is the Swedish Government who has come to the rescue of this Government. Whatever enquiries you have made, they are scrutinising all the bank accounts of three these companies. They have not permitted it under the secrecy act of that country. Under the secrecy act, they are not permitted to scrutinise the account of the people. Therefore, it is the systematic way of hiding the truth that we are witnessing. You are trying to wash the dirty lanin with this Committee. I do not think the 70 crore Indian people will forget the way you are hiding your sins and you have to reply definitely.

There is no use of accusing Mr. V.P. Singh. Mr. Sathé quoted what the Finance Secretary had said that Mr. V.P. Singh had signed. Mr. V.P. Singh signs or does not sign is not the point. We want to know who is the culprit. This House is concerned with that.

You bring all the documents and transactions between Mr. V.P. Singh and the Prime Minister on this subject. When Mr. V.P. Singh was working with this particular status in the Government, he would not immediately come out. But when he found that injustice had come upto the neck, then he had to come out. Passing on your sins to Mr. V.P. Singh now is not the right logic. Therefore, I appeal that let us have an impartial inquiry into this consisting of three judges, one to be nominated by the Opposition, the other by the Government and the third one from the High Court or the Supreme Court to find out the truth. But all the documents and evidence should be made available to these judges.

SHRI K. C. PANT: Sir, does he think that his judge will not be impartial?

DR. DATTA SAMANT: Let there be three judges appointed from the High Court and the Supreme Court and their names will be suggested by both of us.

MR. DEPUTY SPEAKER: The Minister will reply tomorrow. Now the House stands adjourned to meet tomorrow at 11 a.m.

20.35 hrs.

*The Lok Sabha then adjourned till Even  
of the Clock on Friday, July 29,  
1988/Sravana 7, 1910 (Saka)*